"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,560. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today; fair, rising temperature Sunday.
For full weather report see Page 19.

WILSON CONFERS ON THREE STEPS TO MEET GERMAN CRISIS: TO GIVE WARNING, AWAIT AN OVERT ACT, OR BREAK AT ONCE; HEARS SENATORS' VIEWS AND IS LIKELY TO DECIDE TODAY

BRITAIN MAKING NEW PLANS

May Modify Policy That Forces Neutral Ships to Enter Kirkwall.

PORT IS IN DANGER ZONE

Necessity of Going There Puts American, Dutch, and Other Vessels in Needless Peril.

U-BOAT WORRY LESSENS

British Public Inclined to Think New German Threat May Prove a Useful Stimulus.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—The German danger zones have created a serious complication for vessels plying between American and Scandinavian and Dutch ports, owing to the British blockade policy requiring ships bound eastward or westward on that route to enter Kirkwall.

As Kirkwall is fifty miles inside the danger zone, American, Dutch, and Scandinavian ships conforming to the present regulations cannot avail themselves of the mine-free channel specified in Germany's memorandum, but must run the danger of mine fields in reaching Kirkwall. This difficulty is recognized by the British authorities, as well as by American and Scandinavian shipping circles, and it will receive attention with a view to relieving American and other ships from being forced to run serious risks while seeking examination.

For the present, however, the Foreign Office is not willing to discuss what course may be pursued, as the whole range of questions raised by the new German danger zones is to be considered by the War Cabinet.

Discuss Possible Alternatives.

Meantime shipping circles are anxiously canvassing what alternative can be provided for entering Kirkwall. One suggestion is that American and Scandinavian ships be examined at sea by the British blockade fleet stationed between the Faroe Islands and Iceland. This would be attended by many dangers and difficulties, but it would be relatively less dangerous than proceeding across the German danger zone.

Another alternative suggested is for the examination of cargoes by British agents at American, Scandinavian, and Dutch ports before the departure of vessels.

A third suggestion is for an examination to be made at some British colonial port, like Halifax. The latter two alternatives are not thought feasible, however, as it is believed that the American Government would not yield on the point of examination at home ports or in Canada.

It is pointed out that the system under which ships enter Kirkwall is not a compulsory one, but has been universally adopted by shipping as the only means of avoiding the difficulties of examination at sea. Under the present system British diplomatic representatives at Washington, Copenhagen, and elsewhere issue a certificate of assurance when cargoes are shown not to be contraband. The shippers thereafter accept the cargoes backed up by such certificates and stop at Kirkwall, where the certificate assures them quick examination and the avoidance of detention at sea.

But as the system is not compulsory, several steamers continue to run the risk of not putting in at Kirkwall. One American ship recently passed through the British blockade and is now at a Norwegian port. The number of blockade runners, however, is comparatively small, as most of the traffic between the United States, Scandinavia, and Holland is carried on by three large transatlantic companies handling passengers and freight and by tramp steamers which have been consolidated under one general control in order to obtain uniform observance of the blockade restriction.

Now that there is a German blockade added to the British blockade, neutral ships will be subjected to a double cordon, which is expected to increase the dangers and to lead to more blockade running, owing to the increased premium on success in running risks.

British Public Little Worried.

Twenty-four hours' reflection over Germany's latest threat appears to have left the British public less worried than most neutral countries appear to be. Two points stand out strongly in comment: First, that the German decision is a counsel of desperation and a virtual confession that she has abandoned hope for military victory in the field, and second, that having shown little restraint recently in her warfare on shipping, it is needless to feel dismayed at what she is likely to do in the future, since all available submarines are probably in full employ, and it is unlikely that Germany can have very soon a much greater number of under water boats at her command.

It cannot be said that the British public is displaying any alarm. There are some who are inclined to welcome the threats, as providing a useful stimulus to the Government and the nation, inducing the Admiralty to take whatever steps are possible to counteract submarine activ-

Continued on Page 2.

My Burden Is Overwhelming, But We'll Win—Lloyd George

LONDON, Feb. 2.—"The burden on my shoulders is overwhelming," said Premier Lloyd George in responding to a municipal welcome at Criccieth, Wales, his home, today. He went on: "But I am confident that with the united efforts of us all and with the justice of our cause, we shall confound the devices of the wicked one."

DROP LEGISLATION OPPOSED BY JAPAN

State Department Forces Oregon and Idaho to Stifle Anti-Alien Land Bills.

IDAHO WAS RELUCTANT

Leaders Finally Surrender After Insistent Demands by Senators Borah and Brady.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 2.—Oregon's Anti-Alien Land bill was withdrawn from the Legislature today by Senator George R. Wilbur, Democrat, who introduced it, because, as he said, he did not want to handicap President Wilson with possible Japanese complications in the present international crisis.

BOISE, Idaho, Feb. 2.—Anti-alien leaders in the Idaho Senate decided late today that the Anti-Alien Land Ownership bill, passed by the House, should be killed in order not to embarrass the Federal Government in the present international crisis. No formal action was taken, but a move to kill the measure by indefinite postponement was started.

Japan objected to the proposed bill, which is similar to California's anti-alien land ownership law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The efforts of the State Department to discourage anti-alien land legislation were continued today, and it was as a result of these efforts that the Oregon bill was dropped and the leaders in the Idaho Senate started the movement to kill the bill there.

Frank Polk, Counselor of the State Department, made another visit to the Capitol today, wishing to enlist the influence of Senator J. H. Brady of Idaho against the bill in his State. Senator Borah of that State sent a strong telegram to the State Senate last night at the request of the depament, urging the abandonment of the legislation for the present, after the Japanese Ambassador had made an informal protest to Secretary Lansing.

Brady Upholds Borah.

Senator Brady today supplemented Senator Borah's efforts with a telegram to the State Senate, declaring the matter of "supreme importance" and urging the withholding of the anti-alien bill as a patriotic duty "while the Chief Executive and his Cabinet are struggling with the greatest problem which has confronted our Government since Lincodln's time." The telegram follows:

> It is with reluctance that I wire you relative to a matter which I believe is of supreme importance to our nation in its present crisis. I know full well there is no member of your body who does not place patriotism above self-interest and for this reason I venture to request you to give serious and careful consideration to the anti-alien land bill which is now being considered by you, before allowing it to come to final passage.
>
> The Department of State has made personal representations to me, giving reasons why they think it is imperative that our State refrain from enacting this law, which they feel will embarrass our Chief Executive and his Cabinet while they are struggling with the greatest problem which has confronted our Government since Lincoln's time. I realize that it is the wish and intent of every citizen of Idaho to loyally support the President in this crisis, and do nothing that would embarrass him. Therefore, unless there is a present menace to our people which has greater weight with you than the wish of the Administration, I strongly urge that you do not press this matter.

Senator Borah received a telegram today from the State Senate of Idaho, in response to his message of last night, in which the Land bill was explained. It was asserted that the Japanese nowhere had been specifically mentioned. The advocates of the bill, therefore, took the position that it ought not to give offense to Japan.

Mr. Borah immediately took the matter up with Secretary Lansing, informing him of the nature of the measure and the attitude taken by the State authorities.

Lansing Urges Action.

Secretary Lansing pointed out, however, that although the Japanese were not mentioned in the restrictions of the act, the provisions were so plainly directed at that nationality that there could be no mistake as to the discrimination intended. He urged that the

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FLORIDA TOURISTS' PATRONAGE is merited by Atlantic Coast Line's "N. Y. & Florida Special" train on last season's record of punctuality, [illegible] perfect service. 1198 B'way. —Advt.

NEUTRAL SHIPS HELD HERE

American Liner St. Louis to Await Washington's Advice.

ALLY SKIPPERS UNDAUNTED

Carmania and Adriatic, British, Sail Today; Rochambeau, French, Tomorrow.

FOREIGN FREIGHTERS LEAVE

The Dochra, American, Also Departs—Neutrality Steps at Other Ports.

The St. Louis of the American Line, which was scheduled to sail for Liverpool at noon today, undoubtedly will be held at New York at least until the policy of the United States in the U-boat crisis is announced at Washington.

Chief interest in local shipping circles yesterday centred in the American Line office, and crowds of anxious passengers were in and out all day long to know whether the liner would sail as scheduled. The St. Louis was nearly all loaded, had all her stores aboard, and needed only a few hours to complete her coaling.

Belligerents' Ships to Sail.

Agents of the British and French steamship lines said that so far as they were concerned plans remained unchanged, and their vessels would sail when they were loaded and coaled, ready for sea. The commerce between the United States and the British and French ports would have to be maintained at all costs, the officials explained, because if it were to stop Germany would win the war.

After a conference with heads of departments and marine insurance representatives at night, P. A. S. Franklin, President of the International Mercantile Marine Company, which owns the American Line, said that no official announcement of the sailing of the St. Louis with passengers and mails could be made until he had heard from Washington.

When informed that the Cabinet meeting was over and that Secretary Lansing had stated that the American Line probably would be advised not to send the St. Louis to sea until the issue was decided, Mr. Franklin replied that he would of course act in conformity with such a recommendation.

Tells American Line Policy.

"The American Line," Mr. Franklin continued, "is a national institution, having a contract with the United States Government for carrying mails to England on a regular schedule, leaving New York every Saturday at noon. It was organized under the Mail act of 1891, and the service has been maintained under the provisions of that act, and in this crisis we feel that we must be officially advised what to do, as there are the lives of the passengers and crew to be thought of."

When asked if he would send the St. Louis out if he did not receive instructions from Washington before noon today he replied:

"That is another matter. I cannot say what we are going to do. I am not going to cross a bridge until I come to it."

Mr. Franklin did not leave his office until 7:30 o'clock at night and said that he had not received any message from the State Department regarding the sailing of the St. Louis, but he accepted the report from Secretary Lansing which had come to him through newspaper reporters.

The St. Louis had 134 passengers booked for Liverpool just before the office closed—seventy-five first cabin, fifty second class, and nine steerage.

It was understood that there were about fifty third-class passengers from the Hellig Olav, to whom their money had been refunded, and that they intended to go on the St. Louis. The liner is under command of Captain Herbert Hartley.

Time for Sailing Today.

The American Line ships are not cleared until Saturday forenoon under normal conditions, in order that a full manifest of the cargo shall be sworn to by the commander at the Custom House. Consequently there would be plenty of time for Captain Hartley to go there at any hour up to 12:30 P. M. today, the closing hour, in case Mr. Franklin should receive word this morning from Washington to permit the St. Louis to sail.

The Carmania of the Cunard Line was cleared yesterday at the Custom House for Liverpool and will get away today or tomorrow with about twenty passengers and a big cargo. The Adriatic was ready and will proceed to sea at noon today. She has seventeen first, nine second, and seven third-class passengers.

The agents of the French Line said that the Rochambeau would not sail

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Help the campaign for Universal Military Training by joining the National Security League, 31 Pine St. Memberships $1 to $100. —Advt.

Figure U-Boats Will Sink A Million Tons Each Month

BERLIN Thursday, Feb. 1.—Unofficial estimates are made that by an unrestricted submarine campaign the amount of tonnage sunk each month can be increased to about 1,000,000 tons, while a large amount of neutral tonnage will be deterred from entering the prohibited area.

It is figured that the actual traffic in British ports from July to September amounted to 10,750,00 tons. The amount of British tonnage afloat is put at 11,000,000 to 12,000,000 tons.

Some supporters of the enlarged U-boat war assert that two to three months of operations will (provided the United States is not drawn into the war) bring England to a point where she will be willing to discuss terms.

SPAIN PREPARES ARMY AND NAVY

Premier Tells Parliament the Life of the Nation Cannot Be Interrupted.

DUTCH PRESS PESSIMISTIC

Scandinavian Countries Are Exchanging Views and Are Expected to Act in Concert.

MADRID, Feb. 2, (via Paris.)—The Minister of the Interior has announced that the War and Navy Departments have given the naval and military authorities instructions required by the gravity of the circumstances.

In spite of a declaration by Premier Romanones that discussion of the German note in the Cortes would not be countenanced by the Government, Deputies and Senators interested in shipping informed him that they intend to interpellate the Ministers. Eduardo Dato, former Premier and leader of the Conservative Party, declared, however, that nothing must be done to hamper the diplomatic negotiations of the Government, for which the Administration would have to take the responsibility, as it must be held to represent the opinion of the country abroad.

Addressing the Chamber of Deputies yesterday Premier Romanones said:

"The Ambassadors of the Central Empires have handed to the Spanish Government a communication making known the arguments that the note relative to the blockade of England, France, Italy and the Eastern Mediterranean would contain. The Government cannot deny the great importance of this fact to Spain, but the life of the nation must not, cannot, will not be interrupted."

Applause greeted this statement by the Premier.

"The Government," continued Count Romanones, "wishes to keep in touch with Parliament, because during the difficult hours through which we are passing, it can have no better auxiliary than Parliament, representing the nation as a whole. But you will understand that we are not in a position today to give our opinion publicly or define the attitude we shall adopt or the answer we shall make to the notifications made to us.

"I count on the Spanish Parliament to give proof by its silence of the patriotism which has inspired all its acts since the beginning of the war, and that it will not force the Government to reply in an evasive manner, which would be unsatisfactory to the public conscience. It would be highly prejudicial to go thoroughly into certain problems at the present moment. I have faith in the patriotism of everybody."

Premier Romanones made the same declaration in the Senate. He said he would not reply to the German note until he knew what was the impression in other neutral countries.

Spain Asks Time Extension.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—A Madrid dispatch to Reuter's says that the Spanish Government has telegraphed to the Central Powers asking that the time allowed Spanish ships to return to port be extended.

Many towns are protesting against the note of the Central Powers, and have sent appeals to the Government to support with dignity the interest of the nation.

A Reuter dispatch from Madrid yesterday says the President of the Federation of Mediterranean Shipowners has informed the Spanish Minister of Commerce that Spanish ships trading with England, France, and Italy will be diverted to —— (name erased by censor.)

The federation's President declared, adds the dispatch, that the first victims of the submarine blockade were the Canary Islands which, abandoned by neutrals and belligerents alike, are in a grave situation regarding food.

DUTCH PRESS ALARMED OVER THE SITUATION

Sees Dark Days Ahead and Thinks United States May Be Forced Into the War.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.—Not since the beginning of the war has the Dutch press been so alarmed and so pessimistic as over the new menace to Holland's neutrality by the threatened ruthless submarine warfare. The fact that no neutral ships are now per-

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OUR ANGER AMAZES BERLIN

Lokal-Anzeiger Retorts With Vigor to New York Editorials.

DEFIANT OF ALL THREATS

Even the Alignment of America with Germany's Foes Considered Lesser Evil Now.

PEACE MOVE EXPECTED?

German Leaders Said to Have Believed U-Boat Action Would Lead Us to Negotiations.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via London, Saturday, Feb. 3.)—The first editorial expression on the submarine issue from the United States, which were eagerly awaited, were received here in the course of the day. They include short extracts from the leading New York papers.

The Lokal-Anzeiger, commenting on the dispatches, says:

"It would seem that some circles believe that Germany can be affected by threats to change her course. This opinion is completely erroneous. It would certainly not be a matter of unconcern here if the only remaining neutral great Power should join the league which is bent on the destruction of Germany. But Washington should not doubt that even this possibility with all its consequences has been duly weighed, and is considered as a lesser evil to the renunciation of our strongest weapon against the most unscrupulous of Germany's foes.

"On the other hand, it would be wrong to accept this or that editorial opinion from the New York or Washington press as an adequate criterion of the Government's views."

The Lokalanzeiger concludes:

"Our entire attention should be turned now to the German submarines, to which we have entrusted our fate."

Thought Peace Move Might Follow.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amsterdam says: "Political circles in Berlin are much upset by the reports of the indignation aroused in America by the announcement of Germany's submarine blockade, it having been believed that the United States, understanding Germany's desperate position, would start negotiations to bring about an early peace conference.

"There is still hope that President Wilson's answer will be conciliatory and afford a basis for negotiations."

The German newspapers, judging by dispatches, appear less confident of the happy results of the latest stroke. They are warning their readers not to expect too much immediately from the new submarine campaign.

Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent says that several German newspapers received in Amsterdam publish warnings, "apparently inspired," against exaggerated expectations of the result of the new submarine campaign. The correspondent says that the Rhenische Westphalische-Zeitung adds to its warning these words:

"England, we believe, will suppress as much as possible her losses in ships. It is even possible that the figures concerning sunken enemy vessels in the near future will be lower than those recently published."

The correspondent quotes the Cologne Volkszeitung as saying:

"It would be wrong to expect the results of our intensified U-boat war to appear very soon—perhaps within a few weeks. Rome was not built in a day."

A Policy of Self Preservation.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 1, (via London, Feb. 2.)—The attitude of the German people in respect to the new submarine policy, so far as ascertained today from conversations with persons in various walks of life in and out of politics, is that the inauguration of an unrestricted submarine campaign is dictated by stern necessity and for self-preservation, and that in such a life-and-death struggle no regard can longer be paid to other considerations.

Optimistic supporters of unrestricted submarine warfare insist that grain shipments from Australia to England are making steadily increased demands upon the decreasing allied and neutral tonnage, which also must transport from Denmark 60 per cent. of England's butter supply, and from Holland virtually all of her oleomargarine supply. Any considerable reduction of this tonnage, it is asserted, would limit England's supply of breadstuffs so severely as to force peace within a few months.

On the other hand, if the United States should be drawn into the war, the unofficial critics predict a prolongation of the war, and as a conclusion Europe completely exhausted and America weakened, while Japan's military strength, they assert, would be virtually unimpaired and her financial resources vastly increased.

Captain Persius, writing in the Tage-

Continued on Page 2.

Truthful, Unexcited, Responsible.—New York Evening Post—three cents daily, five cents Saturday, at all newsstands.—Advt.

Germany Offers to Let More American Ships Use the Safety Route Into Falmouth Harbor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, has been authorized by his Government to arrange for the passage of any American passenger ship, without contraband, through the lane of safety to Falmouth prescribed for one ship a week of the American Line in Germany's new orders to her submarine commanders.

All vessels would be placed under the same restrictions as the ships of the American Line, and the Berlin Government is said to have pointed out that this arrangement should enable American shipowners to gain entire control of the transatlantic passenger-carrying trade.

The German Embassy has not yet taken the matter up with any shipowners, but it is not improbable, should diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany continue, that steps along this line will be taken. The American Line itself, it was said at the embassy, may increase the number of ships on the New York-Falmouth route.

It was stated that the only reason Germany in her note provided that only one ship a week would be permitted to enter Falmouth was because it understood that there were only four American passenger ships plying between New York and England, all belonging to the American Line.

German Embassy Expects a Break; Bernstorff, Jovial, Merely Waits

Some Teuton Officials Consider Ways to Reach Home—Embassy Drops All Except Routine Business While the Situation Develops.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The events of today did not change the German view here that there is little hope of avoiding a break of relations between the United States and Germany unless in some unexpected manner a peace conference is brought about.

At the same time the view of the German Government as reflected here is that unless the United States intends to go to war nothing is to be gained by severing diplomatic relations, because with diplomatic representatives withdrawn no avenue of adjustment would remain open should difficulties arise. Germany is represented at the embassy as not desiring that any harm should come to Americans, but as anxious that Americans should stay away from the danger zone while the Central Powers attempt to starve the Entente, especially Great Britain.

The German Government, according to embassy officials, never will itself break off relations with the United States. The Germany policy, as outlined, is that either a break or a declaration of war, if the situation develops either, will have to come from the United States.

In German circles here there is much speculation regarding what will happen to Dutch and Scandinavian steamships which are reported to have been called into Kirkwall by the British Admiralty. Germany was said to have no intention of allowing ships to enter that port.

The German Ambassador himself today was quietly awaiting developments. He had no information, and had no appointments with officials of the Administration. Apparently he was prepared for anything that might happen. He spent the day in his study at the embassy, where he conferred at some length with Count Tarnowski, the new Ambassador from Austria-Hungary, who plans to present his credentials immediately. Twice during the day he received visitors—once in the morning and once late in the afternoon. Tonight he dined out with friends.

While talking to his callers today the Ambassador appeared to be in a jovial mood, despite the gravity of the situation. As has been his habit for months, with his visitors grouped about him, he sat in front of a big open fireplace in his study, over which is hung a life-sized autographed portrait of Emperor William in full uniform. The Ambassador talked about many things—one moment earnestly serious, in the next laughing heartily as some remark amused him.

Among other things which the visitors learned was that the Ambassador has for many months been collecting American newspaper cartoons of himself. The collection has grown enormously recently. Some day they will serve to decorate a room in Germany.

Virtually all except necessary routine business has been suspended at the embassy pending the development of the situation. All the attachés were busy for the greater part of the day answering telephone calls from friends seeking information which was not available.

Some officials associated with the embassy are so certain that a break with the United States is inevitable that they have been considering the ways and means of getting home. All the members of the embassy, however, have seen at least one crisis come and go, and they all still hope that some way may be found through which this one may be passed.

AMERICANS IN BERLIN ARE MUCH EXCITED

But Profess to See No Danger of a Conflict Between America and Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—There is much excitement among Americans in Berlin over the new U-boat note, but little fear is expressed of serious complications between Germany and America, most of them believing that Germany's provisions for the unmolested passage of American mail boats opens the way for a continuance of friendly relations.

Inquiry at the offices here of various Scandinavian and Dutch steamship lines showed that they were as yet without information regarding the future attitude of their lines. Many persons who had booked passages for America with the Scandinavian-American Line made anxious inquiries by telephone and in person at the Berlin branch as to whether the steamship United States, which was booked to sail from Copenhagen Feb. 8, would leave that day. To this question the manager has had no answer yet from the Copenhagen office. Every cabin on this steamer had been sold, but today many intending passengers canceled their tickets for fear that something would happen to the vessel.

Steamers of this line stop regularly at Kirkwall, where passengers and freight are submitted to search by the British authorities. Should these visits to the British port be continued there is likely to be trouble, it is felt. Americans who intend to sail by this line in the near future and their friends will probably petition the United States Government to induce the British Government to dispense with the Kirkwall searches and permit the Scandinavian steamers to sail a course north of the war region.

At the local office of the Norwegian-America Line it was stated that their steamer Kristianiafjord, with about 1,000 passengers, left Bergen this afternoon for the United States. This liner also usually stops at Kirkwall for the customary search. The Berlin manager was unable to say today whether any change had been planned. Relatives in Berlin of some of the Kristianafjord's passengers telegraphed from here, pleading with them not to continue the voyage.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 1, (via London, Feb. 2.)—The first result of the new German submarine order to be made known is the announcement from The Hague that the Dutch Government had suspended sailings until exact nature of the new policy was established clearly, and the limits of the free areas were known definitely. This was printed in the afternoon newspapers as an encouraging portent of the effect on neutrals generally.

CAN'T FRIGHTEN US, SAYS FRENCH MINISTER

Admiral Lacaze Tells the Senate Losses by U-Boat Are Only Half of 1 Per Cent.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—Rear Admiral Lacaze, Minister of Marine, speaking in the Senate today, declared that only one-half of 1 per cent. of all the tonnage which entered French ports in the last eleven months had been sunk by German submarines. He said that this percentage might be a little higher in the future, but that no efforts of the Germans could prevent the final victory of the Allies.

Admiral Lacaze spoke in reply to an interpellation by Senator d'Estournelles de Constant in regard to the responsibility of the Government in the submarine warfare. The Senator criticised the Administration for allowing the Germans to take the upper hand in the submarine campaign. In his reply Admiral Lacaze said:

"The Germans are trying to do now what they always have done. The world ought to know that they have endeavored to terrify us since the beginning of the war. Disregarding the humanitarian engagements they made at The Hague they have not hesitated to throw crews and passengers into frail boats and abandon them to the waves in tempests far from any coast. In a great many cases, even recently, numbers of their victims who could not be reached in time died of hunger, thirst and cold. What more horrible than that can the Germans do? There is not a man in the world who has not learned with horror of the deeds of which the Germans have been guilty. The declaration of today does not move us. The army, the navy and civilians all maintain the same calm before the horrible crimes of our enemy."

Referring directly to the question of Senator d'Estournelles, Admiral Lacaze said that he could not repeat information given in the secret session, but that the Government had neglected no means of defense.

"Fifty-one million tons of merchandise," he said, "entered our ports during the last eleven months. One-half of 1 per cent. has been sunk by submarines. Possibly in the future this proportion will be a little higher, but the sole result will be that the country will understand more thoroughly that we are at war. This will not affect our will to conquer. The country will support more lightly certain unavoidable privations. She will think with more gratitude of our soldiers who fight for her in the trenches and of our sailors who, obscurely but heroically, often sacrifice their lives for her defense and for her provisioning."

Help the campaign for Universal Military Training by joining the National Security League, 31 Pine St. Memberships $1 to $100. —Advt.

SENATORS FIRM FOR ACTION

Majority Want It at Once, But Stone Is Said to Be for Delay.

LONG CABINET SESSION, TOO

Following That President Went to Capitol to Consult with Legislators.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY'S POSITION

May Not Present His Credentials, as His Country Will Be Involved if a Break Comes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Government has determined to adhere in letter and in spirit to its declaration of last April that diplomatic relations with Germany would be broken if unrestricted submarine warfare was resumed. For the time being, however, action is withheld. This decision was reached today by President Wilson and his Cabinet. Germany having announced her intention to indulge in ruthless submarine methods, a break appears to be inevitable.

From the Cabinet room the President went to the Capitol, where he conferred with Democratic Senators, and found them in hearty accord with the course determined upon. They were emphatically in favor, in fact, of breaking relations without further parley.

But the method to be followed in carrying this decision into effect is still under consideration.

Tonight it is an open secret that the President, having decided to stand squarely on the declarations in the Sussex case, is considering the adoption of one of three courses that are held to be open to him. These courses are:

First—The immediate breaking off of diplomatic relations with Germany.

Second—To await some overt act on Germany's part under her new policy of unrestricted submarine warfare.

Third—To send another diplomatic note to Germany reiterating the declarations in the Sussex case and giving a solemn, final warning that if the announced intention of Germany to sink on sight merchant vessels entering the proscribed war area is carried into effect, diplomatic relations between Germany and the United States will cease forthwith.

These are questions to which the Administration must find an answer before it strikes.

That is the situation that involves the greatest crisis confronting this nation since the sinking of the Lusitania brought it into the danger area of the European war. Tomorrow the President may reach a decision as to which course to adopt. He now knows that he will have hearty support in Congress for any action short of war, no matter how drastic otherwise.

Believes Nation Is United.

The contingency of war has not been considered, but the belief is general that a severance of diplomatic relations ultimately will lead to hostilities. The President believes also that the press generally and a majority of the people of the country will stand behind him in whatever action he takes.

The Cabinet session lasted for more than two hours. It is understood that there was no qualification to the general opinion of the President's official advisers that he could do nothing less than stand on the warning he gave to Germany after the sinking of the Sussex. When he went to the Capitol for another two hours of conference with Senators, he found that they were in entire accord with his Cabinet.

When the President left the Capitol this evening, after having conferred with sixteen Senators, he had not determined whether it was advisable for him to deliver an address on the German situation before a joint session of the Senate and the House. The situation has not yet reached the point where such a decision is necessary. He has the satisfaction of knowing, however, that any positive course taken by him in dealing with Germany will be heartily indorsed when he announces it to the assembled Congress.

Senators Want No More Notes.

One of the remarkable things about his conferences with Senators today was their unanimity in advocating that no half-way measures should be followed. Even some of those whose attitude in the past has made them liable to suspicion of pro-German sentiments were emphatic in advising the President to break with Germany without further exchanges with that Government. They thought this was the dignified thing to do and were sure that their constituents would applaud that course.

That the main purpose of the President in going to the Capitol was to discuss the situation with Senators, with a view to finding the trend of opinion in the upper house, was discussed by the President himself when he left the conference room. To waiting newspaper men he said that he had merely been "seeking light," and "swapping views." Senators who talked with the President confirmed this explanation. They said that Mr. Wilson has sought to find out what they thought, and that there had been a frank discussion of the conditions that confronted the nation on account of Germany's determination to disregard the rules of international law in conducting her submarine warfare.

From the Administration standpoint, one of the gratifying features of the situation is the unanimity of Cabinet sentiment as expressed at the meeting this afternoon. The members of the Cabinet, it was said after the meeting, were in thorough accord with the President as to the fundamentals of the situation—that is, they believed that this Government could take no backward step from the strict letter of the declaration made in the note with respect to the Sussex case sent to the German Government on April 18 last. They felt that this declaration meant nothing less than that diplomatic relations with Germany should be severed if illegal methods of submarine warfare were resumed.

If there was any division in Cabinet sentiment, it was over the means to be adopted in carrying out the determination to adhere to the Government's dictum laid down in the Sussex case. While there is no authority for the statement, it is believed that the President felt that after hearing the views of his Cabinet it would be advisable to ascertain how they accorded with the views of Senators, and for this reason he went to the Capitol to seek light as to which of the three courses outlined in this dispatch he ought to pursue in dealing with Germany. The supposition exists here that each of these courses was suggested during the Cabinet discussion and the President reached the conclusion that it was well to obtain all the counsel available before determining which of them should be adopted.

Sussex Declaration Clear.

The warning delivered to Germany in April, 1916, has now assumed such paramount importance that it is being studied carefully by members of the Government and all others concerned in the international situation. There seems to be a general agreement that it is about the clearest declaration made by this Government in any of its notes dealing with the conditions growing out of Germany's submarine activity. In its warning the United States told Germany that diplomatic relations would be broken unless the submarine methods then in existence were abandoned immediately. Germany's response was a promise to carry out the wishes of the United States. It is true that Germany made this promise conditional upon the United States inducing Great Britain to modify her so-called starvation blockade, but this Government declined to acknowledge any exception to the pledge exacted from Germany, and so notified the Berlin Government in a note dated May 8, 1916. As the matter stands, therefore, the United States Government intends to adhere in letter and spirit to the following notification delivered to the German Government nearly ten months ago:

"If it is still the purpose of the Imperial Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course that it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether. This action the Government of the United States contemplates with the greatest reluctance but feels constrained to take in behalf of humanity and the rights of neutral nations."

Stone Would Await an Overt Act.

While the President found a general view prevailing among the Senators with whom he conferred that there should be no further parleying with Germany, and a decided feeling that it would be out of the question to have another exchange of notes, it is understood that there was at least one important exception to the view that Germany's new war zone order justified this Government in immediately breaking off relations with Berlin. The exception, it was said tonight, was voiced by Chairman Stone of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, who arrived in Washington this afternoon from St. Louis, having cut short a visit there when he learned of the critical situation produced by Germany's new move.

Senator Stone is credited with having told the President that he thought no action should be taken until Germany committed some act in violation of the pledge she gave in the Sussex case. Senator Stone declined to make known his position or to furnish information as to what he said to the President, but there is reason to believe that his attitude was that wisdom dictated that nothing should be done by this Government until Germany actually gave offense which would furnish justification for a drastic course on the part of the President.

Reports have been in circulation for the past forty-eight hours that a communication dealing with the new situation had been sent by Secretary Lansing to the German Government. It was said also that Ambassador Gerard had been instructed to express orally to the German Foreign Office the amazement of the United States over the new war zone order which was bound to bring about a break in relations between the two Governments. Today it was learned positively that no communication had been sent to the German Government and no instructions cabled to Ambassador Gerard. Nor has any notice been sent to Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, by the State Department.

The Ambassador sees nothing in sight except his dismissal from the United States, but he has nothing upon which to base this belief except his own estimate of the situation. The course of the Government is so cautious that it has not even directed Ambassador Gerard to make preparations for sending Americans out of Germany and other territory of the Central Powers. Mr. Gerard is being kept fully informed of the situation in this country. The State Department is cabling him frequently summaries of press comment and such news affecting the German crisis as it feels justified in transmitting. But it is not laying down any policy for the Ambassador to follow and not directing him to make any important communications to the German Government.

Watch for Bomb Plotters.

The Government, however, is not overlooking the dangers almost certain to come if diplomatic relations with Germany are broken. One fear voiced here is that the break would be followed by an epidemic of bomb explosions and other manifestations of pro-German sentiment in this country. The Department of Justice has already taken cognizance of this possibility, and it is understood that officers of the department throughout the country will be instructed to keep careful watch to prevent the commission of any crimes by German sympathizers.

All customs collectors were advised today in a confidential circular of instructions sent by telegraph of the declaration by Germany of a blockade of the British Isles and other territory of the Allies. This circular was entirely colorless as to opinion on the blockade, and was designed to instruct customs officials how to proceed in the performance of duties that might in any way involve the question of absolute neutrality. The circular went out to all collectors of customs in the United States, Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines and Alaska and to the officials in charge at the Panama Canal. Caution was urged on customs officials to be alert to the exigencies of the situation in view of the blockade and prevent any act that would in any manner involve this Government in a question as to neutrality.

Collectors in ports where German warships or merchant vessels are lying, the former interned and the latter at their own docks or anchorage berths, were charged to observe all regulations applicable to such ships both in respect to their rights and their obligations.

While President Wilson conferred with Senators this afternoon, members of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were in ignorance concerning the plans of the Administration in the present perilous situation. So far as could be ascertained, the President has not yet sought the advice of any member of the House.

Representative Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, remained in his office until 6 o'clock, but received no word regarding a joint session of the two bodies, which had been expected in certain quarters during the day. Chairman Flood of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, likewise remained at the Capitol until a late hour, but on leaving said no member of his committee had yet been called into consultation by the President. At that time the President was in the office of Senator Stone.

The news that the President had unexpectedly appeared at Senator Stone's office caused considerable anxious comment about the House as the lower body adjourned. The greatest anxiety over the situation continues to prevail in the House.

Hurry Call for Senators.

President Wilson reached the Capitol soon after 5 o'clock this afternoon. Through a misunderstanding he went first to Senator Stone's office in the Senate Office Building, going from there almost immediately to the office of the Foreign Relations Committee in the Capitol, where he was closeted alone with Mr. Stone for more than half an hour. Coming out together through a waiting crowd of newspaper men, they went to the President's room, off the Senate Chamber.

The Senate had adjourned, but pages were dispatched about the Capitol to bring in all the Senators who could be reached. Sixteen Senators, all Democrats, were eventually gathered together, and for nearly an hour and a half the President talked to them. The doors to the room were open, leaving the group standing inside in plain view from the corridor. Those present were Senators Stone and Reed of Missouri, Meyers of Montana, Robinson of Arkansas, Overman of North Carolina, Phelan of California, Ransdell of Louisiana, Beckham of Kentucky, Smith of Georgia, Vardaman of Mississippi, Pittman of Nevada, Pomerene of Ohio, Fletcher of Florida, Walsh of Montana, Lewis of Illinois, and Johnson of South Dakota.

Senator Vardaman left the conference early, saying that he had an engagement, but the others remained until the President left the building. As he went out Senator Vardaman said that no policy had been outlined—that the meeting was simply an exchange of views, and that his parting word to the President had been to wish him good luck and tell him that the thing to do was to "sit straight in the boat and keep looking ahead."

As the President came out he said that he had no definite announcement to make, as he had come to the capitol simply to exchange views with the members of Congress on the situation and find out what they were thinking about the problem, to get additional light on the way it appeared to the country. In reply to a question he said that he did not plan to call a joint session of Congress tomorrow, and it was indicated that no action was planned for tonight.

Afterward it was learned that a frank exchange of views had taken place between the President and the Senators present, that they had asked questions freely, and that they had stated to him exactly the action they thought should be taken.

The conference was unanimous in pledging to the President its support of any action he finally decided to take, and the view was unanimous that there should be no backdown in the position on submarine warfare taken by this Government.

Austrian Ambassador Involved.

While no confirmation was received here of the report that Austria-Hungary had sent to the United States a note similar to that sent by Germany, press reports that the Vienna Government had taken like action did not cause surprise. At the German Embassy the report was regarded as absolutely authentic, as it could not be conceived that Austrian submarines would allow German submarines do all the work.

Whatever action Austria-Hungary takes, if it supports the German proclamation it will mean also the severance of diplomatic relations between that Government and the United States. Ambassador Tarnowski von Tarnow, who has just arrived in Washington, has not yet presented himself at the State Department, and if a rupture with Germany occurs he probably will not deliver his credentials to President Wilson.

Ambassador von Bernstorff reiterated today his denial that he was packing up in preparation for his departure, and laughingly remarked that he had not even paid his bills as yet. The Ambassador, it was said, has not heard from Berlin since the delivery of the German note to the State Department on Wednesday, and has not communicated with Berlin since that time. He is waiting, it is said, until he is able to send information to his Government. The Embassy did not doubt that the Berlin Foreign Office was anxious to hear from the Ambassador.

One of the developments of the day was discussion in neutral diplomatic circles of the possibility that the United States might desire to collaborate with other neutral nations on the defense of neutral rights. It was recalled that advances made to this end by South American countries, by the Scandinavian nations, and by Holland had been discouraged, or, rather, this Government heretofore has declined to associate itself with any other neutral with the object of effecting joint action.

This Government has refrained from going so far even, it is understood, as to effect an understanding with any other neutral. Sweden twice approached the United States in the interest of a concert of action by neutral Governments, and only recently the United States was informally invited to participate in a conference of neutral nations to be held in Europe.

CRISIS IS AT HAND.

Only the Method of Procedure Undecided in German Situation.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The submarine menace sweeps on, and every hour draws the United States nearer a break with Germany.

No restraining developments appear to stem the tide. Official Washington is convinced the crash is only a matter of time and a question of form.

A long session of the Cabinet and a dramatic night meeting of the President and Senators at the Capitol developed unanimity of opinion that challenge to the honor of the United States must be met. The means of doing so appears to be the only question undetermined.

When President Wilson and his advisers parted "for a night's reflection," as the President himself put it, apparently it had not been determined whether the United States should delay action until Germany committed an overt act or whether passports should be handed to Count von Bernstorff with or without a warning note to Berlin.

After the President and the Cabinet had been in session more than two hours, Mr. Wilson hurried to the Capitol, and this statement was issued at the White House:

"The President and the Cabinet thoroughly canvassed the situation, but there is nothing to announce."

Members of the Cabinet left the White House with grave faces. One of them later sufficiently broke the rule of silence to say:

"The near future will develop something very, very serious."

Another gave a hint of the probability that some overt act might be awaited, or at least a warning given by saying:

"The last chance has not yet come. While Germany has announced her purpose, she has not yet carried it into effect, so far as we know."

The Cabinet unanimously agreed, however, that the United States could in no circumstances countenance such an invasion of its rights as Germany's campaign of ruthlessness proposes.

At the Capitol the President had an hour's conference alone with Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, and then sent out word that he sought the views of all Senators. Many of the Democrats hurried to his room on the Senate floor. Seated there with Senators grouped about him in a semi-circle, the President gave no indication of a decision of his own, but frankly announced that he had come to hear their opinions.

To induce open expressions, he was careful not to specify what he had in his own mind, but invited a discussion of three propositions:

To break off diplomatic relations with Germany at once and deliver Ambassador von Bernstorff's passports tomorrow.

To delay action until some overt act has been committed against the rights of the United States.

To redefine the position of the United States, as outlined all through the submarine controversy, with a final warning that an offense means a diplomatic break.

The sentiment of a large majority of the Senators was against the latter course.

Senator Stone and Senator Lewis favored assuming that Germany did not intend to invade American rights, but were for meeting any such invasion with an immediate severance of relations. Other Senators were so confident that Germany's new proclamation meant invasion of American rights that they favored breaking off relations immediately.

All understood that President Wilson had not made up his mind whether to proceed, as proposed by Senators Stone and Lewis, on the assumption that American rights would not be violated, or whether to consider Germany's announcement as ground in itself for summary action.

Without disclosing what decision, if any, he had reached, the President left the Capitol suggesting to Senators that there should be a night's reflection and some action by word or deed before Monday.

Most Serious in Nation's History.

President Wilson's every action throughout the day was predicated on his belief that the United States faced the most serious crisis in its history. He chose the course of seeking the advice of other men to compare with his own opinions. The overwhelming sentiment from those he consulted was in favor of a break in relations. Only the time and method were questions of difference. But even after his long talk with the Senators he returned to the White House to give further consideration to the problem.

One of the thoughts in the minds of the President and his advisers is that the action of the United States should be so unassailable that it would guide other neutrals.

President Wilson was boldly told by most of the fifteen Democratic Senators in conference with him that the German declaration was an affront to the United States and the civilized world, and that any other course than an immediate rupture of diplomatic relations would be "viewed by the world as cowardice."

Some, however, urged that Germany be notified of a definite time at which diplomatic relations would be severed, and a few others urged that nothing be done until Germany, by some overt act, demonstrated her deliberate determination to affront the United States.

Merely to "Swap Views."

That no Republican Senators conferred with the President was due entirely to the fact that the President did not reach the Capitol until the Senate had recessed, and it was with difficulty that pages and clerks reached those who did attend. The President sent for no one in particular.

While Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee, still was in the Senate Chamber when the President arrived, he did not know of the purpose of the conference and left the building.

At the conclusion of the conference the President, the last to leave, saw the newspaper correspondents and made a brief announcement.

"Gentlemen," he said, "I just came to swap views. I wanted light, and came here to get it."

He was asked what would be done and replied:

"That depends on how I feel in the morning." Then he smiled, and added: "Of course, that remark was only a joke." He added that there had been no suggestion of a joint session of Congress, and that he thought no public announcement would be made tonight.

From inquiry among the Senators present, the following facts were established:

The President, frankly revealing the innermost details of the crisis, told the Senators he had come to feel the pulse of the Senate, and thereby the pulse of the people; that he wished each man to speak his mind frankly with the welfare of the nation and civilization at heart.

At the conclusion each Senator shook the President's hand and assured him that whatever course he took whether in accord with their own views or not, he would be sustained by an unanimous Senate.

"The President," said one Senator, "left us with the suggestion of a night's reflection and of action by word or deed before Monday."

Watch Public Opinion.

All administration officials are gratified and surprised at what they interpret as a practically unanimous opinion of the country on the situation so unexpectedly precipitated by Germany's submarine warfare declaration. Not only nearly all of the large metropolitan newspapers reaching the State Department, but also the small country papers are declared to accept as a basic principle the belief that American interests and honor have been attacked.

One official said today that this viewpoint, which had been awaited before any definite announcement, has had a great effect on the formation of a decision. The Administration is known to feel that, while the German announcement justifies any action that may be deemed best, the Administration could not outdo public opinion.

European sailings of all ships flying the American flag should be postponed, according to the opinion of the State Department. Secretary Lansing, in announcing that a message to this effect had been sent to the International Mercantile Marine, in regard to the sailing of the American steamer St. Louis for England tomorrow, was emphatic in saying no orders had been issued against her sailing, but that the opinion of the department had been given that it would be wiser to await the decision of the country in the broader issue of the controversy with Germany.

The State Department feels that the sailing of vessels, the departure of Americans from Germany, and the safe passage of other Americans across the Atlantic should for the moment be left entirely to the discretion of the individuals concerned on their personal judgment of the situation. Wherever possible, however, it is earnestly desired that no risks be taken until the formal decision of the country on the whole issue has been announced. All the smaller, collateral incidents relating to that larger issue will then fall into line. No long delay is expected.

Germany is understood by officials here to be in the dark as to America's probable position. Not till the American course has been formally announced at home, it is understood, will Germany receive her answer. No hints, intimations, or indirect messages will be conveyed.

The German declaration is thought to have had the immediate effect expected in the temporary stopping of much neutral shipping. The United States is advising against American vessels leaving its ports; Holland has provisionally prohibited her merchantmen from going out; Norway has, for the time, forbidden her vessels to sail, and Denmark has suggested to ship owners that they first ask official advice. Thus, for the time being, ships of those nations will hold to harbor.

These postponements of sailings, however, are admittedly only temporary, pending action on the main issue involved. When the various nations have decided whether they will accept or fight the German prohibitions, it is understood that new suggestions will be sent out by the various Governments concerned. What Spain is doing is unknown here, though press reports show that Premier Romanoné, while negotiating with the German Ambassador as to the safety of Spanish vessels and the preservation of the Spanish export trade, has announced rather equivocally to the Cortes that the army and navy have given instructions commensurate with the crisis.

Co-operation by some neutrals is forecast here as a distinct possibility. The whole neutral diplomatic corps has shown a degree of interest hardly surpassed during the war, as the double question is involved, not only of what the United States is going to do but what action their own Governments will take. Admittedly the action of part, at least, of the neutrals will be most decisively influenced by that of the United States, and no attempt is made to conceal the eagerness with which the American decision is awaited.

The Spanish Ambassador, Mr. Riano, called at the State Department today, largely for information and also, it is understood, with the thought that Spain might be asked to take over the affairs of the United States and of the countries which the United States represents in case of an actual break. He is known, however, not to have been approached on that subject as yet. Just what would happen to American interests in the belligerent countries in event of a break is not known, as none of the countries still neutral and likely to remain neutral is well equipped diplomatically to take over large interests.

GUARD U. S. BATTLESHIPS.

Extra Precaution Taken on the Louisiana, Undergoing Repairs at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 2.—Extra armed guards were placed around the battleship Louisiana and torpedo boat destroyer Benham at the navy yard tonight.

The Louisiana was brilliantly illuminated, armed men walked her decks and the dock where she is moored. There was similar activity on and about the Benham.

The Louisiana is undergoing extensive repairs and is not ready to sail unless her services are urgently needed. She is having new guns installed.

URGES LLOYD GEORGE TO OFFER AGREEMENT

London Weekly Wants Him to Propose an Anglo-American Alliance to Us.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Premier Lloyd George speaks at Carnarvon, Wales, tomorrow, and the possibility that he may refer to the German threat is much discussed.

The nation expresses the hope that he will announce a declaration of policy and make an offer of an agreement with the United States. The Weekly adds:

"We say agreement, but we mean more than an agreement. An Anglo-American alliance of temper and policy can now arise on a foundation of generosity and imagination joined in the work of rebuilding the shattered society of nations. This is no entanglement for either power.

"Never since the war began has democratic statesmanship had such a chance of salvation for itself and for the spiritualties and temporalities for which it stands. Will Lloyd George be wise enough and strong enough to seize it?"

AMERICA IS ONLY HOPE, SAYS MASSINGHAM

If Germany Forces War on Us, Declares London Editor, It Will Be War.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Henry W. Massingham, writing in The Nation, says:

"The German note is a study in stupid savagery, but it is hardly worse than von Bethmann Hollweg's speech."

Describing the note as an exhibition of "the coarse mentality of German tactlessness," he adds:

"The nation which shouted for peace and victory with one breath now takes another to denounce Belgium and announce a fresh orgy of frightfulness.

"I see no hope but in America; no rescuing figure but her President. His personality, indeed, grows in spite of the efforts of our untutored press to belittle it. Show his portrait on a cinema screen and the people will cheer; speak of the United States and at last the imagination begins to kindle.

"Slow are these fires, but they burn. I am convinced that in each country they will finally beat down the war flame which consumes civilization.

"If Germany forces war on America, it will be war."

Mr. Massingham concludes:

"It is inconceivable that Germany did not count the risks of her order to America to keep off the high seas while she murders at will, and if she did her action must be the fruit either of desperate calculation that her internal resources are drawing to an end and that she may just as well succumb to the Entente plus America as to the Entente alone, or of cool calculation that she can defy America without risk to her chance of cutting off our supplies and forcing us and the world to a bad peace.

"In any case a new issue arises, and the nation must meet it, confident of itself and of America's good faith and the power of the man who speaks for her."

RAILS AT GERMANY'S BOAST.

British Attorney General Talks of Freedom of the Seas.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Attorney General Sir Frederick Smith, speaking at Cardiff last night, said that the Germans had proclaimed the freedom of the seas, but no belligerent in the history of the world had ever before dared to say to a proud and powerful neutral: "Your own nationals and those engaged on peaceful and innocent errands shall not travel upon these waters without being sunk."

Sir Frederick could not conceive what reception such a challenge would receive in America. He had sometimes resented the suggestion that citizens of his country looked to the United States or to any other neutral to embrace "our quarrels." "We might be right, we might be wrong, but we believed that with our good allies we were strong enough to fight out this quarrel ourselves," he added. "We say to all neutrals of the world. 'We have been the custodians of our honor; be you the custodians of your own.' We shall only ask when the time comes in which these matters are to be decided that it will be considered reasonable that those who have made the sacrifices shall decide.

"Wise counsel from all quarters is always welcomed, but perhaps we who have had experience of what this war means and the nature of the enemy are in a position to judge in a truer and more exact perspective what is the measure of peril that we shall have undergone and what are the measures of alleviation and of prevention that may be required for the future.

THINKS AMERICA PARTLY WON.

Strassburg Post Believes We Recognize Justice of Germany's Step.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to The Morning Post from Berne quotes the semi-official Strassburg Post as saying:

"The die is cast. Our Government and the Admiralty have burned bridges behind them."

The Strassburg newspaper describes the latest decision as a second step toward peace, and informs the public that Germany has now the means to compel England to accept the understanding offered recently by Germany and rejected.

The writer adds:

"This semi-official journal observes that the German Government conceded the American demands made after the sinking of the Lusitania, mainly in order to avoid an armed conflict with America and even a breach of diplomatic relations, and it adds that the Government has been attacked ever since most vehemently and passionately by the German people themselves for having manifested a weak submissiveness.

"'For two years,' the Post continues, 'the German people waited with teeth set and fists clenched, and now at last they can hope that the political situation has changed, for America has at least, to a certain extent, been won over, and recognizes the justice of our decision.'

"It is confident that the success of this second step toward peace will remove any doubts, remaining in the minds of Americans, especially as 'we are determined to bring our enemies to their knees, not in order to inflict on them a humiliating defeat, but insure for us a victory which will give us a peace that shall serve as the basis for the enduring peace, vaguely conceived by President Wilson.'"

BRITAIN MAKES PLAN FOR SAFETY OF SHIPS

Continued from Page 1.

ity and stirring the nation to a stronger recognition of urgent economy, especially in the consumption of food.

BRITISH PRESS WATCHING.

Chief Interest Is in Our Probable Action.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—The extreme eagerness of the British public to learn what course the United States will take is mirrored by the newspapers, which print long dispatches from America and other contributions dealing with the question. These editorials mostly speculate in somewhat gingerly fashion.

"It is not for us," says The Daily Telegraph, "to judge the issue between the United States and Germany, or to offer advice. The Government of the United States is the keeper of the American conscience as it is also the leader of neutral States."

The paper also says:

"Americans would hardly be human if they did not resent the cowardly effrontery of Germany's conduct toward the President. He has been flouted in the eyes of the world by the German Emperor's spokesman, who declares that all notes from Berlin are conceived in hypocrisy and are merely a cloak for crime deliberately contemplated to be executed when the moment comes."

The Daily News says:

"It is difficult on the face of it to see any escape from a more or less immediate collision between Germany and the United States, for America cannot tolerate the new German plan of campaign, because, putting aside questions of principle, it would practically destroy the whole of her export trade except to Spanish America. Germany, on the other hand, cannot retreat from the position taken without confessing her defeat and equally confessing that the Imperial Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag was nonsense."

The Liverpool Post says:

"Germany's action is like that of a prizefighter who, conscious of impending defeat, invites the spectators to come into the ring and assist his opponent in getting home the knockout blow. * * *

"President Wilson's fine ideal of a future peace included in its realization an international police system representing a combination of all other nations against any one nation that should break the law of nations. It would appear that Germany has precipitated a situation exactly corresponding to that in which the police activities of President Wilson's league to enforce peace would come into play."

Comfortable

While you smoke them and after too—

FATIMA

A Sensible Cigarette

20 for 15¢

AMERICANS IN LONDON ANXIOUS TO GET HOME

Besiege Embassy and Consulate—Many Book Passage on the First Steamer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Considerable excitement prevailed among visiting Americans in London today when it dawned upon them that their prospects of getting home without being in danger of U-boat attacks were extremely slim.

While there is normally a colony of about 25,000 Americans in London in peace time, this number has been greatly decreased during the war. It was estimated at the American Embassy today that there were probably not more than 10,000 Americans in all England now, and that most of these had lived here since the war. The flow of transient Americans to London has been diminishing constantly in the last year, owing to the policy of the United States Government in discouraging traveling abroad in war time. Transatlantic liners have of late been bringing over only those who had pressing business in Europe, and they have had to satisfy the authorities in America before starting that it was necessary to make the trip.

"As a result transient Americans are fewer in the London hotels today than for many months. Many of these made urgent inquiries today of the embassy and American Consulate, seeking advice whether they ought to sail now, or if it was safe for them to wait. Neither Ambassador Page nor Consul General Skinner, however, could give them any indication, telling each inquirer that they had received no word from Washington upon the subject, and that they must leave it to the discretion of prospective travelers when they ought to go.

"We are unable to advise anybody," said Consul General Skinner to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. "The State Department has not communicated anything to us, and we have nothing to do but let Americans judge for themselves if they think it best to sail now or later. We cannot advise them whether there is any risk in waiting, for we do not know."

Although the State Department, according to cable advices, has decided to issue no more passports for travel abroad until the crisis is over, no official notice has been communicated to the embassy or consulate here, so passports were viséed, when requested, just as usual, while emergency passports might be obtained, as at any time since the war began.

Fully 150 Americans called by telephone or in person at the consulate during the day to ask about the prospects of getting home and about half that number called or telephoned to the embassy. Most of them, after talking with officials, decided to await developments rather than hurry home. But at least fifty Americans, whose affairs would not let them risk the possibility of being held up by a breach of relations between Washington and Berlin, decided to go as soon as possible. These went to the American line offices and booked passage. Fifteen of these had planned to sail from Falmouth on the Holland-America liner Nieuw Amsterdam, which was recalled by the Dutch Government after she had left Rotterdam.

At the American Embassy it was stated that there were about 150 Americans at Rotterdam who were anxious to get to America. There was no telling, said an official, when they could leave. Henry van Dyke, former Minister to the Netherlands, who has been in Paris for a week, had booked passage on the Nieuw Amsterdam. He is due in tomorrow or Sunday, but will be too late to catch the American liner.

LIVERPOOL NOT ALARMED.

Shipowners Profess to Believe New Warfare Will Make Little Change.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—When asked today as to the general attitude of Liverpool shipowners in the face of the German threat to shipping, the manager of one of the largest shipping firms said:

"I do not think there will be any change. Personally, I should not hesitate to send a dozen ships to sea tomorrow at my own risk. For two years the Germans have done their worst. There is no cause for alarm. The Germans have made threats before, which they have not been able to make good."

Other shipowners expressed the opinion that the new British mine fields would curb the operations of submarines, while patrols would do the rest.

The underwriting business is going on as if nothing had happened.

LONDON UNDERWRITERS CALM.

Refuse to Advise Change of Rates, but Private Quotations Are Firmer.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—The Times says this morning:

"At a meeting yesterday morning at the Institute of London Underwriters where the war insurance rates quoted by marine insurance companies are regularly discussed, it was decided not to recommend any change in rates in consequence of the enemy threats.

"The underwriters are affected at least as much as any class of business men by submarine attacks on merchant shipping, and the calm attitude of the underwriters yesterday indicates that confidence is felt in the ability of the Allies to cope with the worst that Germany may attempt.

"Nevertheless the tendency of certain rates, quoted during the day by private underwriters, was distinctly firmer, especially in respect to cargoes, carried in neutral ships."

HOW GERMAN WOULD DODGE.

Scheme Said to be to Attack All but Strictly American Ships.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3.—D. Thomas Curtin, in an article in The Times, gives a statement which, he says, was made to him by Dr. Stresemann, "one of the powerful National Liberals behind the mammoth industrial trust of Germany and the most violent apostle of frightfulness in the Reichstag." This statement, said to have been made after the Sussex backdown to America, is quoted as follows:

"The only way to win this war is to publish again, and this time enforce, the decree of Feb. 4, 1915, warning all neutrals to keep out of the submarine zone."

"'But, according to the Sussex ultimatum, that will cause a break with the United States,' I said.

"We cannot let that deter us," he declared. "Great Britain is the keystone of our enemies. If she falls they all fall. We must attack her where she is vulnerable; we must starve her out.

"As for America, we have little to fear from her. In the first place, although she may break off diplomatic relations, she will not enter the war if we are careful not to sink her ships. As American ships play a small part in carrying trade to England, we can thus refrain from sinking, although we naturally should not proclaim this. In the second place, if America does declare war upon Germany it have little effect. The war will be over before she can organize after the manner of Great Britain. Helfferich feels we should do everything possible to kep America out, inasmuch as thereby we shall be in a better position to conclude commercial treaties after the war. Helfferich had great influence in the meeting at Great Headquarters at the time of the Sussex crisis.

"But our duty to ourselves is to win the war. If we starve out England we win no matter how many enemies we have. If we fail, another enemy, even the United States, would not make our defeat more thorough."

Curtin adds:

"Stresemann later requested me not to publish these statements, at least not until a decision had been reached. I did, however, lay the matter before the American Embassy in London as soon as I arrived here."

Last Night
and the night before

Many of our most substantial citizens were told by newsdealers late in the evening there was not a copy of The New York Evening Post to be had from the Battery to Harlem.—"Sold out," they all said.

"War Immediately," screamed headlines in other newspapers.

On Thursday, The Evening Post said: "Wilson will try to prevent German plans for sea war."

Those men whose Civic, National and business responsibilities are greatest, sought those ten words of *truth* and they *knew* where to look for them.

War crises are not necessary to most men of vision for them to associate The Evening Post with the formulation of their business judgment and decision.

They read The Evening Post day in and day out—Winter and Summer—in town and out.

All newsstands
3 cents daily—Saturday 5 cents
Order your copy in advance

BELGIAN RELIEF SHIP AMONG VESSELS SUNK

The Euphrates Sent Down While in Ballast on Homeward Trip—8 Other Vessels Destroyed.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Official information received concerning the sinking of the steamer Euphrates, announced yesterday, shows that the probable first victim of the new submarine policy of the Central Powers was a Belgian relief ship. The Euphrates had carried a cargo of relief supplies from the United States, and was homeward bound in ballast when she was torpedoed. Several members of the crew have been rescued and have reached an outlying port.

In connection with the sinking of the Euphrates it is pointed out that all relief ships, even when homeward bound, conspicuously display the flags of the Commission for Relief in Belgium and carry balls at the mastheads, the latter to prevent aerial attacks. They also carry the safe conduct of the German Consul General at Rotterdam, just as loaded vessels carry a safe conduct from the German Consul General at New York.

The sinking of eight vessels, with the loss of at least four lives, was announced today the second of Germany's new U-boat campaign, by Lloyd's Shipping Agency. The casualties occurred on the steamer Ravensbourne and the Norwegian steamer Jerv, on which one member of the crew was lost.

Among the other vessels sunk were three neutrals, the Norwegian steamer Hecla, of 524 tons; the Algorta, Spanish, of 2,116 tons, and the Portia, Norwegian, of 1,127 tons.

The other steamers destroyed, which flew the flags of the belligerents, were the British steamer Essonite, of 589 tons; the British trawler Violet, and the Belgian trawler Marcelle.

The steamer Euphrates was under charter to the Belgian Relief Commission, and would have taken another cargo from New York for Rotterdam had she returned safely to America, it was said by representatives of the commission here last night.

She carried a crew of between 25 and 30 men. The vessel was not equipped with wireless. When she left New York she was commanded by Henry Meklenberg, a Belgian. Most if not all of the crew were Belgians.

BERLIN IS AMAZED AT AMERICA'S ANGER

Continued from Page 1.

blatt, throws cold water upon such reasoners, which include other naval writers, by asserting that British tonnage undoubtedly is being greatly increased by the building of new bottoms. He also warns them against making too optimistic estimates of the prospective achievements of German submarines and regarding too lightly the countermeasures upon which, he asserts, the British Admiralty undoubtedly is working.

Little criticism of the Government is heard. Even a Socialist speaker in the Reichstag Committee meeting yesterday is reported to have aligned the party behind the Government on this decision.

The great likelihood that the step will precipitate a crisis in German-American relations, severance of diplomatic intercourse, and perhaps further consequences is generally recognized and undoubtedly has been taken into account in the Government's calculation. But the belief is often expressed that the situation is not hopeless and that the institution of an unrestricted submarine campaign may, perhaps, after the recent peace discussions, not lead to a break with the United States—a consummation which would be hailed with joy by an overwhelming majority in the nation.

Discussion in the Reichstag Committee have centred largely around the question of the prospective result of a campaign based on the number and efficiency of submarines.

All Parties Back New Policy.

The official report of yesterday's sessions of the Reichstag Committee says that after statements by a representative of the Socialist Party further explanations were made by Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary; Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Vice Chancellor, and Vice Admiral Capelle, Minister of the Navy.

A representative of the Conservatives explained the standpoint of this party. Vice Admiral Capelle made further remarks and General Groener, Chief of the War Office, addressed the Committee. The sitting was closed with a speech by a representative of the Radical Socialists.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Overseas News Agency's account of the meeting of the Reichstag Committee yesterday says that after the speech of the Chancellor, Dr. Karl Helfferich explained the world's economic situation as shown by statistics. After this the Committee withdrew for a secret meeting, which was followed by a discussion by speakers representing the Catholic, National Liberal, and Progressive parties. The meeting then adjourned until today, when, it was announced, Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, the Foreign Secretary, and Vice Admiral Capelle, Minister of the Navy, would present additional information.

"Leaders of the various parties unanimously indorsed the Government's policy," the Overseas Agency announces.

The committee adjourned today until Feb. 21, the day before the resumption of the Reichstag sessions, but it is intimated that the committee may be called together earlier, as a result of political developments.

GERMAN PRESS SEEKS TO REASSURE AMERICA

Hopes Wilson Will See the New Warfare Is the Only Way to End the Conflict.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—In discussing and indorsing the Government's decision for an intensified U-boat war, the German newspapers use language of remarkable moderation, and they evidently seek to reassure America, hoping that President Wilson will see that this new venture is the only way and the quickest to end the war.

Vorwärts even expresses the opinion that the U-boat note will be applauded by all Americans sharing President Wilson's ideas as expressed in his Senate speech. The Socialist organ hopes that American policy will never stray from the lines defined in that speech, since that would mean woe to the world. It continues:

"An overwhelming majority of the German people are in harmony with the Government's desire to maintain the best possible relations with America. America's great part of triumph in the war is not to play the confederate of one of the belligerent parties, but to be the ally of all peace lovers on both sides.

"The German people are hopeful that the decision of the Imperial Government will result in a shortening of the war. The attitude taken toward this proposition by the political parties and the newspapers, including the Vorwärts, is sufficiently known. But now opinions matter no longer. What counts now is the German conduct of the war. Now let deeds speak for themselves."

Most of the papers, even those which posed for a long time as passionate opponents of an intensified U-boat war, now say: "I told you so," and then go on to explain that it was bound to come because it would end the war more quickly than even the most successful land operations. If they opposed the plan last year, it was because conditions then were not propitious. Now Germany had a large number of boats, manned with splendid crews. Now nature had become Germany's ally, the bad crops all over the world having done much to reduce England's food sources, while the reduction of her tonnage and the dearth of coal would help the U-boats to finish the war quickly. The Lokal-Anzeiger sounds a note of the pride and confidence that Germans must have in the boats, which it calls the newest of all arms and seemingly destined to decide the greatest of wars. It says:

"What is now demanded of our U-boats surpasses all they have heretofore accomplished. They are expected to shut off England, France, and Italy from all oversea communication, a task which only a few years ago no sane human would have thought worth discussing. No higher praise could be paid to the excellent reputation which our U-boat commanders have created for themselves within two years than the fact that today nobody doubts their ability to accomplish this gigantic task.

"They will do it. As to that, there is only one opinion in all Germany and among her allies. They will impose Germany's victorious will upon a vainglorious enemy.

"In these last two years they have gained immense experience in the new method of warfare. They have learned to fight wind and sea and British cunning and their boats have developed an efficiency never dreamed of before. They have to deal with a hostile merchant fleet, which in the hard service of the war has lost much of its former efficiency, being manned by crews that are certainly no longer first class. The best seamen were long ago absorbed by the navy. Their places were taken by colored men and we know by experience how the sight of our U-boats affects the spirit of hostile and neutral crews. Our U-boat commanders do not fear the enemy's mysterious means of destruction, of which there has been so much talk of late. The conviction that the whole German people is behind them will lead them and their brave crews to the highest spheres of glory.

"Our enemies are seen to be already in fear of what is coming. They were asking for it and shall not be disappointed.

"As to the neutrals—we can no longer be bothered by their opinion. We have only one duty now—to win. To this end we must look neither to right nor left until the German war aims are reached."

Won't Heed Adverse American Reply.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (via London.)—The semi-official Cologne Gazette says that an adverse American reply to Germany's submarine notification will not change Germany's intention.

"We cannot for a second time," says the newspaper, "have any consideration for alien interests. Our honor and existence are too greatly threatened by the new war, declared by the Entente."

The Frankfurter Zeitung discusses the submarine program without enthusiasm, saying that the few men in high places who have taken the decision are answerable before their own people and before history.

"Only the most cogent and compelling reasons," says the newspaper, "can have induced the Emperor and Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg to sanction the measure. Doubtless there have been negotiations between Berlin and Washington, but we are ignorant of their results. It cannot be imagined, however, that there can be any new yielding to American protestations, and it therefore must be assumed that the Imperial authorities are firmly convinced that German strength will be able to hold its own against an onset of the world, even if America should join our enemies."

"Every German would have to regret that most profoundly for quite apart from the present war our urgent wish is for a good understanding, drawing ever closer, between us and the great Republic.

"Not England, but Germany, is the natural ally of America. The most important interests bind us together, especially the rejection of British domination of the seas with which Americans have been struggling so long. President Wilson has shown in recent utterances, particularly in the great message to the Senate, that in the wish to establish peace he probably understands the German view better than formerly. We cherish the hope that America also will accommodate herself to Germany's new submarine campaign."

The Berlin Kreuz Zeitung takes the standpoint that Germany's decision in regard to naval warfare is in the interest of neutrals, saying:

"The blockade of considerable territory demands sacrifices from neutrals, but sacrifices are made in their behalf. Germany is fighting for them, as for itself, in seeking to break the British sea tyranny. Freedom of the seas remains a beautiful dream of Utopia, impossible so long as one power has absolute control of the seas.

"Neutrals, each and every one, have felt the hardships of this control. If it is broken, it is hardly likely that any power will be able in a time which may be estimated to assert control, as has been possible by Great Britain with the two-power standard. No land power would ever possess the means. Only by destruction of limitless super-power can real freedom of the seas be attained."

The decision of the Government, says the Kreuz-Zeitung, will be "greeted in all circles of the German people with a feeling of relief, but also of relentless, determined acquiescence."

This newspaper continues:

"No one is in doubt as to the earnestness with which the decision was taken and that the situation demands complete national determination. This is no step of desperation that we are taking. Quiet and careful deliberation has led to it. We are prepared for every possible consequence. It is not to be considered that the present decision might be abrogated before it had led to the desired result. That we will not be frightened by threats is natural, but we must not take any half-way measures should one attempt to coax us into negotiations about the freedom of the seas."

"It is a step with momentous consequences," says the Tägliche Rundschau. "We don't know how neutrals, especially America, will take it, but, be their position what it may, it cannot deflect us from our determination after today's declaration of a war zone and the note to America. There can be no retreat. We have fought long enough with our arms bound."

The Tägliche Rundschau finally warns against too rosy expectations that the war will be ended within a few weeks or months.

SAYS AMERICA CAN'T ACCUSE.

Neutral Diplomat in Berlin Quoted by the Lokal-Anzeiger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—The Lokal-Anzeiger publishes an interview with a neutral diplomat on the U-boat situation. He is quoted as saying:

"The neutrals will not permit themselves to be drawn into the conflict. Rumania's fate has preached a lesson, especially to the smaller nations. There is really no reason why they should be mixed up in the war, since separate concessions have been made them for their traffic even to England. These are already made known in Holland and America, and further friendly concessions may be expected.

"Naturally in neutral diplomatic circles all eyes are directed to the United States. There is one thing that fills the diplomats with confidence, namely, the fact that America cannot accuse Germany of having withdrawn from her promise."

'NOTHING CAN STOP US,' SAYS BAVARIAN CHIEF

Premier Knows America Won't Be Silent, But Time to Consider Others' Views Is Past.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Count von Hertling, the Bavarian Premier, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from The Hague, said, in addressing the Bavarian Diet:

"We know that America will not remain silent under our submarine warfare, but the time for considering other people's opinions has passed, in view of this being the only possible way of bringing the war to a successful end.

"Nothing can stop us from our plan, whatever its consequences."

GERMANY'S THREAT FINDS PARIS CALM

French Press Is Satisfied That Teutons Are Throwing Down Their Last Trump.

MEANING OF STEP REALIZED

Newspapers Believe United States and Other Neutrals Will Be Forced to Join Allies.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Germany's proclamation of blockade, although causing a deep impression, was received here with perfect calmness and fortitude. It is so obviously her last supreme attempt to force the issue in her favor that there is a certain satisfaction in seeing her "throw down her last trump," as it is expressed here.

The Temps says:

"The scenario is unrolling itself as we foresaw it. Wilson hoped to persuade Germany to disclose her peace conditions. Count von Bernstorff only gives him generalities which contradict with facts and a new reason for the conflict. The German Chancellery is deliberately overthrowing everything.

"Germany, which made war to impose domination, and at this moment only aspires to realize her plan of a Mittel Europa, declares herself in agreement with Wilson. The freedom of the seas is also the leading principle of German policy, asserts the Foreign Secretary. It is evidently better to assure it that German pirates reply by the wholesale destruction of ships.

"Wilson asked the belligerents for their war ends. The Allies outlined theirs in a way which he considered satisfactory. The Central Powers preserve an equivocal attitude. For the love of peace Wilson did not carry out the principles which he champions to the bitter end. He contented himself in having the right of American citizens to travel freely on the high seas recognized and obtained the promise that German submarines would respect the lives of crews and passengers. All this Germany has brushed aside. If Wilson follows Zimmermann's exhortation to stand on the high tribunal of impartiality he will only see an ocean of German crimes and the hypocrisy which emphasizes their infamy."

The Journal des Debats remarks:

"Germany has seized the occasion of Wilson's message of Jan. 22 to declare submarine warfare to a finish. She announces that she will proceed to take new measures, not because her adversaries have given her legitimate reasons for complaint, but because she only now disposes of new means of action. Last year she relaxed her submarine activity because she lost many submarines. She has now constructed new ones of greater power. In all events she had decided to use them as soon as she was ready. We expected as much. Our reply must consist in countermeasures."

The Intransigeant declares:

"We are now entering with beating hearts the decisive hours of the conflict. For the very reason that Germany is now making desperate efforts to shake off the strangling grip her menace becomes the more formidable and tragic. It is the dawn of another 1813 for Germany, which is resolved not to die. Never was the war spirit more necessary for our leaders who are intrusted with our destinies. The sacred union is more necessary now than on Aug. 4. Germany, in unbridled fury, is resolved to bring the war to an end. It depends on us that this finish shall come as we wish it, not as she does."

La Liberté says:

"So it is war without mercy against the entire world, against neutrals as well as belligerents, such as for a month the Pan-Germans have been clamoring for. It is the triumph of Tirpitz methods which were condemned with ostentation when a rupture with America seemed a disaster. Today Germany has renounced her attempt to conciliate the United States. It is evident proof that she no longer has a moment to lose; that she wants to strike a great blow before being completely famished."

Lazare Weller, a Deputy who is well known in America, where he went to purchase the Wright Brothers' aviation patent for the French Government, and who is always very active to further closer relations between France and the United States, speaking to me of the German blockade announcement, remarked: "It appears impossible that President Wilson will not resort to the severest measures on the first occasion of the Germans' torpedoing a ship carrying American passengers. This new German measure should result in uniting America with the Allies in a common bond against the barbaric methods of the Central Powers."

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—"Germany's Last Card" is the caption under which several morning newspapers print Germany's note to the United States, Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg's speech, &c. The editorial comment for the most part is also along the line indicated.

"Germany had contracted formal engagements with the United States," says the Petit Parisien. "It is these engagements that she is violating today, so that it would seem as if she wished to force America into a rupture of relations, for it would not be easy for President Wilson to tolerate such insolent laceration of a contract almost solemn. * * * The German Emperor's game is clear. He puts his knife at the throat of neutrals to force them to intervene in the European conflict and to impose peace, but the manoeuvre may prove a singularly dangerous one for him. For as a matter of fact he is driving neutrals into the camp of the Allies by showing them that their interests are identical with ours."

Stephen Pichon, apostrophizing the Teutons, writes in the Petit Journal:

"You hope to obtain for that enterprise of unspeakable carnage more than the tolerance, the open consent and complicity of neutrals and more especially of the United States of America. It is for them to speak."

L'Humânité in its comment says:

"The blockade of France, England, and Italy by German submarines takes no account of the established rules of international law. It will be just what Germany can make it. The note addressed to the United States endeavors to justify it in advance by setting forth that the most atrocious methods of warfare, without regard for anybody, are really the most humane if they force the enemy to sue for peace more quickly. We know this terrorist argument. The Germans have followed this program in Belgium, northern France, and Serbia. The result is that they have before them a coalition more resolved than ever to vanquish them and have turned against themselves the sentiment of civilized humanity."

Gustave Hervé, in La Victoire, writes:

"If President Wilson pockets without a murmur this last outrage to international law and humanity, then, after such a lamentable bankruptcy, we shall know how much trust we can put in his international police force and his league of nations."

Alfred Capus, in the Figaro, says the bad harvest announced by the German Chancellor is a phenomenon "which will soon affect us. Do not let us take this speech tragically. We might, however, well take it seriously."

URGES EMBARGO POLICY.

Hannis Taylor Advocates Action by All the Neutrals.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Hannis Taylor, former American Ambassador to Spain, said tonight that every neutral State affected by the new German policy should resort to an embargo as a defensive measure. The United States should put an embargo on all German ships in its ports, he said, and should confiscate them if Germany actually carried out her threat by sinking American vessels.

The imposition of the embargo, he believed, with the shipment of provisions to Great Britain under convoy, would force the Germans to change their policy.

"We certainly owe it to ourselves," he said, "and to the peace of the world to make such an attempt."

SOCIALISTS FOR EMBARGO.

National Committee Sends an Appeal to Wilson.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Declaring that the "voice of the common people" should be heard, the Emergency Committee of the National Socialist Party, meeting tonight in extraordinary session in the party headquarters at 801 West Madison Street, issued an open statement to President Wilson, asking a complete embargo on all shipments to the belligerents.

"If war came the large bulk of the Socialists would refuse to go to war," Adolph Germer said after the meeting.

MAIL BY SUBMARINE.

Service Started Between Germany and Neutral Countries, Berlin Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department was advised today that on Jan. 29 last Germany inaugurated a submarine mail service between that country and the United States and between Germany and other neutral countries. Among the conditions which must be observed in the use of this service are the following:

1. "Tauchbootbrief" ("Submarine Boat Letter") must be written on the face of the envelope or postal card intended to be carried by such a submarine mail boat.

2. Letters and postal cards, like all other shipments of the same nature, shall be subject during continuance of the war to all the limitations and restrictions regarding language and in every other respect prescribed therefor.

3. The postal charges shall be the same as those of the International Postal Union.

4. Each letter or postal card shall bear the full name and address of the sender when destined for the United States or other neutral country, or when addressed to persons in Germany by senders in neutral countries.

Such vessels, being mail ships, it is explained, would not be subject to internment.

PREDICTS AMERICA WILL SPEAK PLAINLY

Hall Caine Expects a Declaration Against 'Public Highwaymen and Public Assassins.'

DENOUNCES GERMANY'S ACT

The "Uriah Heep of Nations," He Declares, Is Making Her Last Desperate Effort for Life.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Hall Caine, describing the German threat to America, in a speech delivered to an audience of American business men in London, at their weekly club luncheon at the Savoy today, said:

"Such a combination of cant and criminality as is contained in the German note to the neutral nations and the German Chancellor's exposition of it is not to be found elsewhere in printed words. Germany is the Uriah Heep of nations, but she has out-Heeped herself. To talk about attaining peace by methods of murder is like trying to force the gates of heaven with skeleton keys that have been forged in hell."

Charles H. Grasty was in the chair and introduced the speaker of the day. Hall Caine said that Englishmen had not been surprised by the latest German threat, except by its barefaced barbarity. The United States also knew it was coming and its imminence was the true cause of President Wilson's latest notes and speeches. The note was a revelation of the state of Germany, he said, showing her to be a starving, bankrupt, and expiring country, compelled to make the last desperate effort for life.

"Germany is in extremes," he said, "and is taking extreme unction at the hands of Satan preparatory to her final kick at mankind."

The allied nations, the speaker continued, never cherished any illusions about German humanity, and, therefore, there was nothing in this note to put a new aspect on the war so far as it concerned the Allies. Germany had already sunk hospital ships laden with wounded in broad daylight and without a particle of excuse. She had sunk ships at sight again and again at the very moments when she was promising America it should never be done.

What would America understand by the note, Hall Caine asked, and he answered the question by citing the comments of the American press published here today.

"America understands," the speaker continued, "that by the iron will of Germany she is to be shut up absolutely within the limits of the American continent; her commerce is to be stopped so far as concerns the principal countries of the old world; her ships are to be laid up in her own harbors; she is to be isolated except by the grace of Germany in granting one dog bone of a weekly steamer from personal intercourse with the people of Europe; if she ventures to claim the freedom of the seas she is to know that she runs the risk of murder by the cowardly methods of a seahog which fights without the danger of being fought; in short, she is to shut up her open door, live within her own house, and never dare to step outside of it."

While it was not for an Englishman, Hall Caine continued, to say what America ought to do in the face of such a demand, "made with all the unctuous cant of a Chadband, united to the develish criminality of a Jack Cade," he ventured the prediction that America "will tell this impudent braggart that America is not merely a geographical expression; that wherever an American subject is, there is America, and that the strength and power and will of the American Government intend to follow him and protect him, his liberty and his property, against all assaults of public highwaymen and of public assassins, whether on land or on sea."

In conclusion, Hall Caine said:

"Heaven forbid that the very least of us on this side of the ocean should say a word that would influence America to enter the war, but we may talk about the relation of nations after the war in that League to Enforce Peace which formed the theme of President Wilson's speech! Where is Germany to be after this last note? It is idle to ask if she can take such a lead in it as she so presumptuously asked for. Can she, bathed in innocent blood, drenched in it of her own deliberate choice, be allowed even to cross the threshold of any temple of peace in which civilized men sit together? She, the general enemy of mankind, running amuck on the high seas to kill innocent and guilty alike, what place is there for her in future assemblies of nations working for human welfare?

"By this last note Germany is guilty of mortal sin against humanity, and when the time comes for the formation of nations to protect the peace of the world we must attaint her, we must deny her right of representation, we must cut her off from the family of nations as a criminal and outlaw whose name is no longer known in the company of Christian men."

The speech was vehemently applauded, and on motion of Mr. Grasty a vote of thanks to the novelist was passed.

PASSPORTS NOT CUT OFF.

Restrictions Rigid, but No Change Since the German Note.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The State Department issued the following statement today denying that it has stopped the issuance of passports:

"In order to correct an impression gathered from press reports that the Department of State is refusing to issue passports on account of the German declaration of Jan. 31, 1917, the Department of State wishes to announce that it is not declining to issue passports to prospective travelers on this ground or any other ground not heretofore governing the practice of the department in the issuance of passports."

At the same time general understanding prevails that the lines have been so tightened that the restrictions on the issuing of passports amount almost to entire cessation of the practice. Notice of such tightening of the lines was given by the department only a few days ago in a statement which opened with the anouncement: "The passport regulations have recently been revised, with a view to making them more stringent in several particulars."

Applicants were advised in all cases to make their applications in the places where they resided, "and not to go to New York or any other place to execute their applications." The new rules, as the State Department explained, provide that when an applicant made his application in any other place than his place of residence, he "must give the name and address of a reputable professional or business man" in his home community who would vouch for him.

"Persons who declare that they are going abroad on commercial business will be required as heretofore to present letters from the concerns which they represent," added the recent notice. "It is provided in the new rules that 'such letter must state not only the names of the foreign countries which the applicant expects to visit and the objects of his visits thereto, but, in addition, whether or not the applicant is a salaried employe of the firm concerned, and, if so, how long he has been known to the firm, and for what period of time he has been in their employ. If the applicant is going abroad on a commission and not a salary basis, that fact also should be specifically stated.' It is further stated that an applicant who is going abroad for any purpose other than commercial business 'must satisfy the Department of State that it is imperative that he go, and he should submit satisfactory documentary evidence substantiating his statement concerning the imperativeness of his trip.'

"The department finds it necessary to place more reliance upon witnesses to passport applications than heretofore, if possible. Witnesses will be held responsible for any statements which they may make. In order to avoid placing reliance upon irresponsible persons, the following rule has been made:

"'The witness must be an American citizen, established in a recognized profession or business and having his office or place of business within the jurisdiction of the court or the department's agent. e. g., a clergyman, lawyer, physician, banker, broker, real estate dealer, or merchant.) The witness in signing the application should state the nature of his profession or business and his professional or business address.'"

This information, given out today, was said at the department to have been prepared several days ago.

URGE REFUSAL OF PASSPORTS.

Brooklyn Citizens Request Wilson in This Way to Avoid War.

A group of Brooklyn citizens, of which Homer H. Ladd of Brighton Beach is spokesman, sent a telegram yesterday to President Wilson urging him to keep American citizens off the high seas, and thus prevent war. The text of the telegram follows:

> We, undersigned American citizens, hereby register unanimous indorsement telegram addressed you Feb. 1, signed by Amos Pinchot and twenty-five others. We sincerely hope present crisis will not necessitate United States' ignominious participation European war, accompanied by tremendous economic losses and thousands of lives for protection few hazardous citizens who enter perilous war zone. Recognizing gravity of international situation, we confidently hope you will honorably maintain our neutral status by refusing American passports European ports to those few citizens who would unjustly jeopardize peace and prosperity of their country during this period of uncertainty.

The telegram was signed by Homer H. Ladd, Ruth I. Wilkerson, Edward C. Bernegger, Elizabeth J. McIntyre, Joseph W. Oberle, William Schulte, Margaret Pastor, Will. Nielsen, Jac. Berghays, and Charles Miggins.

SPAIN PREPARES ARMY AND NAVY

Continued from Page 1.

mitted to leave Dutch ports and all Dutch fishing boats are being brought into Port Ymuiden has greatly increased anxiety and intensified the situation. The Navy Department is holding important meetings with Dutch shipowners. The Stock Exchange is much shaken and brokers are decidedly pessimistic.

Commenting on the situation, the Nieuwe Courant says:

"The actual force that Germany can command with her submarines in the widened blockade is as yet unknown, as also is the way in which she will use this force against neutrals. We can see from experience of 'unruthless' warfare that we can expect little good, but that Holland is specially indicated is out of the question. On the contrary, any consideration left Holland may expect to enjoy.

"The only thing we can hope is that our Government will insist with the utmost vigor on the feeding of our people and the maintenance of our overseas traffic and communication with our colonies."

The Handelsblad comments:

"Will the frightful submarine warfare and blockade of the whole of England bring us any nearer peace? Will it not, on the contrary, spread the war and will not America, that has so vigorously protested against this warfare, be finally dragged into the whirlwind?

"In that case all chances of the great Republic playing an important part in peacemaking will be removed and the peace-loving Mr. Wilson will be obliged, after all his declarations, to throw the sword into the scales against Germany. The fight would then become still bloodier, still fiercer, more inhuman and dangerous for all countries, above all for the seafaring nations, and especially for us would increase and conditions become still more intolerable than now. Before the fiery end is in sight and peace reigns on earth must everything be destroyed or devastated?"

The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant remarks:

"We have not been under the impression that the submarine warfare has been carried on with gentleness or slackness, and ask if frightfulness can be much increased. It is not too much to say that the new German measures are most momentous for neutral shipping. They put us literally between two fires. The chances of our country being drawn into the conflict are remarkably increased by the measures.

"It is possible that a way will be found between the two blockades to allow neutral shipping to ply, but the chance is not great. It will be a most difficult problem for our government to find any sort of a satisfactory solution. Dark days are ahead of us, especially as our country is absolutely dependable on oversea communication.

"This new campaign seems like the warfare of desperation—perhaps internal politics is in a measure involved—and without any perspective. It is of much greater consequence for neutrals than for belligerents. This time there can be no question of 'mistakes' by Captain or crew."

The Telegraaf says:

"It is a case of German methods and system. The Chancellor, who up to now has not approved ruthless warfare, has shown himself to be nothing more than a state clerk, who now announces what his masters dictate. There are serious consequences for our country, as we risk being completely blockaded and our food supply cut off.

"We lie between two groups of belligerents—the Allies, who so far have only oppressed without violence; doubtless we should have less fear from them, as we have preserved strict neutrality from the beginning. The other group of belligerents, the Central Powers, threaten us with brute force, with the destruction of our ships and murder of our seamen and passengers, though our attitude has been friendly and we have provided them with food, and even taken care of their children. From which side are we most threatened?

"It must now be evident to the Dutch people that Germany, seeing she cannot win, is making a last struggle of 'frightfulness' in desperation, disregarding all laws. It would be ostrich politics to try to make the situation appear less serious than is the case. It is this new phase of the war that makes the position of our country really dangerous. It must be our business to see we are at least provided with food supplies.

"We shall have to rely on the Allies for this. It is the best and only solution to remain on a good footing with the Allies, who can help us, and not export more than in normal times to Germany, and be on our guard against barbarians, for whom no means is too low to achieve their ends."

THE HAGUE, Feb. 2.—The danger zones of which Great Britain and Germany have given notice overlap each other west of the Danish coast line in such a way that ingress to the Atlantic seems to be effectually closed. The Holland-America Line, which ordered back the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam after it had sailed for New York yesterday, has instructed its New York office to hold up all sailings to Holland. There are thirteen Holland-America steamers afloat, and it is hoped that those on the way to Holland will return on their own initiative to the nearest American port on learning of Germany's intensified submarine campaign.

Nothing has been allowed to become public concerning further conferences held this afternoon between the Ministers and the representatives of shipping concerns. In official quarters every one is reticent, but in shipping circles the impression seems to prevail that, despite the great difficulty placed in the way of shipping by the new German submarine order, a way will be found by which Dutch navigation may be resumed to some extent, although with increased risks.

This feeling was borne out today by the feeling of the Amsterdam and Rotterdam boerses, which, although depressed, were less nervous than yesterday. American stocks closed dull, but well above the lowest quotations. Shipping shares were slightly lower and closed irregular. There was hardly any alteration in the foreign exchange rates.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 2.—The concession which Germany has offered the Dutch Government regarding the Flushing route to England is virtually identical with that extended to the United States for passenger steamers without contraband, according to the Berlin correspondent of the Handelsblad.

The possibility also exists, says the correspondent, for negotiations regarding regular service by Dutch vessels to the Dutch colonies.

SCANDINAVIAN KINGS TO CONSULT TOGETHER

Exchange of Views on German Note in Progress Among the Three Governments.

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 2.—No information or intimation regarding the attitude that Sweden will assume as to the submarine blockade is vouchsafed by the Government, further than the statement that the officials are considering the matter with the attention which the gravity of the situation demands.

The Associated Press learns, however, from a well informed source, that no action will be taken until after an exchange of views with Denmark and Norway. No formal conference is planned, but an exchange of views already has begun, and the Swedish Government hopes that the three Scandinavian countries will again find it possible to act in concert as they did in February, 1915, following the German proclamation of a war zone about the British Isles.

The three countries at that time jointly made representations at London regarding the use of neutral flags by war vessels, and at Berlin "regarding the measures contemplated in the waters around the British Isles." The texts of these representations were never published, but Swedish public opinion then, as represented by the press, almost without exception condemned the German measures as menacing neutral rights. Newspaper utterances following the proclamation of the present submarine blockade, however, have been much milder than was the case two years ago.

King Gustave returns Monday from Copenhagen, where he will visit King Christian on Saturday. The visit was arranged before the submarine blockade was known, but it will now undoubtedly be devoted to a discussion of the measures to be taken by the Scandinavian countries.

The War Insurance Commission, which is an official body, has decided to issue no more insurance for the time being on ships and cargoes bound for England and France and to insure for transatlantic voyages only with the proviso that the insurance is void if the ship enters a British port.

The Minister of the Interior already has ordered a reduction in the passenger service on State railways in order to economize in the use of coal. A reduction of freight traffic is also contemplated.

NORWAY HOLDS UP SHIPPING.

Coal Shortage So Serious Government Commandeers All Fuel.

CHRISTIANIA, Feb. 2.—The regular daily mail and passenger service between Norway and England was stopped today, while the Norwegian-American liner Kristianiafjord, which was scheduled to sail today, is being held for further orders. The Norwegian Post Office is declining to accept mail for the United States, as both the direct route and that by way of England are closed.

The shortage of coal has reached a serious stage. There is only a three weeks' supply on hand, and it is feared the factories will be forced to close. The Municipal Commission of Christiania has commandeered all fuel, and has put the inhabitants of the capital on rations.

Gas street lighting has been cut down. The minimum of illumination is allowed for the lighting of churches and halls, while the theatres and moving picture houses are permitted to open only twice weekly. The public baths have been closed. Restaurants must shut their doors at 10 o'clock in the evening and stores must stop doing business at 5 P. M.

The Morgenbladt, a pro-German newspaper, says the German note announcing its decision to adopt a policy of unrestricted naval warfare is a challenge of the strongest kind to neutral nations, and that it will force them to co-operate with each other.

TO WARN NEUTRAL SHIPS?

Swedish Paper Hears Crews of These Vessels Will Be Spared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—The Stockholm paper, Nya Dagligt Allesanda, has received a communication from what it says is an excellent German source, to the effect that Germany expects to respect passenger traffic between Scandinavia and England in the case of ships which do not carry any contraband.

The paper learns from the same source that no neutral ship will be sunk without notice.

DANES SUSPEND INSURANCE.

Ships in English Ports Ordered to Leave Before Tomorrow.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Copenhagen dispatch to The Times says that underwriting has been temporarily suspended by the Danish war insurance office.

The United Shipping Company has ordered ships in English ports to leave before Sunday if possible. The Scandinavian-American liner Hellig Olav, now in New York, has been ordered to remain there.

SWITZERLAND HARD HIT.

U-Boat Blockade Expected to Render Ration System Necessary.

BERNE, Feb. 2.—The note in which the German Government informed Switzerland of the inauguration of an unrestricted submarine campaign named Cette as the only port in France through which Swiss traffic is authorized.

The Bund says that this will involve a different arrangement for the conveyance of supplies to Switzerland, and will also render necessary a ration system for the Swiss and the issuance of cards for the principal articles of food.

GENEVA, (via Paris,) Feb. 1.—Georges Wagnière, editor of the Journal de Genève, commenting on the German note, says:

"The answer of the Imperial Governments to the nobly inspired message of President Wilson begins with irony, continues in a better political tone, and ends with an atrocious threat. No such hard and violent words have been uttered from official quarters since the outbreak of the war. It is, then, war to the knife, and neutrals are to suffer as much as belligerents.

"President Wilson, who protested with such power against violations of law and the horrors of human massacre in his message, cannot accept this recrudescence of actrocities and those threats directed against the ships of his own country. To a noble gesture of appeasement and conciliation, Germany answers by a veritable provocation. It is now America's turn to reply.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF BLOCKADE.

Press Believes Measure Born of Desperation Due to Lack of Food.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2.—The Russian newspapers consider Germany's blockade announcement a measure born of desperation, because of failing food supplies and the failure of Germany's peace measures.

The Volia says the submarine order is a contradiction of the rules of international law, since the blockade will be necessarily restricted to "the unusual pirate acts."

The Novoe Vremya says: "The main result of this new German invention will be not a greater number of ships sunk, but an inevitable collision of Germany and the neutral countries."

The Rech says:

"It will call out more energetic protests and force neutrals to take some defensive action against the German pirates to check this measure for frightening neutral Governments. Countermeasures by the Allies will annihilate this German bluff."

NEUTRAL SHIPPING HELD IN PORT HERE

Continued from Page 1.

for Bordeaux until 3 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, as she could not get her coal in time. There had been about twenty cancellations and the vessel would probably have about one hundred passengers.

The American freight steamship Dochra sailed yesterday for Genoa, the Norwegian steamship Aladdin left for Gibraltar, and the British freighter Monadnock sailed for Havre.

British Freighters to Sail.

The British freighters Manhattan and Cavour cleared for London and will sail today. Other British vessels to sail today are the Kinmount, for Havre, and the Exeter City, for Bristol.

The Uruguayan steamship Begona cleared for Cette, France; the Norwegian freighter Lastefoos for Christiania, and the Spanish steamship Josefa Raich for Barcelona.

The agents of the Scandinavian-American Line, at 1 Broadway, admitted that the sailing of their vessels was suspended until instructions were received from Copenhagen, and the passengers booked on the Hellig Olav, which should have sailed on Thursday at 2 P. M., were informed they could have their money refunded if they wished to travel by another line.

Halvoord Jacobsen, General Manager of the Scandinavian-American Line, said that if its vessels did not have to call at Kirkwall it would be easy for the Captains to go to the northward and avoid the danger zone established by Germany on Feb. 1, but word would have to be received from the British Admiralty that they could cut out the call at Kirkwall first.

At the office of the Holland-America Line it was said that a cable dispatch had been received stating the Nieuw Amsterdam had sailed from Rotterdam on Jan. 31, but no word had been sent here to say she had been recalled to port. The officers of the line believed that a report of her recall was correct. The Noordam is booked to sail at noon on Monday with passengers and mails, via Falmouth, the agents added, and so far there were no instructions from Holland to detain the liner in New York.

The Holland-America steamships called at Falmouth going and coming between Rotterdam and New York, and did not have to call at Kirkwall to have their papers examined, it was said.

Dutch Steamships Held.

The Royal Netherlands Steamship Company, which has ten steamships in United States ports on the Atlantic coast loading provisions and grain consigned to the Dutch Government at Rotterdam, has ordered sailings delayed until further instructions are received from Holland. Six vessels loading here for Sweden, which are owned by the Swedish-American-Mexico Line, have also suspended operations until word comes from Stockholm.

A wireless message from Captain Candy of the American liner Philadelphia, who had reported on Thursday that the crankshaft of the port engine had broken, stated that his vessel was 919 miles west of Fastnet, Ireland, and that he expected to reach Liverpool on Monday morning. The message ended, "All's well."

In marine insurance circles yesterday it was said that there had been no business, because the rates were prohibitive.

At the United States Passport Bureau in 2 Rector Street, it was denied that instructions had been issued to stop issuing passports to travelers who had legitimate business to transact in Europe, but they were warned of the risk they were taking in going abroad at this time. The British Consulate General at 44 Whitehall Street was filled all day with people who wanted to get passports issued to them or to have their American passports stamped for landing in England.

Captains and officers of French and British steamships getting ready to sail for their home ports said that they did not think the new German note made any difference so far as their vessels were concerned. The Cunard, White Star, and French liners are all armed with a gun at the stearn, and each master makes his own course across the Atlantic to the best of his judgment.

These vessels will not be convoyed across, but they will be met when they reach a certain position that is to be decided upon before the vessel leaves New York.

French Elude Submarines.

The French liners going to Bordeaux have been immune so far because they zigzag across the stormy Bay of Biscay and then encounter the strong tide of the Gironde, in which it is difficult for submarines to make any headway successfully.

One of the oldest Captains who has been taking cargoes to London since the beginning of the war said that he did not believe the Germans had any more submarines on Feb. 1 than they had before or they would have used them. In his opinion, there would not be so many vessels torpedoed in the coming week or so because the German commanders would try to cover a wider area in order to impress the neutral nations with their "frightfulness."

"They can't stop commerce by their threats," he continued. "We shall go to sea just the same with full cargoes for the old country and trust to luck and every pound of steam the engineers and stokers can give her."

Frederick Grue, master of the Danish motor ship Chili, which arrived here yesterday from Copenhagen, said that when he was in the North Sea to the eastward of the Shetland Islands a U-boat of about 1,000 tons displacement, armed with two guns forward, stopped him and made him send an officer on board with the ship's papers. After a delay of half an hour spent in examining the papers and questioning, the submarine commander allowed the Chili to proceed. The permit given to Captain Grue was signed: "Sattenfeld, Captain."

FOUR SAIL FOR WAR ZONE.

Foreign Freighters Leave Philadelphia—At Other Ports.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—Preparations for the enforcement of neutrality regulations were made here today by the Collector of the Port in co-operation with officials of the navy yard. The destroyer Jouett was stationed inside the Delaware Breakwater tonight, with orders to examine all ships and to let none pass without clearance papers.

Four steamers, two British and two Swedish, bearing capacity cargoes, sailed from here today for ports in the forbidden zone outlined by Germany. Six others obtained clearance papers. Those sailing were W. I. Radcliffe, British, bound for Gibraltar for orders; the Cardiff Hall, British, for Plymouth; the Carlsholm, Swedish, for Ahus, via New York, and the Boden, Swedish, for Narvik. All are freighters. Shipping men here say they will continue to forward their vessels as soon as they are loaded.

At the navy yard there was unusual activity about the warships of the Atlantic reserve fleet throughout the day. Seamen and laborers were busy loading supplies on the swift scout cruiser Prairie, and a large number of stevedores carted supplies into the holds of the battleships, while mechanics overhauled the machinery of the big fighting units.

The guard of marines in and about the navy yard was greatly augmented and no person will be permitted to visit the warships without special permission. The marine detachment on duty at the village of interned officers and sailors of the German auxiliary cruisers Kronprinz Wilhelm and Prinz Eitel Friedrich was doubled, and twenty-four men, their rifles loaded with ball cartridges, stood guard about the ships. Today was Red Cross day at the German village. Small collection boxes were placed about the village and a considerable sum was collected for the German Red Cross.

Ships at Boston Inspected.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 2.—An inspection today by customs officials of the six German steamers at this port showed "absolutely nothing to arouse the least suspicion," according to Eli Perry, Acting Collector of the Port.

"In every instance," Mr. Perry said, "the customs officials were courteously received. They made a careful and detailed examinatin of machinery and went through all parts of vessels below decks."

The Boston police today detailed three squads of ten men each to assist the port authorities to guard the property of the German liners, and, in addition, the regular neutrality patrol was doubled. The harbor police also received instructions to redouble their vigilance in the waters adjacent to the German ships. All the police on this special duty are to report directly to the port authorities and receive orders from them.

The inspection today, according to Mr. Ferry, was a routine matter in pursuance of the Government's policy of looking after the ships of all belligerents in American ports.

Four Ships Leave Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—Four foreign steamships sailed from Baltimore today, but only one of them was expected to proceed to her destination direct. This was a British freighter for Gibraltar for orders. The others sailed for American ports, presumably for further instructions.

The Norwegian Steamer Hercules for Rotterdam, the Pentwyn, British, for Nantes; the Pesaro, Italian, for Gibraltar, and an unidentified British steamer passed out the Virginia Capes today. Leading foreign shipping firms here declared they had not yet received any orders from the British Admiralty to delay clearances.

Captain Sangelein of the Belgian steamship President Punge, which cleared for Calais, France, said he was going out.

"They have to be fed over there," he added, "and I do not believe there is going to be a bit more danger on this trip than on any other."

At the Custom House Collector William P. Ryan said no extraordinary precautions were being taken to guard the three German liners here. He said the safeguarding of the neutrality of the port was being worked out at present just the same as it had been ever since the war began.

German Sailors Caught.

Rumors which spread tonight that the crews of two of the German steamers which are voluntarily held here had wrecked the machinery were denied by Henry G. Hilken, one of the agents of the North German Lloyd.

Two of the crew of the steamer Rhein escaped from that ship with their belongings last night and a search of the city has been started. Five of the crew of the steamer Neckar were caught stealing away from that vessel tonight by Customs House agents. The men had their baggage with them. They were turned back and a heavier guard was instituted around the ships. They told the guards they feared trouble and wanted to be away from it.

The masters of the seven Dutch steamers in port got orders today to suspend sailing indefinitely.

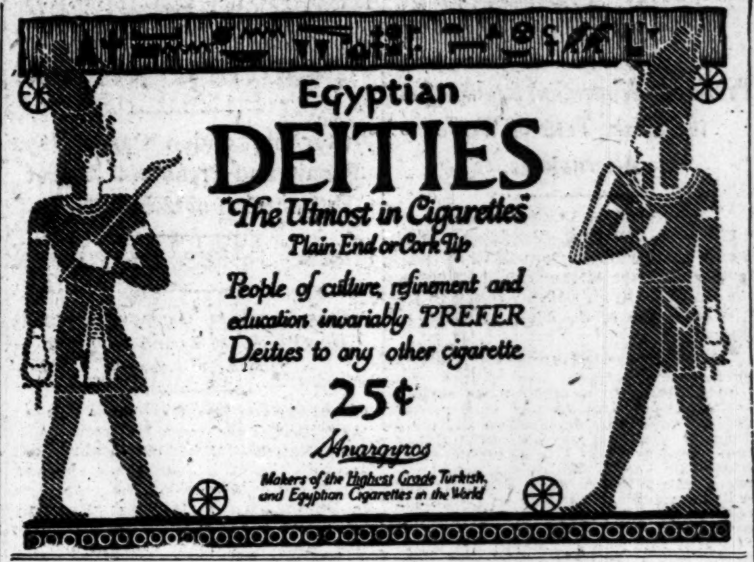
PORTLAND, Maine, Feb. 2.—The British steamer Cassandra of the Donaldson Line, sailed today for Glasgow with a general cargo, including munitions and 600 horses. There were no passengers, and it was said the vessel would not call at Halifax as heretofore.

No Restriction at Galveston.

GALVESTON, Texas, Feb. 2.—No restrictions of any kind have been placed on commerce at this port. Customs officials said today that no instructions as a result of the German note had been received from the Treasury Department.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—Collector of the Port John O. Davis asked for a United States destroyer and revenue cutters today to patrol San Francisco Bay, where three German merchantmen have been made fast since 1914. He said he would grant clearance to none of them without first getting orders from Washington. Mr. Davis's action was taken after receiving code messages from Washington.

BREMERTON, Wash., Feb. 2.—A three-pound gun was mounted on a tug at the Puget Sound Navy Yard today, and she was detailed to patrol duty in Puget Sound. The United States cruiser Pittsburgh, which was to have sailed today for San Diego, Cal., to become the flagship of Admiral Caperton, in command of the Pacific fleet, was ordered to remain at the yard until further orders.



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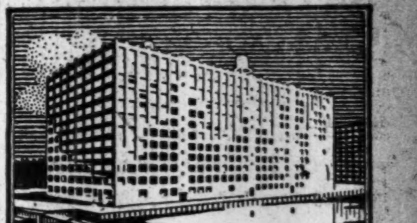

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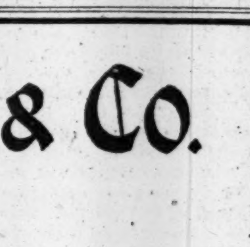

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TAFT SAYS GERMANY MAY STIR THE GIANT

Ex-President, in Washington Speech, Declares That America Is Behind the Administration.

HE WOULD AVOID WAR

But Says "We Must Face the Facts"—President Wilson Cancels Commerce Convention Engagement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Ex-President William H. Taft prefaced a prepared speech on the League to Enforce Peace here tonight with a reference to the new German crisis, asserting that if the United States were drawn into war Germany would force it by "her defiance of plain principles of justice and humanity which should obtain between civilized nations."

The speech was delivered before the convention of the National Chamber of Commerce. President Wilson it had been announced also would speak tonight, but he canceled the engagement.

"The responsibility which now rests on the President and Congress is very heavy," Mr. Taft said. "They should know and do know that the American people will back them to the end in their decision. May God give them good deliverance.

"I had prepared this address before Germany startled this country and all neutrals by her last note. The dangers with which it brings us face to face may seem to make what I have been discussing theoretical, tame, and inappropriate. The truth, however, is that this great crisis only emphasizes the importance of the purpose and plan of the league in the future history of this country.

"Of all things, we would avoid war. We are not prepared for it. Its awful consequences we know from Europe's suffering. Our prayer is for some escape from it in this critical hour, if consistent with our national honor. But we must face the facts.

"In her campaign against her enemies, Germany proposes ruthlessly to wage war upon the property and lives of neutrals in flagrant violation of their rights. She began with Belgium. She now includes them all. Our national conscience is void of offense against her. Her cruel and indefensible drowning, without warning, of more than a hundred innocent Americans on the Lusitania we condoned in view of her pledge against a repetition. That pledge is now withdrawn and she avows her purpose to resume her shocking course.

Responsibility Is Germany's.

"If war is to come between us, she will be the unprovoked aggressor. We would avoid being drawn into the European vortex by every honorable concession. If she forces us into it, she will do so by her defiance of plain principles of justice and humanity which should obtain between civilized nations.

"In spite of her great strength and marvelous efficiency, Germany's manifest weakness has been in a failure to understand other peoples and to appreciate the moral forces working in them. She may not know the spirit of the good-natured, tolerant, war-hating giant she now challenges. She may overestimate, as she has done before, in the case of other nations, the influence of sordid motives, of the inertia of comfort and dissentient elements among us, which she may expect to paralyze our action. She may stir an active patriotism in our people which she does not suspect. She may shock us into a real preparation for war and the sacrifice it involves as nothing else might.

"She may push us at once into a league to enforce a just peace. She may force us into an organization of our potential military strength on the one hand, and into a moral leadership in the maintenance of international justice on the other. Thenceforth our isolation from the wars and welfare of the rest of the world would be at an end. When peace would come, the eyes of our people, in spite of warnings of statesmen who are looking backward, would be opened not only to the wisdom, but to the necessity of our leading the nations into a permanent world's league to enforce peace."

Explains League's Purpose.

Mr. Taft then took up the thread of his prepared speech.

"With deference to the ability of our opponents to grasp our proposals by intuition," he said, "we submit that before they are contemptuously rejected or scattered into bits by verbal lyddite they are entitled to study.

"Mr. Roosevelt, apparently without reading its proposals, denounced the league as 'feeble folly' and as prompted by motives peculiarly base because it would enforce the judgment of courts of arbitration. Then upon learning that the proposals do not involve enforcement of judgment he characterizes them as a 'flagrant deception of the public.' Senator Borah denounces the plan of the league to be 'heinous, immoral, and vicious.' These are three formidable adjectives, of which one would seem adequate to carry the argument. The Senator, however, qualifies his words by disavowing intention to assail individuals. The Senator should look to his laurels in the field of verbal warfare and slaughter, because such leniency may exclude him from the class of epithetical statesmen.

"The purpose of the league," Mr. Taft then explained, "is to organize the world's strength into an international police to enforce a procedure with respect to issues likely to lead to war, which will prevent all wars but those which nothing can prevent.

"But the pacifists ask why use force at all. Why is not a general agreement by all the world to arbitrate enough? The belligerent nations will not regard mere promises an adequate guarantee. They will insist on adding as a sanction the fear of international police. Every domestic community, however law-abiding its citizens, provides a police force to suppress disturbers of the peace. Many people would never create disturbances, but others would do so, unless they knew that police representing the full power of all for the common good would restrain them. I don't see how any pacifist who believes in a police force in a domestic community can object to the application of the same principles in a community of nations. Nations are not more moral or peaceable than the average citizen and the necessity for restraint of them to avoid war certainly is not less.

"A second reason why the agreement to contribute to an international police force is a great improvement over a mere general treaty to arbitrate all differences between all nations is that where no force is behind a treaty as a sanction, no one is especially interested in the performance of the treaty except the two nations who have a difference."

The Chamber of Commerce this morning adopted a resolution supporting President Wilson. The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in convention assembled, voicing the sentiment of business men of every State in the Union, express to the President of the United States its profound appreciation of the gravity of international difficulties which now confront the United States, and pledge themselves solemnly to stand as one behind him in patriotic purpose, whatever the eventuality."

The chamber also passed a resolution opposing the excess profits tax provision of the new revenue bill.

EXHORTS CORNELL MEN TO SUPPORT WILSON

President Schurman, Speaking on the Crisis, Tells of War's Alternatives.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 2.—President Jacob Gould Schurman of Cornell University, former Minister of the United States to the Balkans, in an address today to the 2,000 members of the corps of cadets of Cornell, said:

"Germany's declaration for ruthless submarine warfare has placed the United States in a much more serious position than any former acts in the present war. The declaration is such a flagrant violation of international law that there are only two alternatives by which the United States can avoid being drawn into the war. The first and only honorable means is by Germany rescinding her order. Although this seems improbable, we should all hope and pray that she will do so. The alternative is for the United States to allow her to put the order into practice without action. This the United States cannot honorably do as a supporter of international law.

"According to the last accepted law of nations, the sea is open to all people. A belligerent nation can seize contraband of war, but it cannot ruthlessly sink ships carrying neutrals and noncombatants. To do so is murder. If it is necessary to do this in using the submarine, then the submarine cannot be considered a mechanism of war, because civilization and international war demand that neutrals and noncombatants be protected, and the United States must, in her position as the leading neutral nation of the world, see that international law is recognized.

"In this crisis we should all stand behind the President of the United States no matter what our political beliefs. We must hope and pray that we will not be drawn into the maelstrom of war, but if we are, we should feel that our entrance into the conflict has been honorable in every way and that it is our duty to do everything in our power even to laying down our lives for our country."

WOMEN APPEAL TO WILSON.

New York Peace Party Suggests What He Should Do to Avert War.

The Executive Board of the Woman's Peace Party of New York City held a special meeting yesterday afternoon and sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Following so closely upon your address to the Senate which sounds a new note in international expectations, we are horrified at the possibilities of the present crisis. Your courageous leadership and vision for humanity, however, give us hope that the calamity of war may be averted.

"We would respectfully urge you to remind the American people:

"1. That one does not surrender a right by refraining from its exercise, and to continue to ask them to forego temporarily the right of overseas travel in view of its potential dangers for the nation.

"2. That inasmuch as the German note comes to us without the official sanction of the Reichstag, we dare not assume it to represent the will of the German people.

"3. That a war between ourselves and the Central Powers would not only bring the inevitable horrors of international conflict, but by fomenting bitterness and rancor among ourselves would cause us to sacrifice our unique place as the one country wherein many people live together in harmony offering refuge and opportunity to all.

"And we earnestly beg that before taking action in any emergency, however grave, that may arise out of this crisis, you will act not alone but in concert with the best wisdom of every neutral nation and with the ultimate dignity of civilization in mind rather than any proximate urgencies."

URGE WILSON TO KEEP PEACE.

Resolution in Nebraska House Will Be Voted On Today.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 2.—A resolution authorizing a petition to President Wilson and the American Congress to maintain the peaceful attitude and tranquillity of the nation during the present crisis was presented in the Nebraska House tonight.

Adoption of the resolution was moved, but under the rules went over for a day.

CHURCH COUNCIL IS LOYAL.

The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, representing a constituency of thirty denominations with a total membership of 18,000,000, yesterday sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Realizing the burden that rests upon you in making so momentous a decision as you are now being called upon to make, the Administrative Committee of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has instructed us to send you an expression of loyalty, the deepest sympathy and the earnest and constant prayers of the churches constituting the council."

The message was signed by the Rev. Frank Mason North, President, and the Rev. Charles S. Macfarland, General Secretary of the council.

OHIO STANDS BEHIND WILSON.

House Calls on State to Uphold the President in the Present Crisis.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 2.—By a unanimous vote the lower house of the Legislature this morning adopted a resolution introduced by Representative John Chester, Republican, of Paulding County calling upon citizens of Ohio to stand behind President Wilson during the present international crisis.

A copy of the resolution was sent to the President.

Votes Confidence in Wilson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—A vote of confidence in President Wilson in the submarine crisis was given today by both houses of the State Legislature after prayers had been said for the guidance of the President.

HUNGARIANS DREAD A CONFLICT WITH US

Writer in London Paper Says People and Press Will Regret Provocation of U-Boat Note.

PINNED HOPES ON WILSON

Feeling Against Germany's Ruthless Policy Is Bound to Grow, Observer Asserts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Hungarian correspondent, writing in The Morning Post, discusses the effect which the German note is likely to have on the peoples of the Dual Monarchy. He says: "The Germans probably communicated plans to their allies and Count Czernin and his Emperor would appear willingly or reluctantly to have given their consent to the scheme. If that is so, it is not clear what assurances were given to them, or what hopes were held out to them, and it is certainly surprising that Emperor Charles, who began his reign by showing some spirit of independence, should have given way after all.

"But it is quite possible that Germany held that the naval warfare in the West and the submarine blockade of England was a matter which concerned her alone and that no interference or argument on the part of the Dual Monarchy was to be tolerated. This is a most probable assumption, as it would be difficult to suppose that Emperor Charles or the Foreign Minister of the monarchy would have undertaken to accept even part of the responsibility toward neutrals, notably America, or even toward their own people and the Parliaments at home.

"It must be emphasized that there is nothing the people of the monarchy, and especially those of Hungary, dread and abhor more than a possible conflict with the United States and, the censorship permitting, we may expect a storm of protest in the Hungarian press against the provocation which has now been given to that country.

"The note entails very grave danger of such a conflict and with it the only remaining hope of the people in Hungary that President Wilson's efforts in favor of peace might ultimately be crowned with success has been shattered.

"There is no doubt that the feeling of dissatisfaction and hostility that has existed toward Germany's policy of trying to bully other nations will be greatly intensified. During the last two or three months, as well as previously, there have appeared violent attacks on the German bundes-schaften, Count Reventlow, and the other advocates of German submarine ruthlessness and desperation, in all the sane Hungarian and Austrian newspapers.

"It need not be inferred that in the monarchy the people and press would be opposed to ruthless warfare against England on the seas, if it were safe to undertake it. Considering that they attribute all their sufferings in connection with the food troubles to the British blockade, this is certainly not the case.

"What they do not want and what they really dread is a conflict with America or the other neutrals; first, because they fear the public opinion of the civilized world, and, secondly, because they believe that such a measure can only serve to prolong the war.

"The possibility of a rupture with America will widen the gulf which exists between Germany and the monarchy, and if things should turn out badly, the Austrians and Hungarians will not blame America."

REQUESTS ALL SHIPS TO HONOR LUSITANIA

French Official Proposes That Vessels at Sea Observe Anniversary of the Sinking.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Guernier, President of the Merchant Marine Committee of the Chamber, has advanced the proposal that May 7, 1915, the anniversary of the torpedoing of the Cunard Line steamer Lusitania, be declared a legal commemoration day, and be observed annually by vessels throughout the world half masting their flags for victims of German submarines.

M. Guernier recommends that everywhere at the same moment, after a signal by wireless, all ships shall cease communication and send out the "avenging word, 'remember.'"

The appeal is addressed to ship owners and captains and crews of vessels.

URGES BIG AIR FLEET.

Quickest and Cheapest Antidote to Submarines, Peary Says.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Rear Admiral Peary, Chairman of the National Aerial Coast Patrol Commission, emphasized tonight the bearing of the present critical international situation on the necessity for an adequate aeroplane coast patrol.

"If Congress," he went on, "should order the immediate mobilization of all airmen in the country, and the training of 5,000 aviators; should enlist the various aerial organizations and interests of the country in registering applicants, and should make mandatory the training of 2,500 aviators in six months and of the entire 5,000 in a year, it would go far toward remedying a present defect in our defense which presents possibilities of the gravest danger.

"The aeroplane will be the quickest and cheapest antidote for the submarine. Its speed and range of vision is three times that of the fastest destroyers. It can detect and follow a submarine that is entirely invisible to any surface craft. It can destroy the submarine when it comes near the surface. One thousand hydroaeroplanes along our Atlantic Coast will double the efficiency of our destroyers and mosquito fleet and increase the value of our coast protection from 200 to 300 per cent."

BRITISH PRAISE FOR WILSON.

Member of Parliament Commends His Peace League Suggestion.

President Wilson's suggestion for a peace league after the war is the one great constructive suggestion that has come out of the conflict. J. W. Whitehouse, a member of the British Parliament, said last night at a dinner of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at the Hotel Astor. "I am glad to know that the cultivated constructive mind of America is applied to that problem," he added.

"Do not believe the stories you hear that the English people are critical, angry, resentful of America. I look for a still closer co-operation between the United States and Great Britain after the war."

Mr. Whitehouse said he believed many social and economic changes resulting from the war would be permanent.

"One of the big changes," he said, "is the status of women. Today you find women superseding men in many of the occupations. There are some who think that after the armies are disbanded the men will take their old places. I don't think that anything of the kind will occur. I think the end of the war will see the beginning of the equal co-operation of men and women in the work of the nation."

Other speakers were General George W. Goethals, Palmer C. Ricketts, director of the institute, and Major Halstead Dorey, General Wood's aid.

SLAV PLEA FOR FREEDOM.

Subjects of Dual Monarchy Urge Unification with Serbs.

The Southern Slav Committee, with headquarters in London, has issued a long manifesto apropos of "King Charles of Hapsburg taking the oath on the Austrian Constitution."

The document's first paragraph is entirely taken up with the titles of the new Austro-Hungarian monarch, including "Lord of the Slovene March" and "Voivode of the Serbian Voivodina." It then proceeds to show how the Hapsburgs came into their "illegal" possessions, to fling defiance at the Emperor, and to pledge the faith of the Southern Slavs to the cause of the Allies:

"Under the pressure of the war-terror 7,000,000 members of the Southern Slav nation are unable to exercise free speech. Therefore, the Southern Slav Committee, as the only free representative body of this nation and the fully authorized mandatory of the independent Southern Slav colonies in the two Americas and Australasia, has both the right and the duty to define the position of the nation toward the Hapsburg dynasty.

"The Hapsburg dynasty acquired our lands on the strength of mutual treaties and solemn promises on the part of the Sovereign, which have been trampled upon, and from the standpoint of international treaties they have been broken. The violation of the law went so far that Francis Joseph I. permitted Hungary to seize the Croatian town of Rijeka by a falsification of the text of the very Act of the Compromise of 1868, which that Sovereign had already sanctioned.

"The Slovene lands have been compelled to wage a superhuman struggle to repel the pressure of Germanization, exercised ruthlessly with the full power of the State, with the object of carrying Germanism through these lands to the shores of the Adriatic.

"In 1908, Francis Joseph, against the nation's will, under the threat of war, proclaimed the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, thereby violating an international treaty.

"Thus the occupation of these provinces by the abuse of the Mandate of Europe, was perverted into an act of political conquest and became one of the causes of the present war. Our nation, torn asunder by the Dual system, was subjected to the hegemony of the Germans and Magyars. With iron consistency the State applied itself to the systematic destruction of the strength of our national life by the sowing of internal discord, by politico-administrative subjection, and the breaking up of our territory, the hindering of intellectual development, and the exploitation of the national wealth against the interests of the nation.

"Finally, the dynasty became frankly pan-German; excluded from Germany, it cast itself with avidity upon the Balkans and evoked this horrible war in order to destroy first of all Serbia, the standard-bearer of the idea of the unification and independence of the Southery Slav race.

"While official circles are preparing to celebrate the coronation of the new Emperor and King, the Southern Slav Committee solemnly declares that our nation is released from its allegiance to the dynasty and all further ties with its Monarchy, and it protests in advance against any combination whatsoever of a reconstituted Hapsburg Monarchy, within whose framework our nation would be included. This would merely be a new betrayal by which, to its own undoing, our nation would be made to serve the policy of German expansion toward the Balkans. The committee repeats that the only way in which the legitimate aspirations of our nation can be fulfilled, and an enduring peace can be established in southeastern Europe, especially in the Adriatic and the Balkans, is definitely to sever all those lands, at present subject to Austria-Hungary and inhabited by a nation of one blood, called the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, from the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and to unite them with Serbia under the glorious dynasty of the Karageorgevitch.

"We await the realization of these our just aspirations from the certain victory of the arms of the Allies, who are fighting for national freedom, for right and civilization."

Sale Aids Babies' Ward $2,000.

More than $2,000 was realized from the rummage sale held yesterday at the Ritz-Carlton, under the auspices of a committee interested in the maintenance of a district nurse for the babies' ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. The sale lasted all day, and dresses, hats, wraps, and bric-à-brac were sold. The committee in charge included Mrs. David Wagstaff, Mrs. Goodhue Livingston, Mrs. Orme Wilson, Jr. Mrs. Courtlandt Nicoll, Mrs. Charles Auchincloss, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Miss Katharine Forter, and Miss Dorothy Kane.

KEEP CLOSE GUARD ON TEUTON LINERS

Neutrality Squad and Police Watching Piers, Destroyers Protecting Harbor Entrances.

EASY TO CRIPPLE THE SHIPS

Experts Say They Could Be Quickly Damaged by Crews if Occasion Demanded It.

The thirty-one German and Austrian ships in New York Harbor remained under heavy guard yesterday, both the police and the neutrality squad being on duty at all piers where ships flying Teutonic flags are berthed.

On board the United States destroyers guarding the Sandy Hook and Long Island Sound approaches to New York the lookouts have been doubled, and last night the searchlights on the destroyers were kept continually going, sweeping the sea gates to the harbor.

In Hoboken, where a majority of the German ships are docked, including the Vaterland and Kaiser Wilhelm II., the skippers of those craft refused to permit any one who was not a member of the ship's crew or an officer to go aboard. Up to the present it can be said that only one United States official has been permitted below decks on any of the German or Austrian vessels, and he was permitted on board only through the courtesy of the commanding officer of the ship in question, which was the Vaterland.

Whether or not any efforts have been made to render the engines or boilers of any of the German or Austrian ships useless is a question that cannot be answered positively. That the commanders of the ships received orders to be prepared to render them useless in the event of a German-American break, is, however, a report that is taken seriously by Government officials and agents familiar with the situation here. The chief engineer of one of the transatlantic liners in New York—not a German vessel—said last night that there were many ways by which the engines and boilers of the German ships could be damaged without much trouble, and in a comparatively short time. One of the simple ways, so far as the boilers are concerned, he said, would be to remove one or more sections of pipes, while pieces of steel could be placed in the cylinder heads of the engines, which would practically destroy those heads the moment the engines were started.

Another easy and effective way to damage the ships, he added, would be to open the seacocks and flood the engine and boiler rooms. This could be accomplished in a few minutes, and the damage that would result would require weeks to repair. Then, of course, there is the last resort, he added, of planting high explosives in the vitals of the ships and blowing them up.

On all of the German and Austrian ships an officer in uniform stood guard at the gangway to see that no unauthorized person went on board. Customs officers on neutrality duty were permitted at intervals to go aboard, but in no instance were they permitted to go below decks into the engine, boiler, or other operating compartments. In every instance the customs officer was permitted to come aboard only through the courtesy of the commander of the ship, a right that is absolute, the customs officials admit.

Collector Malone pointed out that the ships are private property, berthed at leased piers and that so long as there is no reason to believe any laws have been violated even the highest officials of the Government can be barred from the ships.

Furthermore, it was pointed out at the Custom House that none of these ships is interned. They are all detained by order of their owners and can leave whenever those owners order them to do so, the only requirement being that the Captains file clearance papers at the proper time and in the proper way at the Custom House.

It was noted yesterday that members of the crews of the various German and Austrian ships are no longer permitted to go ashore in large numbers, as has been the case heretofore. Only now and then was a German sailor on whose cap was the familiar ribbon band of the Hamburg-American or North German Lloyd Lines seen on River Street, Hoboken, yesterday. And those that were about refused to answer any questions concerning conditions on board the German ships. It was evident that they had received instructions to keep quiet.

It was also impossible yesterday for a civilian to get into the steamship reservations, which in Hoboken cover several acres. Besides uniformed guards of the steamship companies, Hoboken policemen also stood guard near the gates opening into the reservations.

Late yesterday afternoon, in the Custom House, a conference was held by various officials, whose duties make them responsible for the inforcement of the Federal neutrality regulations. At this conference were Collector of the Port Malone, Captain William M. Offley, Chief of the New York Division of the Department of Justice, Acting Police Commissioner Godley, Special Deputy Collector Stewart, and George R. Lamb, the latter the head of the New York Neutrality Squad. The situation here was carefully gone over, and it is understood that a plan of action was mapped out and approved.

Captain Offley also conferred during the day with United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall at the latter's office in the Federal Building. Neither would say afterward what was the subject of their conference, although neither of them would deny that it had to do with the inforcement of neutrality regulations.

At the present time only ships bound for foreign ports are required to file clearance papers at the Custom House. All ships engaged in the American coastwise trade are permitted to leave without even notifying the Federal authorities. The question of requiring all ships, no matter where bound, to file clearance papers is one of the subjects now under consideration by the Government, and it is believed that an order will shortly be issued by the Treasury Department requiring coastwise ships to clear in the same way as foreign-bound vessels until further notice.

"As the situation now stands," said a Government official, "it would be a simple procedure for any coastwise ship to take on any kind of cargo and proceed to sea for the purpose of transferring supplies to a warship of any foreign nation that might happen to be in American waters."

ST. LOUIS FUR SALE ENDS.

Proceeds of Five Days' Auction Total $3,250,000.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—The close of the fifth day of the international fur sale here brought the total taken in up to $3,250,000. There have been approximately 2,500,000 pelts sold. The market opened today with an offering of 2,000 Alaskan sealskins for the account of the United States Government. The pelts brought $93,840. The furs were dressed, dyed, and machined in St. Louis.

Silver fox skins sold well, cross fox did equally as well, and the red fox brought prices that topped all previous records. An offering of 8,700 foxes was the feature of the sale. The highest price paid for one skin was $45, and the lowest was $15.

German buyers started purchasing again today, and a Leipsic house paid the record price of $8 a skin for some choice dark raccoon pelts. Mike Hollander of New York topped this figure by giving $10 for a few choice pelts. He announced his intention of offering them at a bazaar in the East and giving the proceeds to charity.

There were 160,000 raccoon skins offered, and they brought approximately $400,000 gross.

The total sales for the last day of the auction reached approximately $700,000.

Travel to Cuba and South America.

Some of those booked to leave today for Havana and West Coast ports via Panama on the Calamares are:

Miss E. Andrews, Miss H. Marton, Dr. B. S. Blanchar, Colonel and Mrs. P. H. Callahan, C. L. Dawes, J. P. Dodsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Esterbrook, Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Fitzgerald, W. A. Gillespie, Miss E. Hickey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Langford, Mrs. I. T. Mann, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Ross, A. E. Stratton, A. L. Sylvester, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. S. Wharton, Mrs. J. E. White, and S. Wood.

HAVANA, (Havana.)Mrs. E. H. Winslow, Mrs. S. W. Winslow, Hubert Collins, Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Carver, A. J. Grymes, Jr., Miss Grymes, Oliver Grymes, Dr. and Mrs. P. Ellerton Smith, Alfred Douglas, W. C. Mason, Thomas H. Thompson, and Mrs. M. C. Davenport.

MUNAMAR, (Antilla.)—Mr. and Mrs. Willard V. King, Miss Pearl Joy, Mrs. F. H. Smith, E. A. Tuttle, T. A. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Heath, H. W. Stewart, F. E. Bogart, William J. Walker, Edward Keane, and R. P. Fowler.

BRAZOS, (San Juan.)—Mrs. Andrew Snowden, A. Snowden, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Barr, Mrs. H. N. Day, Dr. G. W. Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Austin T. Dyer, Franklin D. Mooney, Mr. and Mrs. Howland Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Austin T. Hyde, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Robertson, Miss E. M. V. Clark, Dr. and Mrs. John Mann, Miss Frances S. Gray, and Dr. G. S. Shelton.

GERMAN SHIPS HERE SAFE FROM SEIZURE

Hague Convention, Which the United States Will Observe, Prohibits Their Confiscation.

MUST GIVE WARNING OF WAR

Illegal to Begin Hostilities Without Explicit Declaration or an Ultimatum.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—In the event of hostilities the United States will observe the Hague conventions to which this country is signatory. Convention VI., relating to the status of enemy merchant ships at the outbreak of hostilities, says:

"When a merchant ship belonging to one of the belligerent powers is at the commencement of hostilities in an enemy port, it is desirable that it should be allowed to depart freely, either immediately or after a reasonable number of days of grace, and to proceed, after being furnished with a pass, direct to its port of destination or any other port indicated.

"A merchant ship unable, owing to circumstances of force majeure, to leave the enemy port within the period contemplated in the above article, or which was not allowed to leave, can not be confiscated. The belligerent may only detain it, without payment of compensation, but subject to the obligation of restoring it after the war, or requisition it on payment of compensation."

While the United States did not ratify that convention, it will observe it. Under this convention the German and Austrian ships in American ports could not be confiscated in the event of war.

Under Convention XI., ratified by the United States, the officers and crews of German merchantmen held in American waters might not be made prisoners of war. Article 6 of that convention says: "The Captain, officers and members of the crew, when nationals of the enemy State, are not made prisoners of war, on condition that they make a formal promise in writing not to undertake, while hostilities last, any service connected with the operations of the war."

The same convention says: "The postal correspondence of neutrals or belligerents, whatever its official or private character may be, found on the high seas on board a neutral or enemy ship, is inviolable. If the ship is detained the correspondence is forwarded by the captor with the least possible delay.

"The provisions of the preceding paragraph do not apply, in case of violation of blockade, to correspondence destined for or proceeding from a blockaded port." The inviolability of postal correspondence does not exempt a neutral mail ship from the laws and customs of maritime war as to neutral merchant ships in general. The ship, however, may not be searched except when absolutely necessary, and then only with as much consideration and expedition as possible."

Relative to the opening of hostilities Convention III. says:

"The contracting powers recognize that hostilities between themselves must not commence without previous and explicit warning, in the form either of a reasoned declaration of war or of an ultimatum with conditional declaration of war.

"The existence of a state of war must be notified to the neutral powers without delay, and shall not take effect in regard to them until after the receipt of a notification which may, however, be given by telegraph."

The defense of the coasts by laying of mines is regulated by Convention VIII. as follows:

It is forbidden

1. To lay unanchored automatic contact mines, except when they are so constructed as to become harmless one hour at most after the person who laid them ceases to control them.

2. To lay anchored automatic contact mines which do not become harmless as soon as they have broken loose from their moorings.

3. To use torpedoes which do not become harmless when they have missed their mark.

It is forbidden to lay automatic contact mines off the coasts and ports of the enemy with the sole object of intercepting commercial shipping. When anchored automatic contact mines are employed every possible precaution must be taken for the security of peaceful shipping.

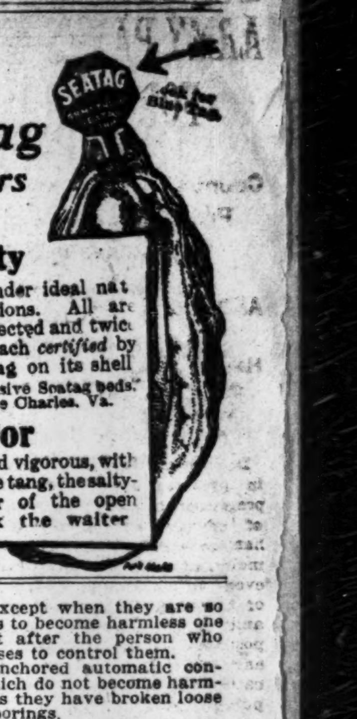
It is probable that in the case of war some vessels flying the merchant flag would be incorporated in the naval forces of the United States. On the point of conversion Convention VII. provides:

"A merchant ship converted into a warship cannot have the rights and duties accruing to such vessels unless it is placed under the direct authority, immediate control, and responsibility of the power whose flag it flies. Merchant ships converted into warships must bear the external marks which distinguish the warships of their nationality.

"The commander must be in the service of the state and duly commissioned by the competent authorities. His name must figure on the list of the officers of the fighting fleet. The crew must be subject to military discipline.

"Every merchant ship converted into a warship must observe in its operations the laws and customs of war. A belligerent who converts a merchant ship into a warship must, as soon as possible, announce such conversion in the lits of warships."

The United States did not ratify this convention, but it is understood that, although through the refusal of this country to become signatory to the Declaration of Paris of 1856, which abolished privateering and which puts this country in the attitude of upholding privateering, in case of war Convention VII. would be observed by the American Government.



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Count Tolstoy Contributes His Vivid War Experiences.

Premier Asquith's Farewell.

Americans in France's Foreign Legion.

An American Armenian on Armenia.

The Situation in Greece.

The Teutonic Effort to Solve the Polish Question.

War Time Methods in Germany.

Among the writers represented in February issue are:

H. G. Wells
H. Maurice Low
Count Tolstoy
Earl Curzon
Conan Doyle
Cosmos
Ernest Levisse
Gilbert Murray

All News Stands Today.

FEBRUARY
CURRENT HISTORY MAGAGINE.

ARMY PAVES WAY FOR VOLUNTEERS

Country Divided Into Districts to Provide for Quick Mobilization in Event of War.

AERO CLUB IS READY

Hawley Telegraphs to Washington Offering Its Services — Gen. Wood Prepares for Emergency.

During the campaign which has been in progress for military defense and preparedness the War College Division of the General Staff in Washington has gone ahead with its plans for the mobilization of a volunteer army in the event of an emergency. A realization of the inadequacy of the regular army and of the National Guard has been possessed by army men for some time, and on all sides they have advocated universal military service or compulsory training, but realizing that an emergency army might be needed they have proceeded with plans for its mobilization.

The ineffectiveness of such a corps has been fully appreciated, but a hope held by every army officer is that the navy may stand between the army and impending trouble long enough for a citizen soldiery to be trained.

General Leonard Wood was busy on various army plans yesterday and would not receive visitors on Governors Island, but in his behalf it was said he was doing all that he could to prepare for the worst outcome of the present diplomatic entanglement.

Already the War College has tentatively divided the country for mobilization into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisional areas, explaining:

The units of each infantry and cavalry division should, in order to facilitate mobilization and supervision of training, be located in contiguous territory. This idea is carired out by dividing the country into 25 divisonal areas, of whch 19 are assigned for infantry divisions and 6 for cavalry divisions.

The troops should be distributed approximately in proportion to population. The only political or geographical subdivisions within the United States made on the basis of population are the Congressional districts. These districts can therefore be used as a convenient unit in forming divisional areas. There are 414 such districts in the United States, an average of between 16 and 17 districts per area. In the following grouping all areas are given 16 or 17 districts, except one each of 15, 18, and 19.

The population within each divisional area should be of such a character as to furnish suitable men for the different branches of the service. This is accomplished by having within each area urban sections, rural sections, colleges with technical courses, and by assigning to the cavalry divisions sections where horses can be obtained and the population is accustomed to their use.

No Mention of Artillery.

No mention is made of the mobilization of artillery units, for the reason that the training, organization, and equipment of that arm of the service will, in event of need, be one of the matters attended to without regard to divisional areas.

The infantry divisional areas as already planned are:

First.—All of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont and the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Fourteenth Congressional Districts of Massachusetts. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Boston.

Second—The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Congressional Districts of Massachusetts; all of Rhode Island and Connecticut. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Providence.

Third—The First to Seventeenth Congressional Districts of New York. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, New York City.

Fourth—The Eighteenth to Thirty-fourth Congressional Districts of New York. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Albany.

Fifth—The Thirty-fifth to Forty-third districts of New York and the Tenth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-eighth districts of Pennsylvania. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Buffalo.

Sixth—The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, and Thirty-second Districts of Pennsylvania. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Pittsburgh.

Seventh—The First to Fifth Districts of Pennsylvania; all of New Jersey. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Philadelphia.

Eighth—All of North Carolina and South Carolina. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Charleston.

Ninth—All of Florida, Georgia, and the Third District of Tennessee. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Atlanta.

Tenth—All of Alabama and Mississippi. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Birmingham.

Eleventh—The Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Districts of Pennsylvania; the Seventh, Eeighth, Tenth to Twenty-first Districts of Ohio. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Cleveland.

Twelfth—The First to Sixth and the Ninth Districts of Ohio; the First to Ninth Districts of Indiana. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Cincinnati.

Thirteenth—The Tenth to Thirteenth Districts of Indiana; all of Michigan. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Detroit.

Fourteenth—All of Wisconsin and the First, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Districts of Illinois. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Milwaukee.

Fifteenth — The First to Sixth, Eighth, Ninth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-second to Twenty-fifth Districts of Illinois. Total, 15 districts. Headquarters, Chicago.

Sixteenth—All of Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Minneapolis.

Seventeenth—All of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Districts of Texas. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, New Orleans.

Eighteenth—The Fifth to Sixteenth Districts of Texas, all of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, and Nevada. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, San Antonio.

Nineteenth—All of California, Oregon, Idaho, and Washington. Total, 19 districts. Headquarters, San Francisco.

The cavalry areas are divided as follows:

First—All of Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Baltimore.

Second—All of West Virginia and Kentucky. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Louisville.

Third—All of Tennessee, except the Third District, and all of Arkansas. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Memphis.

Fourth—All of Iowa, the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Districts of Illinois. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, Des Moines.

Fifth—All of Missouri. Total, 16 districts. Headquarters, St. Louis.

Sixth—All of Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, and Wyoming. Total, 17 districts. Headquarters, Omaha.

Regular Army Plans Secret.

Other orders have been issued relating to the movement and placing of troops of the regular army, but these are an official secret. No arrangement which may be made of these troops, however, can increase their usefulness beyond a certain point, and that point, according to army men, would prove woefully inadequate in event of a real war.

The complaint of army men, as voiced by one of high rank yesterday, is that, after two years in which to prepare, the United States has not prepared. So far as they could prepare themselves, the army and the navy, he said, had left nothing undone, but the great mass of citizens were practically as little ready for war, in the opinion of officers, as they were when the European war began. An army officer, who hastened to disclaim any desire, as he expressed it, "to knock the National Guard," asserted that the Mexican situation calling for the mobilization of troops on the border had been a tremendous object lesson by which he hoped the American people had profited.

"It is only fair to say," said he, "that the guardsmen are not at fault. It is the system which has failed, and will continue to fail until it is replaced by some more modern device. At present the National Guard is under what we call dual control—that is, the several States are charged with the maintenance of the guard at so-called peace strength in return for financial assistance from the Federal Government; the latter is responsible for raising the guard to war standards when the time arrives. Thus, responsibility is divided.

"Now, if war comes, the ordinary procedure will be again to call on the guard, but we must realize now that it isn't up to war strength, that it isn't composed of trained men, and that it can't take the place of an army. We'll call it and then we'll begin to call for volunteers when they may be needed. That will be the program, because it's the only one there is. Our great hope is that we may have a little more time to prepare and that this last entanglement may bring the nation to a realization of its needs."

Mayor Joins in Warning.

This hope of the army is the same that Mayor Mitchel expressed yesterday when he was asked what the city must do to face war if it should come. Said he:

"I see nothing to demand preparedness now that I did not see two years ago. How any forseeing man could have failed then to realize that events were shaping themselves so as some time, as has happened now, to bring acutely to our attention the dire need for preparedness, I do not understand, just as I never have understood.

"And by that Ido not mean to minimize the seriousness of the present situation in any way. I mean that I cannot emphasize sufficiently the necessity for preparedness which has been apparent to me for the last two years. It has been tremendous, and today has added no new reason to it; it has merely made it more apparent.

"But it is not a corallary that we can do no more for preparedness than we have done. It is only my own conviction that the need has always been present. Perhaps now it will be apparent to the public, and we may accomplish more than we have in the past. All I can do I shall do. I can forward a move for preparedness only by my advocacy of it because of my position, but in speeches I shall continue to do all I can and to exert such influence as I possess.

"I stand first and foremost for one thing; that is universal, compulsory military training and service. I do not mean to minimize other needs. The air service, the navy and the army need attention and improvement. I want to see the army established on the basis outlined by the General Staff and the War College. But first of all I want universal training."

Aero Club Offers Services.

For the improvement of the air service, Alan R. Hawley, President of the Aero Club of America, tendered the services of the club to Secretary of War Baker yesterday. In a telegram he asserted that the present situation showed the necessity of providing at once for twenty aero squadrons, of equipping forts with kite balloons, and of amending the law to permit the employment "of the necessary number of civilians in the army air service." In another telegram to Senator Chamberlain, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, he said:

"Although it is a year since the Mexican trouble showed the necessity of getting 1,000 aviators in the army, we have today less than 100 army and aerial reserve aviators. Twice that number are needed to take care of the administration of the air service and the training of 1,000 aviators. Universal training is the only solution of the problem."

From his office in the Municipal Building Major Gen. O'Ryan of the National Guard issued this statement yesterday:

"The question has been asked, 'What will the National Guard do (in certain eventualities?') The answer is, 'The National Guard awaits orders from proper authority, which, when received, will be carried out.' As to the details of any specific preparation or plans to be executed, it will be appreciated that such subjects are not proper matters for general public information."

The Mayor's Committee on National Defense came to the defense of the guard yesterday, making public a resolution of the Executive Committee which, recalling the criticism the guard has recently been submitted to, asserted its belief that the guardsmen had earned the nation's gratitude and that much of the confusion and delay of the mobilization had been due to conditions for which the State organizations were in no way to blame. However, it concluded its resolution with this statement:

"But it has been made plain, not less by the recent mobilization than by other military episodes in the country's history, that satisfactory military preparation cannot be built upon a control divided between the nation and the States. It is to the interest of members of the National Guard as well as all other citizens that this truth be officially recognized and that it be made the basis of a genuine plan of national defense."

DEFENDS NATIONAL GUARD.

Mayor's Defense Committee Says the Nation Should Be Grateful.

In response to reports that the New York National Guard had been criticised for lack of preparation during the recent mobilization, the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense yesterday adopted a resolution emphasizing its belief that guardsmen earned a debt of gratitude from the nation ' and that a considerable part of the confusion and delay that marked the mobilization was due to conditions such as equipment shortage and defective methods of distributing equipment, for which the State organizations were not to blame.

It was announced yesterday that Mayor Mitchel has appointed former Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Major Francis G. Landon, formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment, National Guard, New York, as members of the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee on National Defense. They have accepted the appointments.

BRITISH CONTROLLER URGES FOOD RATIONS

Appeals to Public to Limit Consumption on Its Honor—Hints at Compulsion.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Food Ministry has issued a public appeal to the nation to limit the consumption of bread to four pounds, of meat to two and one-half pounds, and of sugar to three-quarters of a pound weekly per head.

The Food Controller says that after consideration of available stocks and the probable need of future supplies the situation requires that heads of families should endeavor to limit household consumption to this basis. He adds that these items will naturally be supplemented by other food products, but that the effect of the suggested restriction will reveal itself through the returns available to the Food Controller, and that the nation is placed upon its honor to observe the proposed conditions.

"Only thus," the Food Controller adds, "can the actual situation be adequately met, and the urgency of the situation admits of no delay in informing the country what is demanded of it. Compulsory rationing involves elaborate machinery and ought to be avoided as long as possible. Meanwhile, to meet the contingency that rationing may become necessary, the needful machinery for it is being organized so that it may be ready if needed."

MRS. DEPEW DECORATED.

American Woman Gets Gold Medal for Hospital Work in France.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—President Poincaré, on the recommendation of the Minister of War, has conferred a gold medal upon Mrs. Chauncey Mitchell Depew for her hospital work at her home, the Château d'Annel, near Compiègne. Justin Godart, Under Secretary of War and Director of the Sanitary Service of the Army, wrote as follows in transmitting the medal to Mrs. Depew:

"The devotion and abnegation of which you have given proof in accomplishing your task, under conditions often dangerous, have merited our gratitude."

M. Godart then thanked Mrs. Depew in the name of the army "for eminent services."

Mrs. Depew, who is a daughter of the late Julian Catlin of New York and widow of Trenor L. Park, married Mr. Depew, a nephew of former United States Senator Chauncey M. Depew, in 1915 in London. They were divorced last year.

BULK OF OUR FLEET IS IN WEST INDIES

Main Part of the Atlantic Sea Power Supposed to be Off Cuba or Haiti.

SOME STILL FURTHER NORTH

Warships in Pacific Scattered All Along the Coast—A Few in the Philippines.

The United States Atlantic Fleet as now organized is made up of 129 fighting units and auxiliaries. The main part was supposed last night to be either off the naval base at Guantanamo, Cuba, or off Port au Prince, Haiti. Of the fifty-one destroyers, twenty-three have arrived at or are on the way to West Indian waters, while the rest are in various American ports. Of the twenty-three submarines in the fleet, five are in the Panama Canal or off Colon or Cristobal, while all of the others except nine are manoeuvring off the Florida coast. The mine division of the fleet is scattered all the way from Haitian waters to Norfolk, Va.

All of the dreadnoughts of the third and fourth squadrons, which form the backbone of the American naval defense, except the Arkansas, the Arizona, and the Delaware were last reported en route to Port au Prince. The Arizona is at the navy yard in Brooklyn, the Arkansas at the navy yard in Norfolk, and the Delaware at Guantanamo.

The dreadnoughts which are now supposed to be off Port au Prince are the Pennsylvania, flagship of Admiral Mayo, the Commander in Chief of the fleet; the New York, flagship of the Sixth Division; the Oklahoma, Texas, Florida, Utah, Wyoming, flagship of the Eighth Division, and the Nevada. The second line battleship Connecticut, the flagship of the Fifth Division, also is at Port au Prince.

Of the cruiser division the flagship Olympia is at Santo Domingo, the Prairie at Philadelphia, the Castine at New Orleans, the Montana at Guanayabo, Cuba; the Des Moines at Alexandria, Egypt; the Machias at Santo Domingo, the Nashville at Tampico, the Sacramento at Vera Cruz, the Tacoma at Tampico, and the Wheeling at New Orleans. The armored cruiser Seattle, flagship of Admiral Gleaves, the Commander of the destroyer flotillas, was last reported en route to Port au Prince, and was accompanied by the destroyers Fanning, Jarvis, Balch, Aylwin, Parker, Duncan, Drayton, McCall, Cushing, McDougal, Winslow, Nicholson, Wadsworth, Conyngham, Porter, Tucker, Wainwright, Davis, Wilkes, Casson, and Cummings.

The destroyers in home waters are the Sampson, Preston, Henley, Warrington, at New York; the Smith at New Orleans; the Flusser, Raid, Perkins, Roe, and Terry at Charleston; the Lamson, Sterrett, and the Monaghan at Natchez, Miss.; the Ammen, Downes, Jouett, Paulding, and Beale, at Philadelphia; the Trippe, Jenkins, Patterson, O'Brien, and Jacob Jones, at Boston; the Benham and Walke at Norfolk; the Macdonough at Key West, and the Worden en route to New York.

All five of the submarines of the C class, with their tender, the cruiser Charleston, are in the Panama Canal Zone, the D-1, D-2, D-3, G-3, G-4, and K-2 are in the Brooklyn Navy Yard; E-1 is at New London; G-1 at Newport; G-3 at Bridgeport; K-1, K-5, K-6, L-1, L-2, L-3, L-4, L-9, L-10, and L-11 are off Dry Tortugas, Fla.

The mine division vessels in West Indian waters are the San Francisco, the Baltimore, Dubuque, Patapsco, Patuxent, and Sonoma. The Lebanon is at Charleston and the Ontario at Norfolk. Of the auxiliaries the Culgoa is at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and the Vestal, Celtic, Cyclops, Jupiter, Kanawha, Maumee, Neptune, Orion, Prometheus and Solace are with the main fleet in West Indian waters.

Two battleships of the Atlantic reserve force, the Vermont and New Hampshire, are also in Haitian waters, while of the other reserve units the battleships Alabama, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, Ohio, and Wisconsin are at Philadelphia; the Kentucky and New Jersey at New York; the Georgia, Kearsarge, Nebraska, Rhode Island, and Virginia at Boston; the Louisiana at Norfolk, the Maine at Charleston, and the Illinois at Vera Cruz. The scout cruiser Birmingham is at Brooklyn, and her sister ship, the Chester, at Boston. These two ships are also of the reserve division.

In the Pacific the armored cruisers Pittsburgh, Frederick, Saratoga, and South Dakota are at Bremerton, Wash.; the San Diego is at Humboldt, Cal.; the Huntington at San Diego, and the Pueblo at San Francisco. The battleship Oregon is at San Pedro, Cal., while the light cruiser Cleveland is at Mare Island, the New Orleans at Guaymas, Mexico, the Albany in Puget Sound; the Annapolis, Buffalo, and Raleigh are in Mexican waters; the Chattanooga is at Mare Island, the Yorktown at San Diego, and the Denver off Nicaragua.

The destroyers in the Pacific are the Paul Jones, Preble, Stewart, Whipple, Hull, Hopkins, and Lawrence at Mare Island; the Truxton at Seattle and the Perry at Keyport, Wash. The submarines F-1, F-2, F-3 are at Mare Island; the H-1 and H-2 at San Pedro, the H-3 is in Humboldt Bay, and the K-3, K-4, K-7, and K-8 are at Honolulu.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn is at Manila, as are also the light cruiser Galveston and the submarines A-2, A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6, B-1, B-2, and B-3, while the destroyers Dale, Bainbridge, Barry, Chauncey, and Decatur are at Zamboanga, P. I.

SAYS GERMANY WANTS US AT PEACE TABLE

Ex-Judge Lacombe Thinks She Would Draw Us Into War to Lighten Her Penalties.

Ex-Judge E. Henry Lacombe, when asked yesterday to give his views on the German note and the situation resulting from it, said:

"You asked me what I think of the present situation: does it mean war or does it not? I cannot answer any more accurately than you can, but if you wish my diagnosis of what the German note means you may have it.

"It seems to indicate that Germany is in worse straits than we supposed her to be. While she was winning and feeling secure she was always ready to pass us out smooth words. Evidently she is now challenging us to war, and if the present note is not sufficient, a more specific one may soon be expected. Why? This seems to me to be the answer:

"From the outbreak of the war with the rape of Belgium, which Germany conceded was a wrong induced by military necessity, the attitude of the greatest neutral nation has undoubtedly been a matter of consideration among the belligerent nations. As time went on and occurrences which need not be rehearsed seemed to call for something definite, all of them have watched for the reaction. From what I have read and what I have heard—and I have heard much—about conditions abroad, the conclusion is reached that although the man in the trenches, the man in the street, the man in the café, the man who writes to the newspapers, have all been voicing the idea that the United States ought to 'buck up' and come in; the men in charge of affairs have always been hoping and praying that we might stay out—and for very sound reasons.

"This war will end some time with a conference between the belligerent nations as to the terms of peace. On the one side of the table will be Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Bulgaria; on the other side France, Great Britain, Russia, and Italy, with Belgium and Serbia. To all these nations the loss in blood and treasure has been frightful; but when they come together they will be the ones who have paid the loss, and the ones to decide where it shall fall.

"As it stands today at that conference we shall have no part, the President so stated in his address to the Senate. But Germany now wants a friend on her side of the conference table, and has picked us out to fill the gap. If we become a belligerent we are entitled to a seat at that conference. It will make little difference to Germany that we sit down at the table opposite to herself and her allies. She will rely upon our sentimentality untempered by suffering and upon our ignorance of the militarism of the German Staff's war book when put in action.

"We will have had no serious losses. German armies will not have invaded our soil, with the concomitant exacerbation which their appearance always produces. Our commerce will have been interfered with, several of our ships sunk, and a few hundreds, perhaps a few thousands, of our people will have lost their lives; but the experience of Europe will not have been ours. At the council board Germany will expect to find us saying to our allies 'Why be so insistent? Why cannot you let bygones be bygones? Why crush a fallen foe? Why irritate him? Why not shake hands all around in the name of common humanity, (that is always our strong talking point,) and so end this bloody war?'

"In this latest deliverance there seems to be a set purpose to get us into the war so that our presence at the council board which terminates it may be assured."

Fund for Teuton Hospital Corps.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary of State Lansing today received from Richard Bartholdt a telegram stating that several philanthropic citizens had raised a fund for creating a hospital unit to be sent to the Central Empires under the auspices of the American Red Cross. Mr. Bartholdt asked Secretary Lansing to advise him whether the preparations for sending the unit should be continued or be stopped. It is understood that Secretary Lansing has not yet replied to the inquiry.

SAYS GERMANY MADE PROMISE TO WILSON

G. H. Decker Tells a Marvelous Tale, Saying He Brings It from Berlin.

SEES NO CHANCE OF WAR

He Asserts Ambassador Gerard's Mission Here Was to Discuss a Secret Agreement with President.

A story which purported to give the conditions underlying the present crisis between this country and Germany was told last night by George H. Decker, who said that earlier in the day he had given the same facts to Colonel Roosevelt. Decker said he returned recently from a "secret mission to Berlin," in the execution of which he asserted he had extraordinary opportunities to learn what lay behind the scenes.

Decker said that he had related his story, as well, to Clark L. Jordan, his attorney. Mr. Jordan could not be reached last night. Clark L. Jordan was attorney for a George H. Decker, who, with former State Senator Frank J. Gardner, was acquitted on March 3, 1916, of the charge of conspiring to defraud Samuel E. Haslett, an aged and wealthy Brooklyn recluse. The Decker in that case was a nurse. The Decker who narrated last night's story said that he formerly lived at 320 Manhattan Avenue. The City Directory shows that a George H. Decker, a nurse, lived at 320 Manhattan Avenue in 1916.

The salient features of Decker's story were these:

As her last hope of ending the war without disaster to herself, Germany determined last Fall that she must make a final tremendous drive through Belgium into France. A survey by Quartermaster General Ludendorff convinced the authorities that the drive only could be accomplished by the passage of the universal auxiliary service bill, which would make practically every man, woman and child in the empire available for auxiliary service, thus releasing for the front some 20 per cent. of the able-bodied soldiers—a sufficient number to regenerate the fighting forces.

Realizing that riot and revolution would ensue upon the passage of such a measure unless it had the approval of the labor element, the Government sounded labor and Socialist leaders with the result that they agreed informally in October and November and formally at the December labor congress in Berlin to support the measure on these three conditions—support of their families by the Government, a formal effort to bring about peace negotiations, and, in the event of failure in that direction, the inauguration of ruthless and relentless submarine warfare.

Decker said a close associate of Foreign Secretary Zimmermann, a Liberal Nationalist member of the Reichstag, told him in the Hotel Bristol in Berlin on Dec. 23 that, as soon as the Government's agreement with the labor people was made, "secret negotiations" were opened with President Wilson designed to enable the Fatherland to carry out its promises without a rupture from this country in the event peace negotiations failed.

Eager for peace, President Wilson welcomed the tentative negotiations, Decker continued, and to the end of discussing them more effectively brought Ambassador Gerard back to this country when it was announced publicly he was returning because of his health.

The President was made to understand, so the story ran, that if the peace effort were made the other promises to the labor element would have to be kept, at least with a great seeming of reality.

A further understanding then was reached that if negotiations for peace failed Germany would send to this country just such an announcement as came a few days ago. But it was determined that the more rigorous provisions of the new sea campaign were to be embodied not in the formal note, but in an attached memorandum more susceptible of being disregarded or modified.

Both sides agreed, so Decker said he was informed, that this note, though seeming to threaten imminent war between Germany and America, should be responded to with a stern demand on the part of President Wilson that the sovereignty of this country be respected and its rights in every direction observed.

Meantime a "secret request" had been conveyed to Washington that in the event of Germany first making excessive demands and then modifying them to please the United States, this Government should, in return, agree to keep American citizens off all vessels of the belligerent powers. Decker asserted that such a promise was made.

The only eventuality that could not be completely provided against, said Decker, was that the pressure of public opinion in one country or the other should disrupt the secret diplomatic agreement and force the suspension of diplomatic relations.

Decker said he learned in Berlin that even that contingency had been provided against to the extent of an agreement with President Wilson that there should be no more than a formal severance, that the two countries should not go to war, and that their relations should remain friendly and be formally resumed just as soon as public opinion or the turn of events permitted.

Decker had passports, bread cards, and meat cards from various parts of Germany, and other documents to prove that he had been there. He said he went over on the Stockholm on Dec. 2 with T. St. John Gaffney, former Consul General to Munich, who was dismissed by President Wilson some time ago. He showed a passenger list of that voyage of the Stockholm bearing his name and Gaffney's.

He could not be induced to reveal why he should tell this story or who suggested his telling it at this time.

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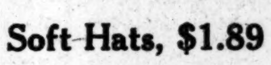

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CLIMBS VOSGES ON ALASKAN SLED

Times Correspondent Describes the Grandeur of the Mountains in Midwinter.

VISITS FRENCH OUTPOSTS

Trenches Buried Under Snow, While Soldiers Are Fantastic Beings on Skis.

ARMY USING ESKIMO DOGS

Teams Face the Severest Weather with Joy, Thus Solving Transport Problem.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The futility of war—surmounting its grandeur and its hell, is epitomized upon the summit of an Alsatian mountain in Winter time. After a trip through the Vosges, I have returned to Paris with the paramount impression that there nature is not constituted as a mere setting for war. The rôles are reversed, and war—even the present great war of heavy artillery—is striving in vain to get the upper hand. In fact, Alsace remains always a sort of Santa Claus of Christmas trees and childhood dreams, where sleighbells jingle and reindeer race over mountain gorges.

War has cast its terror, as it does wherever it goes, but in Alsace it is not the terror of everyday actuality that matters—that phase is held in contempt. There one may still imagine beautiful women in quaint colored aprons and wonderful bonnets, and sturdy old men telling folk-tales about great fires. One walks through heavy snow down a narrow street between overhanging gables. The storm blows down from the peaks so one seeks refuge in the village taproom and finds there rare mulled wine.

During my trip I made the ascent of Spitzkopf, the highest point in the Vosges in French possession, from where, in fine weather, one can see all the "promised land" that has for its boundary the Rhine. It was snowing and blowing hard when I arrived at a tiny valley station, from where the real climb began. The difficult pass leading to Spitzkopf summit was still open, according to reports passed down the mountain by soldiers, and a sledge, drawn by nine husky dogs from Alaska, was awaiting me. Several hundred of these huskies have been imported to work for the French Army of Alsace, and they are dragging food and supplies to the Chasseurs guarding the highest peaks, which at this time of the year are impassable to any other form of locomotion. The sled was long and low, only about six inches above the snow, and just the width of one person. It, too, was from Alaska, and had long, curved handles rising up at the rear about four feet, much resembling those of the ordinary baby buggy. The runners also projected beyond the rear of the sled for the driver to stand upon.

Aboard Alaskan Sledge.

I sprawled aboard and assumed a comfortable half-lying position and huddled close under blankets. The driver, standing behind me, cracked his whip at the snarling, yapping dogs, and began to unloose a rope line that attached both dogs and sled to a young mountain sapling. The dogs leaped and yelped with impatience, eager to get away. To them the blizzard then beating down the pass was like old times. They thrust their noses into the snow and ate big chunks of it at moments when they were not fighting with each other. They were a ferocious lot. The leader, a huge white fellow, with a waving plume of tail, was covered with scars attesting his right as bully of the pack. Every one of them bore signs of bloody combat. Their noses were covered with marks of claws and teeth which gave them, especially when they turned back to yap at me, a somewhat comic appearance.

The driver hurled a volley of broken English at them. I looked around in surprise, and asked if he spoke my language. He answered in French:

"Only to the dogs."

A young Lieutenant staggered out of the drifting snow toward me to give the signal for our departure. He was boss of all the dogs imported from Alaska, and before the war he had lived for thirteen years in the frozen North for a famous French fur house. He explained my conductor's English—that it was necessary for every soldier in charge of a dog team to learn sufficient English to command the animals. He said the dogs had been raised on English, and while faithfully working for France, steadfastly refused to learn any French. My guide explained later with some pride that he had taught our outfit a few French words, but most of his conversation with them was a weird pidgin English, which we scarcely understood, but which they obeyed perfectly.

Dashing Along at Dizzy Height.

The signal to go was the loosening of the slipknot around the sapling. I have never been started moving so quickly before in any form of vehicle. The dogs were already galloping at full speed as if on a treadmill, so that when we really started it was like a shot out of a cannon. I was thrown back on my head in the sledge and hung on for life. When I finally crawled to a sitting position were were racing along the edge of a precipice with a fall of about 1,000 feet only a few inches away, the driver yelling and cracking his whip and every dog barking as if his life depended on it. We surged around corners through snow drifts that almost buried me, the sledge slithering along sometimes on one runner and often one end hanging out over the dizzy depths which made me sick with fear.

Dogs, unlike horses, are not broken for work. They want to work, and when they will not work the only reason is they cannot go any further. Our team wore off its first exuberance only after we had careened along for several miles, and then they broke into a long, steady trot, which kept up for hours. It was weird because there was no sound. The feet of the dogs were like velvet. Only from the runners of the sledge there came a slight swishing sound as it glided through the soft snow.

We were well up in the pass going through a forest of pines standing like tall sentinels all about us. It was magnificently beautiful; every twig, every bough bending under the weight of inches of snow made it a scene from a fairyland. There was not a track in the fresh snow covering the mountain path ahead. There was not a sound of any living thing. Occasionally in the depths of the forest we could see log huts three-quarters buried in snow drifts. Sometimes far down the mountain sides we got a glimpse of a tiny wisp of smoke from a soldiers' campfire. Twice we passed a sentry standing in the gloom of the pines, and quite as motionless. Their rifles raised to a salute as we passed. Our dogs were known to every sentry in the Vosges and needed no challenge.

Through a Snowdrift.

We had gained a high level in the mountains when the blizzard hit us full in the face with its fury. It shrieked and howled around the bald knobs of mountain rock in our path and about which our trail twisted tortuously. Our dogs raised their heads to the wind with grim glee. It was a blast from their old home. My driver shouted for them to "push" along and they plunged through a drift that buried them—the sledge following after and I clinging to the sides, at the same time trying to shield my face from what seemed a thousand needles.

Beyond a projecting knob we came out again alongside the precipice, now at least 3,000 feet deep. The dogs hugged the mountainside and the sledge bobbed along at such a dangerous angle that once I slid off and found myself sitting in a soft bank of snow. The driver and I then walked behind the sledge, keeping our faces turned in toward the mountainside for shelter. The dogs could only go at a walk, but were still clamorous and full of courage. At one point where the trail turned at sharp angles a thaw of a month before had formed a little river flowing down the sheer side of the mountain. It was sheltered by the protecting banks, so that the trail there became quite dark. The top of the stream was now solid ice and looked like a great vein of bar silver emerging from the mountainside. Our trail wound until we were above and looked directly down upon it. For a moment a ray of sunlight, caught and passed from some distant peak, lighted upon the frozen mass so that it radiated with lights that seemed of another world.

From our still higher level the wind was blowing harder, but we were more sheltered than before by the mountain's crest, so the storm swept over our heads down into the valley. We were able to see clearly. Thousands of feet down we looped upon the tops of the pines, until their points became crusted with the ice that blew in myriad minute particles from the peak. The light became nebulous, the misty wind screamed, and all objects seemed to me to join and flow together in an unbroken vista of cold gray and blue. It looked like a poet's imagination of the kingdom of the unborn or the conception of some passing soul looking into the world to come. Then a cloud blanketed down over our heads and rested between us and the valley. It was a sea of rolling gray vapor, incrusted in spots with diamonds where a flagging ray of the sun sent its shafts like a searchlight here and there.

The Summit of the Mountain.

We were at the summit. The dogs wallowed down in the snow to rest. I rolled from the sled, stiff with cold, and broke icicles from my goggles and the cap that masked my face. I walked through a white lane that was a trench. My guide signaled to make no sound. Clouds, lifting from the valley, hugged about us. Our feet fell silently through the white drifts. Everything was so still.

It did not seem within possibility that only fifteen feet before us three misty stumps of trees looming through the fog marked the point in possession of the German Army, and just beyond lay their trenches, snow white.

It was the front observation point on the French line. A soldier on skis appeared from somewhere behind and stood beside us. His appearance was so sudden that it seemed that some one must have waved a magic wand and summoned him out of thin air. He was dressed entirely in white, with a white cap that covered his face except the eyes. He was a patrol setting forth into No Man's Land between the French and German lines. He waited a moment, then climbed boldly over the trench side and slid quickly away on his long skis. In six strides he faded into the white snow about him as though a part of it.

We crept back along our trench, and came out into an open some 100 yards away. The forest of huge Christmas trees had disappeared. It had been shot out by German guns. In the clearing only a few white stumps remained. They looked like grotesque snowmen. The clouds still remained, but we could feel snowflakes settling thickly down. Our invisibility permitted us to walk safely over the open space where the trenches had all been long since obliterated. We came to the very edge of the mountain. The blizzard howled up from the valley, and shrieked about our heads. Just over beyond was the Rhine, but we could see nothing.

Daylight was dying. The majestic turmoil of nature had overcome all other sounds, but just before our arrival several German shells had furrowed a trail before us. It was a filthy sight as if some giant unclean hand had burrowed out the snow and black earth beneath, smearing it all together into a mass of ghastly speckled gray. We stumbled across it, then stopped short. At our feet a splash of blood dyed the snow. Our guide hurried us around. Another shell might come before we reached the further observation post. There, again surrounded by the pine forest, we looked out over the chasms down miles of valleys and across at the neighboring peaks. We saw nothing. The snow and ice beat upon us and the wind howled and the war seemed a very little thing.

We retook our way to the spot that had been just bombarded and where war had momentarily triumphed. I turned aside at the spot where I had seen the blood stain. But the snow, drifting down, had made it all clean and white.

GERMAN PRISONER'S WOE.

After Struggle to Get Into the Army He Bewails His Capture.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 1, (via London, Feb. 2.)—One of today's army reports diverges for the moment from dry routine and the coldly official relation of battle incident during the last twenty-four hours in order to give the following particulars respecting one of a number of German prisoners taken yesterday:

"He is a man of poor physique and morale who had been rejected several times. He wept steadily for an hour and a half after his capture and was still weeping bitterly at the end of this time."

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CAPTURE 58 GERMANS ON THE SOMME FRONT

British Make Successful Raid North of Gueudecourt—Teutons Win Small Attack.

CONSIDERABLE AIR FIGHTING

Dunkirk Bombarded by Aviator—French Repulse an Assault in Lorraine.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The official communication from British Headquarters in France issued by the War Office tonight says:

In a successful enterprise last night against enemy trenches northeast of Gueudecourt (Somme front) we took two officers and fifty-six men prisoner. An enemy attack on a British post in the neighborhood of Gommecourt was driven off by our machine gun fire.

There was considerable artillery activity at many points on our front. East of Bouchavesnes we bombarded an enemy dump with destructive effect.

Clearer weather has resulted in increased aerial activity, and yesterday much useful work was done. Four of our machines are missing.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Artillery and reconnoitring activity of a lively sort is reported in today's Army Headquarters statement in many sectors of the Franco-Belgian front. The artillery duel was particularly sharp between the Ancre and the Somme, while in the Gueudecourt sector on the Somme front an operation by a British force resulted in the German lines being entered on a small front, the Germans afterward clearing the position by a counterattack. Seven airplanes were brought down by German airmen.

The text of the statement reads:

Army group of Crown Prince Rupprecht: Between Armentières and Arras numerous advances by strong British reconnoitring detachments failed.

On both sides of the Ancre and on the Somme there was a lively artillery duel. In the morning and evening there was lively reconnoitring by our troops, who brought one officer and twelve men from hostile trenches southwest of Miramont and northeast of Le Sars.

On the road from Gueudecourt to Beaulencourt, after a strong fire, the British entered our position on the front of one company. By a counterattack the position was cleared. A number of prisoners remained in our hands.

Army Group of the German Crown Prince: On Combres Height and in Ailly Forest raiding detachments returned with twenty prisoners and destroyed French lines. In the Vosges our reconnoitring troops took six French prisoners during an enterprise.

In the northern part of the western front the airmen were very active. Our squadrons secured valuable information from the parts of France in which are the British. Our adversaries lost seven airplanes in air engagements.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—French trenches south of Leintrey, in Lorraine, were attacked last evening by the Germans. The attacks failed, the War Office announced this afternoon. There were artillery actions last night at Louvemont, north of Verdun, and at Metzeral, in the Vosges.

A German aviator dropped five bombs yesterday on Dunkirk. The War Office statement reports the damage small and that there were no victims. The text of the afternoon statement follows:

In Lorraine an attack directed last night against one of our trenches south of Leintrey was repulsed by our fire.

Spirited artillery engagements took place in the sectors of Louvemont and Metzeral.

Last night a German aviator dropped five bombs on Dunkirk. The damage was insignificant. There were no victims.

The official communication issued tonight follows:

In Belgium in the sector of St. Georges the Germans attempted a surprise attack on one of our sentry posts. The attack collapsed under our fire.

In the region of St. Mihiel our artillery carried out a destructive fire against German organizations in the forest of Apremont. Everywhere else the day has been quiet.

MONTENEGRIN KING REFUSES TO ABDICATE

Cabinet Resigned Because He Rejected Union with Serbia Under Serb Ruler.

The refusal of King Nicholas of Montenegro to abdicate in favor of Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, who had been put forward as the ruler of a proposed joint government uniting Montenegro and Serbia, led to the recent resignation of Montenegro's Premier and Cabinet, it was asserted here yesterday by Captain A. V. Seferovitch, Montenegro's Consul in New York.

The resignation of the Premier, Andre Radovitch, has been announced briefly in cable dispatches, but little has been known in this country of the reason for his action. King Nicholas was opposed to the union, according to Captain Seferovitch, and refused to comply with Radovitch's demand that he yield in favor of Alexander, second son of King Peter of Serbia.

Captain Seferovitch announced he had cabled his resignation as Consul to King Nicholas in Paris, because of his sympathy with the movement to unite Montenegro with Serbia "in spirit now and in fact after the war."

"The union of Montenegro and Serbia," said the Consul in a statement explaining his resignation, "would mean the economical development of both countries and especially of Montenegro, which needs it so badly and which could not exist otherwise as an independent State both economically and politically." Serbians and Montenegrins in this country favored the union, he added.

With the resignation of the Consul Montenegro has no consular or diplomatic representative anywhere in the United States. Her affairs would be taken care of by the Russian Embassy, he said.

BLOCKS JEWISH RELIEF PLAN.

German Note Ends Steps to Send Abroad Liners Held Here.

The Joint Distribution Committee, of which Felix M. Warburg is the head and which directs the distribution of the principal Jewish European war relief funds raised in this country, issued the following statement yesterday:

"Germany's note to the United States announcing a ruthless submarine warfare against neutral and other ships has stopped negotiations begun by the Joint Distribution Committee for the Relief of Jewish War Sufferers, and which had for its object the sending of the German liners interned here to Syria and Belgium.

"Representations were made on Wednesday by Albert Lucas, Secretary of the committee, to officials of the State and Navy Departments in Washington. From Admiral Benson, Mr. Lucas learned that the United States cruiser Des Moines and the collier Caesar, despite reports to the contrary, are still at Alexandria. What effect the German note will have upon preventing or delaying the sailing of the Caesar and Des Moines for Beirut and Jaffa, to take aboard American refugees, it is yet too early to hazard a guess.

"The State Department yesterday received from Ambassador Elkus word that some of the women and children, refugees in Jerusalem, Aleppo, Lebanon, and elsewhere are on their way to Beirut, where eventually they will board the Des Moines and the Caesar. Ambassador Elkus also cabled that 1,000 Americans not previously mentioned by him are in this region and are anxious to return to the United States. He asked for instructions as to what to do about them. The State Department was somewhat puzzled by the cable, as it had not been previously aware that there was any such number of American citizens in Turkey and Syria. Ambassador Elkus was asked to send further details."

50,000 AMERICANS FIGHT FOR ALLIES

Found in All Army Units, but Mostly Under the Union Jack with Haig.

SEE THE HARDEST FIGHTING

Former National Guardsmen, Now Veterans in the Service, Have Learned Modern Warfare.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMIES IN FRANCE, Feb. 1, (From a Staff Correspondent of The Associated Press.)—Nearly 50,000 Americans, it is estimated, are fighting for the Allies, and inquiry shows that nearly four-fifths of these are in the khaki-clad British army commanded by Field Marshal Haig. It is computed that the actual fighting force of Americans now in France under the union jack is probably larger than the United States army which was actualy engaged in hostilities in Cuba in the brief campaign in the Spanish-American war.

Hundreds of Americans have given their lives for the cause of the Allies, and hundreds of others bear permanent scars of the shock of battle, but each new battalion and each group of reinforcements arriving from overseas bring numbers of their fellow-countrymen to take their places. All have fought with pluck and determination which have won them universal respect and admiration, although not so much has been written about the Americans serving in the British ranks as in regard to their brothers in the French army. British army traditions seldom countenance the telling of individual deeds of heroism and daring, included often in the French and German official reports. But the American Tommies have helped to write some bright pages in the history of the war in all branches of the service—the Flying Corps, the Medical Corps, the artillery, and the infantry.

The Canadian regiments naturally attracted the greatest number of Americans, many of the recruits living in the Dominion when the war broke out. But Americans are also scattered through the distinctly English battalions, and some are found among the Australians, South Africans, and in the different staff departments. Many former members of the United States Army and of National Guard regiments answer to the British roll-calls, but all have had to learn the new art of modern war and will be graduated as among the best trained soldiers in the world. The bulk of the Americans who are being absorbed in the various Canadian battalions have been through some of the hardest fighting on this front.

Through all the vast and wonderful war machine built up by Great Britain from the North Sea to the front-line trenches, young Americans can be met "doing their bit" and fighting with willing heart and steady bravery. The correspondent of The Associated Press met one young fellow in the uniform of the Canadian artillery.

"What part of Canada are you from?" he asked.

"Los Angeles," came the reply. Corresponding answers could be had from thousands who hailed from every part of the United States. Recently a number of American army and naval officers were entertained by the British authorities, who gave them every facility to study the situation and the war organizations. All freely expressed themselves as deeply impressed.

Minor Fighting on Italian Front.

ROME, Feb. 2.—"On the northern slopes of Monte Majo, on the Posina Torrent, and in the Astico Valley our patrols destroyed enemy outposts, taking eleven prisoners," the War Office announced today. "In the Sugana Valley the enemy artillery bombarded our positions on Monte Lebre and Ospedaletto, and in Presino Hollow with gas shells, causing no damage. On the Julian front there were minor artillery actions and activity by patrols. At one point a bombardment of the enemy lines resulted in a small ammunition dump being blown up."

RUSSIANS EJECT FOE IN GALICIAN TRENCH

Germans in White Overalls Gain Temporary Success at Solotvina—Lull in Rumania.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 2, (British Admiralty, per Wireless Press.)—German troops dressed in white overalls yesterday broke through the Russian first line trench positions at Solotvina, (Galicia,) southwest of Brzezany, only to be ejected, says the official statement issued today by the Russian War Department. It reads:

Western Front:—West of Solotvina, 13 1-3 miles southwest of Brzezany, after a violent bombardment a detachment of Germans dressed in white overalls broke through our first line trench, but by a counterattack supported by artillery the enemy was driven back into his own entrenchments.

Rumanian Front—Scouting, reconnoissances, and infantry fighting are proceeding.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Owing to the severe cold and heavy snowfalls, there were no important events," says today's official report regarding the Russo-Galician front. No changes on the Rumanian or Macedonian fronts are recorded.

Guns Active on Macedonian Front.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Concerning the operations on the Macedonian front the War Office today gave out the following: "Bad weather is general. Artillery fighting is going on, especially in the region of the Struma, Doiran, and the Vardar, and also in the mountains to the north of Monastir. Some patrol encounters have taken place to the south of Seres, near Lake Doiran, and in the Cerna Bend."

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Feeding the Family—*Mary S. Rose*	1.96
Little Lessons in Scientific Eating—*Eugene Christian*	2.81
Eat and Grow Thin—*Vance Thompson*	.86
Health Through Diet—*K. G. Haig*	1.08
Food and Cookery for the Sick and Convalescent—*Fannie M. Farmer*	1.44

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The recent death of Lord Cromer, whose administration of the affairs of Egypt did so much to increase English influence in that country, lends additional interest to his great book: Modern Egypt—with portraits and maps—new edition. Two volumes in one, $2.24

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3—Balzac	Buckram	18	12.15
2—Balzac	½ leather	18	17.55
1—Balzac	Persian Morocco	18	20.25
2—Carlyle	Buckram	10	7.50
1—Gibbon's Rome	Cloth	6	3.95
1—Green's History of English People	Cloth	6	4.50
3—Lossing's History of United States	Cloth	8	4.50
2—Hawthorne	Cloth	10	5.90
1—Holmes	¾ Leather	7	11.60
1—Holmes	Cloth	4	2.75
2—Hugo	Persian Morocco	10	11.95
4—Hugo	Buckram	10	9.50
2—Kipling	¾ Leather	10	12.50
2—Green's History of English People	½ lea., cloth sides	6	7.65
1—Longfellow	Cloth	8	6.25
1—Lowell	¾ Leather	11	8.90
1—Lowell	Cloth	11	4.95
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AEROPLANES COVER PERSHING RETREAT

Cavalry Patrols Also Scout to Prevent a Rear Attack by Villista Forces.

MOTLEY BAND OF REFUGEES

Birth of Child Halts One Cart on the March—Troops Cross Border on Monday.

TEMPORARY FIELD HEADQUARTERS AMERICAN PUNITIVE EXPEDITION, OJO FEDERICO, Chihuahua, Feb. 2, (by Aeroplane to Columbus, N. M.)—Withdrawal of the American punitive expedition from Mexico, accompanied by rumors of Villa attacks and a curious collection of refugees, has been marked by quite as many dramatic and picturesque incidents as its entry ten months ago.

Despite the fact that Major Gen. Pershing received the formal withdrawal order from Washington as late as 10:32 P. M., Jan. 27, preliminary preparations to evacuate the occupied territory were begun more than a week previous to that date. When the order came, truck trains had carried out all baggage in excess of that required by equipment. All forage had been stored at convenient points, organization commanders had received confidential and detailed orders, marches had been laid out, and routes for cavalry and infantry chosen.

When the first provisional cavalry brigade broke camp at Colonia Dublan Jan. 31, the 10,750 American soldiers in Mexico were moving with clocklike precision toward the border. In the van were the infantry regiments who left before the cavalry in order that they might arrive at Palomas, six miles south of Columbus, with the cavalry. At Palomas it is planned to assemble the entire expedition, which will cross the line into Columbus as a unit on Feb. 5.

Because of rumors that Villa forces were close on the heels of the retiring troops, and occupying the camps as soon as they were evacuated, cavalry patrols and aeroplanes were used in numerous reconnoissances. Two machines were held at Dublan until Jan. 30, and flights were made far south of El Valle. A temporary base was then established at Ojo Federico and reconnoissances were made until Thursday, when the two aeroplanes left for Columbus.

Preparations for sending forward and guarding the refugees who began to move as soon as it was evident that the Americans were leaving, were improvised hurriedly. The bands were registered, assigned to camps near the lines and escorted north by cavalry as soon as the parties threatened to become too large to handle. Many of the vehicles, patched and bound with wire, looked as though they would collapse. The ponies and burros, emaciated, seemed scarcely able to move. Swarms of children, ragged and wide-eyed, watched the mounted escort or squalled in chorus when the night wind bit through their garments as they huddled about the camp fires. When transportation was inadequate mothers with children at their breasts trudged through the dust.

The trip from San Joaquin was an especially hard one for the refugees. The wells at Charcos were dry when they reached Chocolate Pass and the animals were unwatered for two days and nights. Investigation of the reason for the delay of one cart disclosed that a child had been born. The march, however, was delayed only a few moments.

Those who have had dealings with the troops fear to stay in Mexico in view of threats by Villa against the lives of any who profited through the expedition. Others, openly announcing their fear to stay after the Americans leave, assert that no serious attempt will be made to keep Villa out of Northern Chihuahua. They point in corroboration to the warning issued by the de facto authorities to the Mormons and other alien residents of this district to leave their homes until order is again assured.

Almost all the Mormon colonists in Colonia Dublan and Juarez have left, although 200 last week decided to stay. Failure of Carranza troops to arrive to garrison this territory and fear of Villa and his forces were the deciding factors in the reconsideration of their decision. Fewer than fifty are left in Colonia Juarez. Both A. P. Call, Bishop of Colonia Dublan, and C. J. Bently, Bishop of Colonia Juarez, have left for the States.

With the departure of the troops the populous adobe cities that sprang up at Ojo Federico, Dublan, San Joaquin, and at El Valle have vanished. Everything inflammable was burned and practically nothing remains of the soldier towns except charred timbers. The sole monument probably will be the truck road built at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Simple, impressive ceremonies marked the hauling down of the Stars and Stripes when Dublan was abandoned Wednesday morning.

Encamped at Palomas, just south of the border when the rearguard reports at that point Feb. 4, will be the entire strength of the punitive expedition. That part of the expedition which has served on foreign soil numbers 288 officers, 10,463 men, 9,441 animals, and 400 wagons. The grand total is 405 officers, 12,513 men, 9,532 animals, 404 wagons.

The expedition's death toll, both from battle and disease, has been: Two officers have been killed and one has died; forty enlisted men have succumbed, battle and disease claiming equal shares. Not a single death was caused by maladies usually epidemic among troops unused to this country, such as typhoid, smallpox, and typhus.

MEXICO MUST FACE $1,000,000,000 CLAIMS

America Likely to Insist on Adjusting Foreigners' Demands Through Arbitration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Claims against the Mexican Government for property damages and personal injuries suffered by foreigners in Mexico since the overthrow of the Diaz régime were estimated by an official today to be, in round figures, $1,000,000,000.

More than half this amount, it was said, represented the claims of citizens of the United States. Most of the claims were believed to be inflated, and many of them wholly unjust. The legitimate total that might be demanded, some authorities thought, would be about $500,000,000.

There will be no undue haste on the part of this Government to press Americans' claims upon Mexico. It is regarded as likely that they may not be paid for a decade, although possibly the present year will see the creation of an International Claims Commission to determine to whom and to what amount payments should be made.

One of the concers of Mexico, and it was suggested that this Government is not unaware of plausible ground for Mexico's fear, is that after the war in Europe the victors will take advantage of her weakness to force extortionate concessions from her. All of the major powers engaged in the present war, however, are signatory to the Hague Convention (II.) respecting the limitation of the employment of force for the recovery of contract debts. That convention reads:

> The contracting powers agree to have recourse to armed force for the recovery of contract debts claimed from the Government of one country by the Government of another country as being due to its nationals. This undertaking is, however, only applicable when the debtor State refuses or neglects to reply to an offer of arbitration, or, after accepting the offer, prevents any compromise from being agreed on, or after the arbitration, fails to submit to the award. The award shall determine, except where otherwise agreed between the parties, the validity of the claim, the amount of the debt, and the time and mode of payment.

It is considered certain that the United States will insist upon a settlement of the Mexican claims in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention, although the latter covers only contract debts. Either arbitration or a mixed commission, it is said, would satisfy this country, and it is thought that the United States will undertake to decide with Mexico the manner in which the claims shall be adjusted.

The difficulty, possibly, in the way of this plan, in the opinion of diplomats from countries interested in Mexico's settlement, is the composition of the commission, if one is created. Great Britain especially, it is believed, will insist upon representation in the commission. Years would be required to determine the claims and provide for their payment, it was asserted today, and it was predicted that they would not be liquidated in the next ten and possibly twenty years.

READY TO GREET FLETCHER.

Mexico Probably Will Provide a Special Train for Envoy.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 1.—The Foreign Office is prepared to extend every courtesy and offer all possible assistance to Henry P. Fletcher, the new American Ambassador, in bringing his official family and household effects to his post. If he decides to come by way of Laredo, as is thought probable here, a private car and probably a special train will be provided for him. Similar courtesies will be extended him if he comes by way of Vera Cruz. A delegation from the Foreign Office, it is considered certain, will meet the Ambassador when he enters Mexican territory.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 1.—The American State Department has announced officially to Foreign Minister Aguilar that Ambassador Fletcher is leaving for Mexico.

QUERETARO, Mexico, Feb. 2.—General Carranza probably will remain here until Feb. 8, when it is expected he will go to Guadalajara to attend the beginning of the construction of the new railroad.

CURB ON ALIENS MODIFIED.

Mexican Provisions, Against Which America Protested, Altered.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 2.—The official text of Article 33 of Mexico's new Constitution, regarding which the United States Government recently sent a communication to General Carranza, shows that the article, as finally included in the official document, is like the one in the old Constitution. A copy of the new Constitution was received here tonight from Queretaro.

After outlining what persons are to be regarded as foreigners, the article says that they shall possess rights to guarantees the same as Mexican citizens, but the President shall have the right to deport without prior trial or judgment any foreigner whose presence shall be considered troublesome. Foreigners also shall not be permitted to interfere in political affairs.

The proposed addition stipulating that foreigners must renounce their nationality and the right to ask the intervention of their Governments in order to acquire title to real estate, such renunciation to apply only to titles in question, was omitted from the official text of Article 33, but provision to this effect was included in the article dealing with land questions.

This article declares that in order to acquire property, water rights and concessions and to exploit minerals and combustibles, it is necessary to be a Mexican by birth or naturalization. The Government has the right, however, to concede the privilege to foreigners if they obligate themselves to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to be considered as citizens as far as property is concerned and not to invoke the protection of their Governments under penalty of forfeiture if the obligation is broken.

GREECE PLEADS WITH ALLIES

Says Their Demands Have Been Met and Wants Blockade Raised.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A request has been made for the raising of the Greek blockade, on the ground that the demands of the Entente Allies, including in great measure the transfer of troops to the south, have been complied with.

No reply has been sent, but some arrangement may be made to relieve the immediate necessities of the poorer classes without actually raising the blockade.

20,000 PRISONERS IN MONTH.

Berlin Also Reports Capture of 100 Machine Guns During January.

BERLIN, Feb. 2, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—During January, says the military critic of the Overseas News Agency, the troops of the Central Powers captured 20,000 prisoners and 100 machine guns.

The Central Powers also had great success in aerial fighting.

DROP LEGISLATION OPPOSED BY JAPAN

Continued from Page 1.

bill was therefore as likely to produce international misunderstanding as if it had named the people against whom it was aimed.

Senator Borah then telegraphed again to the Legislature, informing it of the position taken by the State Department and renewing his request of last night. It was learned this morning that his telegram of last night was inspired not only by Counselor Polk's visit to the Capitol in the morning, but also by a personal request made of him early last evening by Mr. Lansing himself.

It has been made evident that the Administration is determined to do everything in its power to avoid any Japanese entanglements at this time.

A statement was made today by Japanese diplomats that it had not been their purpose to bring up the subject at a time when the department was engaged in great international problems and that, as a matter of fact, an attempt had been made to lay it before the Secretary of State several days before the recent German note was received.

Ambassador Sato, it was explained, had endeavored to see Secretary Lansing three or four days ago, but had been asked to defer his visit for a day or so. This he did, and in the meantime the German note arrived.

Mr. Lansing was unable to see the Ambassador yesterday and referred him to Counselor Polk. The object of the Ambassador's visit at this particular time, it was explained, was to preclude action by the Legislatures of the two States, and no idea was entertained that any perplexities were about to develop for the State Department.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was informed by telegraph today that the Anti-Alien bill in Oregon had been dropped in deference to the Administration's desire.

BLOCK ACTION ON GRAYSON

Lodge and Weeks Threaten Prolonged Debate if Vote Is Pressed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—An effort to confirm President Wilson's nomination of Dr. Cary T. Grayson, his naval aid, to be a Rear Admiral, was blocked in the Senate tonight by Senators Lodge and Weeks.

The two Massachusetts Senators and others who oppose confirmation indicated they would attempt to prolong debate on the subject indefinitely if the Democrats continued to press for a vote.

MINISTER EGAN COMING.

Expects to Leave Denmark Feb. 8 on Trip Home to United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 2.—American Minister Maurice F. Egan intends to leave for New York Feb. 8 on board the liner United States, hoping that the route will then be clear. In reply to a question, the Legation said that the voyage was only the Ambassador's usual furlough.

ASSAILS NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Britten Tells the House No Progress Has Been Made with the Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Attacking the Navy Department because of its tardiness in building naval vessels, and particularly submarines, authorized several years ago, Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, a Republican member of the Naval Affairs Committee, told the House today that this nation was unprepared, "but stands today quivering between a declaration of war and the resumption of an apparently fruitless endeavor for world peace."

Mr. Britten charged that no submarine authorized during the Wilson Administration had yet been commissioned and that many of the ships appropriated for under the Taft Administration were yet in unfinished condition.

"As a résumé of the increase in the fighting value of the navy," said Mr. Britten, "authorized and commissioned under President Wilson's Administration, we have the grand total of no submarines, no battleships, no hospital or supply ships, and but four small destroyers of 1,100 tons each. Doesn't it give you 'goose skin' when our country's unpreparedness for a great emergency is so apparent?"

The present Administration, he said, would have appropriated the enormous sum of $961,000,000 for naval expenditures with the passage of the pending Naval bill, but no material progress had been made toward an actual increase of the navy.

Immediate construction of 100 submarines, 80 for coast defense and 20 for fleet operations, was proposed in a bill introduced today by Senator Poindexter of Washington. These would be in addition to the 18 submarines proposed in the regular naval bill now pending in the House.

The bill would direct that not less than six of the fleet submarines, and not less than 25 of the coast submarines would be built on the Pacific Coast. It would authorize the Secretary of the Navy to spend $4,000,000 to equip Government navy yards for construction of the vessels.

Senate to Reconsider Alien Bill on Monday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Immediate reconsideration of the Immigration bill, passed over the President's veto by the House last night, was blocked in the Senate today by Senator Reed of Missouri, but agreement was reached to proceed to a vote on repassage of the measure next Monday.

Silken Matinees, $5.00

You'll like the charming grace of this flesh crepe de Chine matinee—illustrated. Note the chiffon ruffles, tiny tucks, ribbon rose!

A new fancy in negligees! A separate Empire skirt of crepe silk, supported by ribbon shoulders and a filmy chiffon throwover. Complete $13.96.

Others—appealing in price and beauty—$5.98 to $23.98!

Second Floor.

Bloomingdales

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue 34th Street

LAST DAY

Final Clearance

Men's and Young Men's

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

17.50

Enormous Price Reductions

Choice of the entire remaining stock of Suits and Overcoats, except our regular lines of Full Dress Suits and Tuxedos.

2,373 Suits

93 Suits	formerly 30.00
289 "	formerly 28.50
1,000 "	formerly 25.00
904 "	formerly 22.75
87 "	formerly 18.75

1,391 Overcoats

87 Overcoats	formerly 30.00
342 "	formerly 28.50
529 "	formerly 25.00
433 "	formerly 22.75

MEN'S CLOTHING DEPT.—5TH FLOOR.

A NEW IDEA IN CIGARS

All the smooth, rich, delicious smoking qualities of a high price Havana at a fraction of the price. You'll come to it soon. Why not now?

Just right as a "regular" or "inbetween" smoke. Fits any occasion. Meets any emergency. Delights every smoker. Try it once and you'll buy it always. Long Havana filler. Hand made.

IN-B-TWEEN

"The finest little cigar in the world"

Box of 12	Cigars	50c
Box of 25	"	1.00
Box of 50	"	2.00

At your club At your hotel
At your dealer
Everywhere

KRAUS & CO., Inc., BALTIMORE, MD.

Broadway Saks & Company 33rd to 34th St.

On the Second Floor Today

Misses' Fur-Trimmed Coats Greatly Reduced

Belted and ripple models, fashioned of Panne or Plain Cheviot, English Overplaids, Velours, and Bolivia Cloth, trimmed with Kit Coney, Lapin, Badger, or Seal (dyed muskrat). Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Coats	were $25.00 to $29.50	$15.00
Coats	were $35.00 to $39.50	$19.50
Coats	were $45.00 to $49.50	$35.00
Coats	were $59.50 to $79.50	$39.50

Misses' Evening Coats Reduced
to $19.50 $25 $39.50

Formerly $29.50 $39.50 $49.50 to $69.50

Copies of most exquisite imported models, developed in Chiffon Velvet, Plush and Broadcloth, in the much-wanted high shades.

Misses' Dresses Reduced to $18.50 and $25

Former Prices: $29.50 $35 $39.50 to $59 50

The balance of our regular Winter stock, consisting of dresses for afternoon and street wear, made of Velvet or Serge in combination with satin or Georgette Crepe. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

In a special presentation today

New Tub Dresses for Girls
at $1 $1.95 $2.95

Smart girlish models in an excellent assortment of ginghams, chambray and repp, trimmed with touches of embroidery. Solid colors, plaids and stripes. Sizes 6 to 14 years. Remarkable Values.

300 New Middy Blouses
Specially Priced at $1

In Norfolk, regulation, coatee and smocked effects, showing new pockets and belts. Sizes 6 to 20 years.

In an Important Sale Today

Women's Fashionable Boots Reduced to $5.95

Regular Prices: $8, $9 and $10

These boots are of the highest quality in make and finish. Considering present market conditions they are even better values than their former prices would indicate. The selection comprises:

High-Cut Lace Boots, in Havana Brown Kid, Brown Kid with Champagne color kid tops, and Bronze Kid with cloth top in color to match.

Smart Walking Boots with low military heels. Made of Gun Metal Calf with Buckskin tops.

All Black Glace Kid Boots with Louis XV heels.

Together with at least twenty other models, in almost every fashionable leather and combination. Sizes 2 to 8. Widths AAA to D.

We shall offer today on the Third Floor

Women's Crepe de Chine Pajamas at $4.98

Attractive one-piece sleeveless model, with square neck. To be had in pink, blue or maize.

Children's White and Colored Dresses Special at 95c

Both plain and fancy models included, in a diversity of serviceable materials. Sizes 2 to 6 years.

Second Floor.

Women's Afternoon, Evening and Street Dresses

Reduced for Immediate Clearance

Fashionable dresses of Georgette Crepe, Crepe Meteor, and combinations of the most wanted materials, in the season's most desired shades.

Dresses	were $59.50 to $75.00	$35.00
Dresses	were $39.50 to $45.00	$25.00
Dresses	were $29.50	$18.50
Evening Gowns	were $59.50 to $69.50	$39.50
Evening Gowns	were $35.00 and $39.50	$25.00
Evening Gowns	were $29.50	$18.50
Serge Dresses	were $29.50	$19.50
Serge Dresses	were $25.00	$15.00

SPECIALLY PRICED TODAY

Women's Suits for Immediate Wear at $27.50

Copies of exquisite imported creations in braid-bound effect, showing new flare single and double-breasted coats with ripple or straight-line sides and slash or patch pockets. The materials include: Men's Wear Serge, Poiret Twill, Vigereaux, Velour and Oxford Mixtures. To be had in Navy, Grey, Black or Checks. Sizes to 50½.

Fourth Floor.

Beginning today, we shall offer all our

Women's Winter Coats at Radically Reduced Prices

Models for every occasion are included, in the most fashionable fabrics, comprising Silk Velour, Plushes, Wool Velour, Cheviot, and Broadcloth. Many fur-trimmed models in the assortment. Half or full lined and interlined. All sizes, but not in each style.

Coats	were $19.50 to $29.50	$15.00
Coats	were $32.50 to $39.50	$19.50
Coats	were $42.50 to $55.00	$29.50
Coats	were $59.50 to $75.00	$39.50

FOR TODAY ONLY!

Fashionable Skirts for Women
Most Remarkably Priced

At $5.50—Sport and Dress Skirts in flare or pleated models with shirred back, pockets, and belts. Made of serge or granite cloth in Navy Blue or Black.

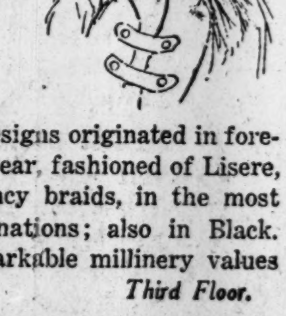
At $6.75—Smart novelty skirts, showing new Monte Carlo pockets and belt. Made of fine quality check or plaid velour. Waistbands to 36.

At $9.75—Attractive dress and sport skirts in new straight line and pleated models, made of Wool Poplin, Poiret Twill, Serge, Plaids and Stripes.

We Shall Introduce Today

300 New and Charming
Wonder Hats

at $5.85



Reproductions of the newest designs originated in foremost Paris shops for present wear, fashioned of Lisere, Hemp, Rough Straws and fancy braids, in the most fashionable colors and combinations; also in Black. Unquestionably the most remarkable millinery values of the day.

Third Floor.

Great Western
Champagne
BRUT SPECIAL
(Absolutely Brut)
SPECIAL RESERVE
(Very Dry)
EXTRA DRY
(Medium)
Only American Champagne ever awarded Gold Medals at Foreign Expositions
Produced by the old French slow method of fermentation in the bottle taking from six to seven years of time
Pleasant Valley Wine Co., Rheims, N. Y.
AMERICA'S OLDEST & LARGEST PRODUCERS

My complexion is clear
Resinol Soap did it

Think what a difference it makes to me! A week ago I was ashamed to be seen. When I *did* go out, people seemed to avoid me. But now that Resinol Soap—with just a little Resinol Ointment—has given me back my good complexion, I am ready for anything.
All druggists sell Resinol Soap and Ointment.

Carstairs Rye "SINCE 1788"
A CENTURY FAVORITE

MRS. SANGER GUILTY; FACES PRISON TERM

Court Will Sentence Woman in Birth Control Case Monday.

MAY GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

Lewis Issues Statement Asserting Friends of Mrs. Byrne Have Misrepresented Case.

Mrs. Margaret Sanger, birth control advocate, was convicted of violating the penal code in a decision handed down yesterday by Justices Freschi, Herrman and O'Keefe in Special Sessions in Brooklyn. She is a sister of Mrs. Ethel Byrne, who was released from the Blackwell's Island workhouse late Thursday night after she had been pardoned by Governor Whitman on a promise that she would not again violate the law. Mrs. Sanger and Fania Mindell, who was an attendant in the birth control clinic Mrs. Sanger and Mrs. Byrne operated in Amboy Street, Brooklyn, were tried last Monday, when the court reserved decision. They will be sentenced next Monday.

Mrs. Sanger said last night that whether she went on a hunger strike depended on the court's action. If the court allowed her to go on the payment of a fine or suspended sentence while the constitutionality of the anti-birth control law was being tested, everything would be all right, she said, but if the court sent her to the workhouse she would probably emulate the example of Mrs. Byrne.

Meanwhile Mrs. Byrne continued to stay in bed at the home of Mrs. Sanger, 246 West Fourteenth Street. Orange juice and milk were fed to her yesterday and for a while she sat up in bed. Her condition is said to be weak, but her physician predicted it would not be long before she will regain normal health.

Commissioner of Correction Lewis, who released Mrs. Byrne on orders from Governor Whitman, issued this statement yesterday:

"Now that Mrs. Byrne has been removed from the workhouse, I hope I may no longer be required to play an unwilling part in the celebrated farce comedy. The doctors reported to me yesterday and late last night that Mrs. Byrne was in better condition last night than when she came to the workhouse. I have confidence in their statements. I have consulted eminent physicians at every turn. I believed it better to consult them than to consult my imagination. I have left the latter course to others, which course some have seemed to follow with eagerness.

"Mrs. Byrne's case has been handled by eminent physicians who were not paid by the city and who were under no obligation to me or any one else to support the Department of Correction in any way. Dr. Gibbs, said yesterday that Mrs. Byrne had received services without charge which on the outside would cost $1,000 a day.

"Twice daily I gave to the public statements over the signatures of these physicians and I think it is a little bit ungrateful, to say the least, on the part of Mrs. Byrne's friends, to charge me with falsehood. It is a purely medical question. The doctors advising this department have made their statements over their signatures. They are prepared to stand by them. Now let the others present their medical authorities and cease posing as medical authorities themselves.

"I doubt if any cause will be advanced by misrepresentation, abuse, and irresponsible statements. I did not recommend Mrs. Byrne's pardon, but permit me to state we will not tolerate, and do not expect, any disorder because of the Governor's decision with respect to a broad public question."

SENTENCED FOR AUTO FRAUD

Stark, Who Victimized Insurance Companies, Gets Prison Term.

William Stark of Union Course, L. I., one of the partners of the Moon Auto Sales Company of Brooklyn, which was admittedly formed for the purpose of furthering a scheme whereby companies insuring automobiles were defrauded out of thousands of dollars, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Nott in General Sessions to a term of from two and a half to four and a half years in Sing Sing. The indictment alleged that he had collected $1,100 from the Federal Insurance Company on a false claim for damages on a car which, the evidence showed, he himself had destroyed.

Stark was convicted on the testimony of Frederick Strobel, another partner of the firm who turned State's evidence. Strobel declared that he, Stark and several others had obtained $108,000 from insurance companies during the last three years.

Richard Sack, a contractor of Richmond Hill, L. I., who is believed to have furnished the financial backing of the Moon Company, and who has been convicted on a charge similar to that against Stark, was also arraigned yesterday for sentence, but was remanded in the Tombs at the request of Assistant District Attorney Weller. Mr. Weller told the Court he believed Sack would turn State's evidence and aid in convicting others.

SHOOTS WIFE AND HIMSELF.

Weber's Double Killing Attempt Witnessed by His 3-Year-Old Child.

Harry Weber, a driver, shot his wife, Sadie, in the right breast and arm in the home of her mother, Mrs. Rose Newman, on the third floor of the apartment house at 1,382 Boston Road, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon, and then shot himself in the right breast. Both were taken to Fordham Hospital, where it was said the woman had a chance for recovery, but the man's condition was critical.

The shooting occurred in the presence of the mother and the 3-year-old child of the couple, after the man had forced an entrance to the apartment and Mrs. Weber was endeavoring to make her escape. In the hospital, when questioned by Coroner Healy and the police, Weber told them it was a case of "too much mother-in-law."

According to Mrs. Newman, her daughter married Weber four years ago. She said Mrs. Weber had her husband arrested on a charge of assault. They became reconciled and lived together for a short period, but, Mrs. Newman said, the wife soon started separation proceedings and returned to her with the boy.

Questioned by Assistant District Attorney McLaughlin, Weber said he had been in the United States Cavalry. He said he had purchased the revolver in Jersey City.

WAR CRISIS UPSETS FOOD CALCULATIONS

Experts Expect Speculators to be Hard Hit No Matter What the Outcome May Be.

NO NOTABLE PRICE CUTS

Market Generally Weak in the Face of Uncertainty—Many Doubts as to the Future.

The optimism as to the downward course of food prices to be expected as a result of Germany's announced determination to blockade the coasts of all her enemies by the use of submarines, which was expressed in this city at the onset of the international crisis, gave way yesterday upon reflection by market experts to uncertainty as to just what might happen to the cost of living.

A somewhat arbitrary 30 per cent. decline had been predicted for commodities generally on the assumption that shipments of food abroad would cease, but other factors overlooked at first were receiving serious consideration after more mature contemplation of the German note and its probable effects.

Food markets yesterday generally were weak, but no notable decline in prices was recorded.

At the same time that it was admitted yesterday by those who have followed the course of the markets that easy prices were not so certain as they seemed at first, it was predicted that at any rate even temporary interruption of foreign shipments, if of any considerable duration meant ruin to a horde of speculators who have put foodstuffs into cold storage with the expectation that prices were sure to rise for two months yet—until new crops exerted a downward pressure.

The most unsettling factor as pointed out by Joseph Hartigan, Commissioner of Weights and Measures and one of the leading food experts of the city, was the possibility of convoyed foreign shipments being instituted by the American Government in defiance of the attempted blockade. If this Government decided to send warships along with its merchant vessels and demonstrated its ability, in co-operation with the allied belligerents, to keep the sea lanes open, the flow of wheat and other commodities abroad would be augmented rather than diminished, Mr. Hartigan thought. That would mean higher prices.

On the other hand, he pointed out, as did Patrick Q. Foy, food expert of the State Department of Markets, that in the event of war and consequent rising prices, such as have always accompanied war and its disturbed conditions, public opinion might force an embargo on foreign shipments of edibles, a step that would tend to counteract, if it did not entirely nullify, the internal inclination to high prices. There would then be two opposing factors—a tendency to lower prices because no food could go abroad, and a tendency to higher prices because of the usual internal conditions which send prices skyward in war times. Which would have the greater effect and whether lower prices or higher prices were therefore to be expected, the experts regarded as a matter of doubt.

NAVAL TRAINING FOR BOYS.

Battalion of American Junior Scout Now Being Organized.

The Second Naval Battalion of the American Junior Naval and Marine Scout, to membership in which all boys between the ages of 12 and 18 years who are five feet or more in height are eligible, is being organized. Applications may be made to Lieutenant Harrison or Lieutenant Baker at Public School 165, at 109th Street, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue, any Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The members are to receive a thorough training in naval tactics as well as military drills. A training ship will be provided with gymnasium, study room and library, and small boats of the cutter and whale type fully equipped for use will be assigned to the battalion. Officers of the navy will give a series of lectures. The organization has the approval of President Wilson, and was indorsed by the late Admiral George Dewey.

Social functions as well as week-end cruises, marches, sham battles, and parades are included in the program. A permanent Summer camp will be established near the city.

VOTE TO MAKE INDIANA DRY.

Prohibition Bill Passed by Senate—Tennessee Measure Is Signed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.—The Statewide Prohibition bill, which would make Indiana dry after April 2, 1918, was passed by the State Senate today, 38 to 11. The bill had already passed the House, but now goes back to that body for action on the amendments written in the measure in the Senate.

The bill prohibits the sale, manufacture, or distribution in any way of alcoholic beverages and would permit druggists to sell only pure grain alcohol for medicinal purposes. It would give clergymen permission to use wine for sacramental purposes.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 2.—Governor Rye today signed the "bone dry" bill, which puts an end to all shipments of liquor as beverage into the State after March 1. Between today and March 1 individuals may order one gallon for personal or family use.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 2.—Oregon is "bone dry" tonight. Governor Withycombe this afternoon signed the absolute prohibition bill, recently passed by the Legislature, and it immediately became a law. The new law prohibits importation of liquor except for medicinal or religious purposes.

CENSORSHIP BILL PREPARED

War College to Seek Congressional Action, if Necessary.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—There will be censorships in the Navy Department, the State Department, and the War Department, and a general censorship for military reasons which will subordinate the departmental "lids" if the United States becomes involved in hostilities.

The War College division of the War Department has studied the subject carefully and prepared a bill for Congressional sanction of such censorship. This study, contained in a War College publication, says in part:

"When other means have failed and the country has decided on war the army and navy are the only agencies of the Government by which it can obtain its desired ends. They become paramount, and every utility and influence within the country should be brought to their aid.

"The press, powerful in peace, may become more so in war. By its editorials and presentation of news it may sway the people for or against the war, and thus stimulate recruiting and hearten and encourage the fighting forces in their work, or, by adverse criticism, may tend to destroy the efficiency of these agencies.

"Again, by publishing news of the movements and numbers of our own troops valuable information can be conveyed to the enemy."

After reciting how the press has been controlled by belligerents in other wars, as well as in the present war, the War College says:

"There are two ways in which the press has a direct influence on the success of the war, (and the same argument would apply to the army as to the navy:)

"First.—It may by publishing names of organizations, numbers, movements, accounts of victories or defeats, furnish information to the enemy that will enable him to deduct the strength and location and intended movements of our own troops.

"Second.—By criticism of the conduct of campaigns, the action of certain officers or exploiting others, the people will be led to lose confidence in the army, with the result that the moral support of the people is lost; they cry for and obtain new Generals, and new plans of campaign, not based on expert knowledge and thought, with a consequent lengthening of the war or even defeat.

"On the other hand, the desire of the people to know how the war is progressing and how fare their men is one that should be fulfilled. The press is their means of this information and their mouthpiece.

"The right correlation of these opposing interests will furnish the solution of the proper relationship between the army and the press in war."

LABOR MEN ATTACK PRESS.

Pacifism Rules Meeting of the Central Federated Union.

At the weekly meeting of the Central Federated Union at the Labor Temple, 243 East Eighty-fourth Street, last night, a resolution was adopted, after debate, that a telegram be sent to President Wilson expressing general condemnation of the newspapers of this city, with the exception of The New York Evening Post, which was mentioned by name, on the ground that they were controlled by "sinister influences," and calling on him to use "every honorable means of keeping the country out of war." Only a few delegates opposed the resolution.

An amendment to the effect that organized labor would support the President in the pursuit of a "victorious war" should he be unable honorably to avoid a break with the Central Powers was defeated by a narrow margin. An editorial by W. R. Hearst also was offered as a substitute, but was not considered.

The high cost of living, which it was argued would be forced down by the enforcement of the German blockade; the shipment of foodstuffs and munitions to any of the belligerents, the listing by the police of "those persons who have had the courage to come out and openly express their convictions on the war"; Baron Sato, the Japanese Ambassador, and many other persons and issues were condemned by the speakers. The nationalists and the internationalists were about equally divided. A number of speakers held that it was the duty of organized labor to extend a hand to the laboring men in Europe. Others, however, maintained that as American citizens it was incumbent upon the laboring men to stand back of the President.

FRANCE TO MOBILIZE ALL.

Every Citizen, from 16 to 60 Years Old, of Both Sexes, Called.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—The Government has decided to mobilize for purposes contributing to the national defense the entire civilian population of France, of both sexes, between the ages of 16 and 60. This plan is now under study by the various Ministries concerned.

Succors a Messenger Pigeon.

C. M. Fairbanks of Sands Point, L. I., wrote to THE TIMES yesterday that a carrier pigeon, apparently worn out by a long flight, had alighted on the window sill of a neighbor's house on Thursday. The tag on the bird bore the inscription "J. A., 1915." Mr. Fairbanks offered to return the bird to the owner if the private number was sent to him at 16 Cooper Square, this city.

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NO ADVICE GIVEN TO CUBA.

Rumor That Washington Sent a Message Is Denied.

HAVANA, Cuba, Feb. 2.—La Discusion this afternoon denies intimations published in Cuban Liberal newspapers that William E. Gonzales, the American Minister at Havana, had presented in the course of an interview with General Mario Menocal, President of the Cuban Republic, a document from Washington regarding the political situation in this country.

La Discusion says the Liberals asked President Wilson to intervene in the partial re-elections to be held this month, but that the Washington Government refused, "demonstrating once more the decided policy of the Executive of the great republic not to participate in Cuba's interior problems."

Roosevelt to Talk to Boy Scouts.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Feb. 2.—Sagamore Hill, the home of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, will be the mecca tomorrow for Boy Scouts from all over Nassau County. Chief Scout Citizen Roosevelt, in addressing them, will inaugurate the five-day campaign by which it is hoped $125,000 will be raised for the Boy Scouts of America in Nassau County. With the scouts tomorrow there will be about 100 of the leading citizens of Nassau County, who are to participate in the campaign.

Is "Peace Without Victory" A Dream, or a Prophecy?

Two unprecedented incidents have been recorded in the cable dispatches since President Wilson outlined before the United States Senate the kind of peace that "the peoples of America could join in guaranteeing." On the day following his speech a great conference of the British Labor Party in England rose to its feet and applauded for five minutes at the casual mention of President Wilson's name—and then enthusiastically voted its unqualified support to the British Government in carrying the war to a victorious conclusion!

The other incident was the sending to President Wilson from the Allies' trenches in France of a number of circular letters each signed by three hundred soldiers, thanking him for his generous intervention, but asking him to "dream no longer of the chimera of peace until victory is gained."

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for February 3d, the feature-article shows what the rulers and the newspapers of the world think of President Wilson's attitude. Since it is not possible to know immediately what the common people think of it, it will give considerable satisfaction to read this comprehensive survey.

Among other articles of more than ordinary interest in this number are:

The Teuton Raider in the South Atlantic
The Activities of This Boat Have Again Revived the Armed-Ship Controversy With Germany

Where Germany Lost Her Victory
Our Year's Naval Disasters
What Patients Think of the Doctors
American Shell-Makers Under Fire
The Oldest Tree in the World
Big Steel Year in United States
Defending "Repertory" Against Mrs. Fiske
A Catholic View of the New Yucatan

England Drifting to Prohibition
Sharper "U"-Boat War
Pershing Withdraws from Mexico
Our Wobbling Earth
Birth-Control and Race-Suicide
German Repudiation of Paris Fashions
To Reform New Jersey's Medieval Prisons
Russia's Religious Impostor

Many Striking and Educational Illustrations

Are You Going to Build?

If you are, whether it be a private residence, a building for industrial or manufacturing purposes, a skyscraper or any sort of a building, you will be interested in reading the announcements of the building material manufacturers appearing in this week's issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

There is a wealth of practical information here that is not only interesting but of much importance to everyone who would keep abreast of some of the important developments and advances made in materials that enter into the construction, equipment or decoration of modern buildings.

February 3d Number on Sale To-Day—All News-dealers—10 Cents

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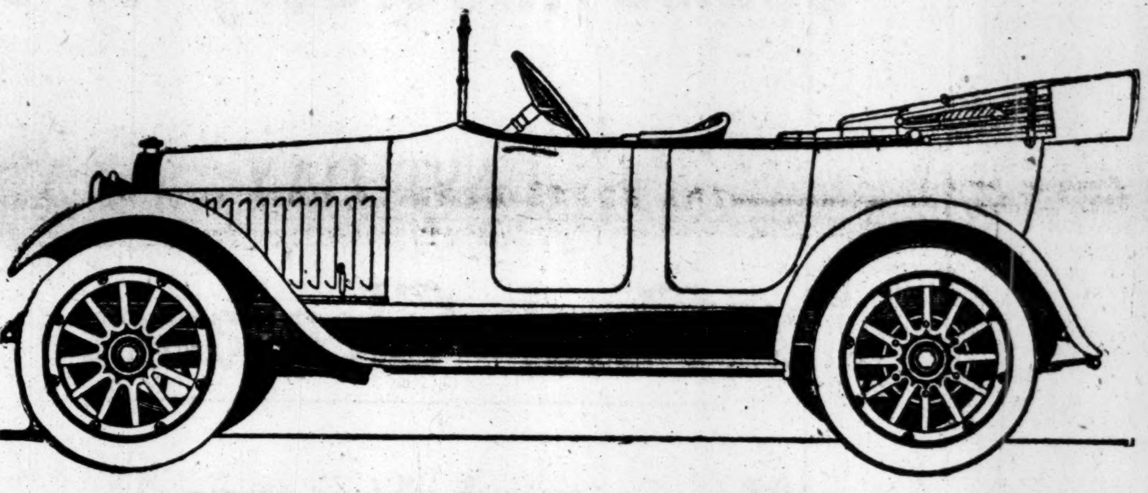

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FUSION AS POLITICS NOT FOR SCHNEIDER

County Clerk Says Democrats Are Expected to Furnish the Votes but Get No Offices.

OFFERS LIST AS EVIDENCE

Declares Policy of Mitchel and Prendergast Tends to Make City a Republican Stronghold.

County Clerk William F. Schneider, leader of the Cleveland Democracy, made public yesterday a list of Republicans and others not Democrats now holding important city offices by appointment of Mayor Mitchel and Controller Prendergast. His purpose was to show that Republicans only consider Democrats who take part in a fusion during the campaign and that they disregard Democrats when the offices are distributed. He also desired to show that every successful fusion ticket helped to make the city Republican, which was a situation he thought all Democrats should fight against.

Mr. Schneider's list of Republican and Progressive Party appointees included the Commissioners of Bridges, Taxes, Water Supply, Parks, Licenses, Street Cleaning, Civil Service, Charities, Correction, and Accounts; the Assessor, the City Chamberlain, the Police Commissioner, four Magistrates, besides Magistrate Cobb, who is slated as the law partner of the Mayor, and Magistrate Simms, whose politics, according to the list, are unknown. In twenty-eight appointees appear the names of only two Democrats, the Commissioner of Weights and Measures and Fire Commissioner Adamson, whose Democracy was questioned after the lists had been completed.

Mr. Schneider said that in the Controller's office, where there are 130 exempt places, not a single Democrat was appointed; that not one Democrat was put into office by Borough President Marks, and that during the two-year term of Sheriff Grifenhagen seventy-five Republicans and three Independence League men got jobs, but not one Democrat.

"Fusion was supported by many citizens doubtless under the impression that it would result in a non-partisan administration," said Mr. Schneider, "but it didn't work out that way. While the votes of independent Democrats were desired on Election Day, it was made plain shortly thereafter that no Democrats need apply. The question now facing Democrats is whether they shall continue to support a fusion which is designed ultimately to make this city a Republican stronghold, or whether they may not, with equal public spirit and a due regard for a sound business conduct of the city's affairs, co-operate to secure such an administration by Democrats of undoubted character and capacity.

"The Union League Club has expressed an unctuous opinion in favor of fusion, but Republicans would soon show, if they were elected, that they cared more for the spoils than for anything else."

Sir Edward Morris to Lecture Here.

One of those who planned to go to England before the latest German note was received to attend the meetings of the British War Council and the Premiers of Canada was Sir Edward P. Morris, Premier of Newfoundland. He is going to make the trip in spite of the restrictions placed on shipping by Germany. Sir Edward will arrive in this city on Feb. 14, and on Feb. 16 will give an address at the Waldorf-Astoria for the benefit of the Newfoundlanders in the trenches of Europe.

STATE'S DEATH RATE LOW.

Welfare Work for Babies Shows Beneficial Results.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—The State Health Department reports that in 1916 there were 150,732 deaths in the State, which corresponds to a rate of 14.6. With the exception of 1915, when the rate was 14.5, this is the lowest annual death rate recorded in this State. Campaigns to instruct mothers how to care for infants have shown direct results. The rate of mortality from infants' disease caused by errors in feeding has been cut from 110 per 100,000 in 1906 to 51.2 in 1916.

Typhoid fever, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and tuberculosis caused fewer deaths than ever before in the State's history of recorded diseases. Measles, alone of the common infectious diseases, showed a slightly higher rate of mortality than in preceding years.

The mortality rate of typhoid fever fell to 5.8 per 100,000 as compared with 15 in 1910 and 26.7 in 1900.

There were 240,329 births reported for 1916, with New York City credited with 137,287. The returns are incomplete.

Despite the fact that there were 3,331 deaths from infantile paralysis in 1916, the mortality of children under 5 years of age was 33,406, being 178 less than in 1915.

Bill to Protect Guardsmen.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—State employes who are members of the National Guard, of the Medical Reserve Corps, the United States Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps, and the Federal Reserve will be entitled to indefinite leaves of absence when called into service by the President of the United States or the Governor, if a bill is passed which was introduced today by Assemblyman Casper Fenner, Republican, of Tompkins County. The bill further provides that upon their return the employes must be restored to the State service in the places they formerly occupied and at the same pay.

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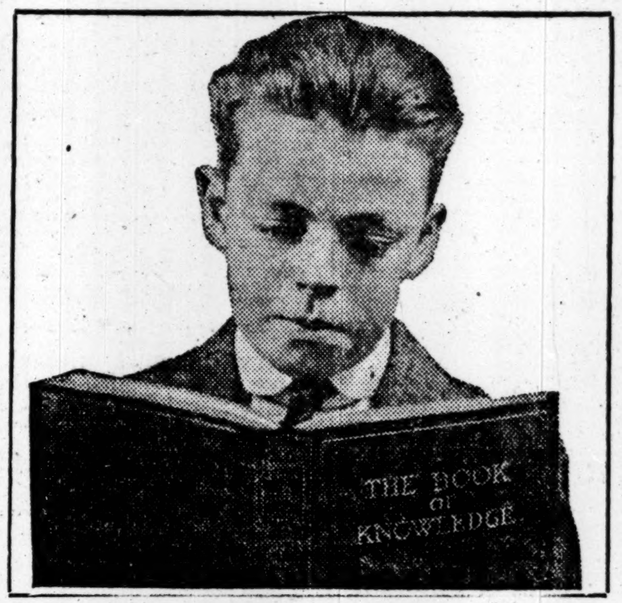

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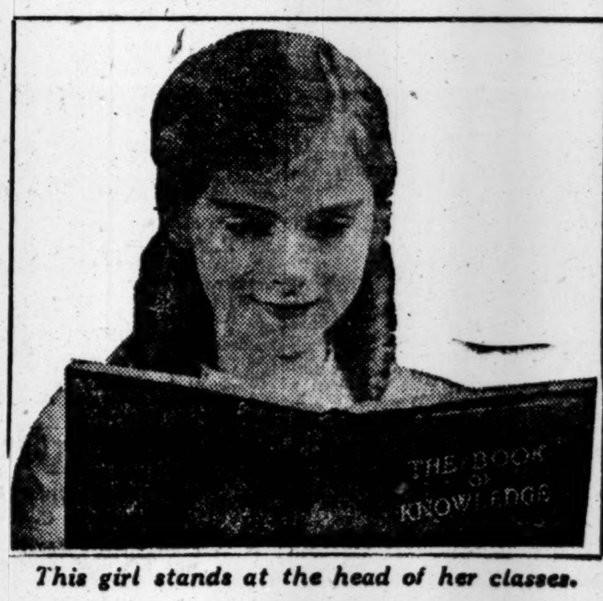

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Times 2-3.

M'COURT WINS WORLD'S THREE-CUSHION TITLE

M'COURT CHAMPION AT THREE CUSHIONS

Shows Extreme Brilliancy of Execution in Wresting Title from Moore.

FINAL SCORE IS 150 TO 122

Cleveland Billiard Star Starts Last Block with Lead of 11 Points and Steadily Increases It.

Charles A. McCourt of Cleveland is the new three-cushion billiard champion of the world. This brilliant son of Scotland won the honor, his for the second time, by vanquishing the title holder, George W. Moore of New York, in a three-night match at John Doyle's Academy by a score of 150 to 122. The final block of 50 points was played last evening. When the men started McCourt was leading by eleven points, secured as a result of his superior play of the night before. It was not long before it became apparent that the Sphinx-like Moore was doomed to defeat. McCourt, playing as if had not a worry in the world, executed shot after shot that called forth applause, and rapidly forced his way to a commanding position. On the evening's play McCourt won by 50 to 83, and this, coupled with the lead which he had gained in the first two nights, 100 to 89, gave him the victory by 28 points.

Never during the course of the match was the difference in the style of play of the contestants more in evidence than last night and never was the futility of safety play against a brilliant shot maker more strongly emphasized. As one man well put it, the contest was between a strategist and a shot maker who scorned the safety game. Moore, behind as a result of the first two blocks of fifty points, attempted to draw up by playing safety against McCourt. Many times he deliberately played the wrong shot so that he might leave the spheres in a difficult lie, but this seemed in no wise to disconcert McCourt. The latter went ahead as if hard shots were best to his liking. There was no retaliation except in the steady counting that augmented the Clevelander's score and this was almost enough to shake the stoic reserve of Moore.

It may be said that McCourt had the benefit of the breaks, and one careful student of the game compiled a chart to show that Moore had made some twenty-two more close shots than had McCourt. When McCourt missed more often than not he missed by a wide margin. There was an utter lack of apparent effort in his work. He seldom studied the position left by his antagonist. On the contrary, he advanced to the table and sent the cue ball on its way almost before one had a chance to understand what was intended.

Few matches of the kind have held such a wealth of the spectacular. When the new champion counted he did it not infrequently by a method which was almost beyond the ken of the spectators. Shots in which he took the three cushions on two rails were every now and then interpolated, and on shots the length of the table he was deadly accurate. Not one of the blocks took more than an hour and a half, a total of only four hours and a half for the 150 points, chiefly owing to the rapidity with which McCourt shot.

McCourt went to the fore on last night's play at the outset, and after twenty innings had run up a total of 19 to 10, which made the total 119 to 99. As the contest progressed McCourt's skill seemed to increase rather than diminish, and Moore, try as he would, could not gather himself together for an effort that would whittle down the advantage of his opponent.

At fifty innings McCourt was leading by 139 to 114 on the three nights' play, and the end was in sight. Though the counting was not quite so rapid in the latter innings of the contest, McCourt was not only able to maintain his advantage, but increased it, and after sixty-five innings he had clinched his claim to the three-cushion championship.

The score:

McCourt—1 2 1 1 0 0 3 0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0 0 2 2 2 0 0 0 3 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 1 2. Total—50. Total for three nights' play—150.

Moore—0 0 0 0 1 3 0 1 2 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 1 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 2. Total—33. Total for three nights' play—122.

WHITE AND RICE VICTORS.

Two Leaders Win in Class B Amateur Billiard Tourney.

NATIONAL CLASS B BILLIARDS.
Standing of the Players.

	Won.	Lost.	H. R.	High Average.
J. Rice	4	0	61	6 30-45
C. E. White	4	0	37	7 13-41
G. T. Moon, Jr.	2	2	50	6 12-48
C. P. Mathews	1	2	36	5 40-50
G. P. B. Clarke	1	3	59	6 18-45
G. Spear	1	3	81	4 27-46
F. Loewenthal	0	3	40	4 51-55

Two extremes of billiards were seen in the matches which were played yesterday in the national Class B amateur 18.2 championship at the Amateur Billiard Club. In one game the highest average of the present event was established, 7 13-41, made by the former national champion, Charles E. White, when he defeated George T. Moon, Jr., in the afternoon by a score of 300 to 285. The evening game, in which Julian Rice, the Columbia University player, vanquished C. P. Mathews by 300 to 292, was a contest of deadly monotony. Both of the men supplied safety play in large measure, with the result that averages fell below par for this class in amateur billiards. The winning average was only 3 48-84, while that for the loser was 3 40-84. The one interesting inning came when Rice clustered a count of 44. Rice and White are still tied for first place in the competition.

There was an impressive quality in the play of White during the afternoon game. He was never brilliant. Not once did he gather in what would be termed a long run for this class, and he was not adept at playing the close nurse game. Yet he counted with such consistency that he made an average of more than 7, the best that has been recorded in the tournament of this season. White's greatest single cluster was 29. Moon did not play with as much skill as in the tournament of a year ago, still his stroke was firmer and more sure than in his earlier games of the present event. Moon made an average of 5 30-41.

In the contest against Mathews in the evening Rice secured an early advantage, and appeared to have the contest well in hand. Whether from nervousness, or because of the safety play of his opponent, his game fell off, and Mathews pulled up. Rice, too, was playing safety, but Mathews was more sure of himself on the open table, and he gradually cut down the lead which Rice had secured. The latter, however, succeeded in winning after eighty-four innings, which exhausted spectators as well as players.

TIGERS' TENNIS SCHEDULE.

Eight Team Matches Arranged for 'Varsity Racquet Wielders.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 2.—The schedule of the Princeton University tennis team, announced by Manager Samuel Compton recently contains eight matches. The interscholastic meet will be held here on May 5.

The schedule follows:

April 27—Chevy Chase Club, at Washington; 28—Naval Academy, at Annapolis; May 2—Amherst, at Princeton; 4—Williams, at Princeton; 9 or 16—Cornell, at Princeton; 12—Harvard, at Princeton; 18—Pennsylvania, at Princeton; 19—Yale, at New Haven.

HARTMAN STILL HANGS ON.

Wearied American Driver Keeps Remaining Dogs in Race.

ANOKE, Minn., Feb. 2.—With all the five remaining contestants in the Winnipeg-to-St. Paul dog race bunched when they passed through Big Lake tonight, it became evident that the race would be decided in eleventh-hour spurts.

Fred Hartman, the American driver, whose determination to stick until the finish under severe handicaps has won him praise and many purses of money along the route, clung tenaciously to the other drivers tonight. Albert Campbell, the Cree half-breed, winner of the 1916 Hudson Bay Sweepstakes, Bill Grayson, and the other contenders, Joe Metcalf, and Gabriel Campbell, kept a watchful eye on Hartman tonight to guard against a repetition of tactics previously employed by the former Boston chemist, who twice has slipped by them in the night and taken the lead, only to be overhauled the next day.

Except for Hartman, the drivers and their dogs were reported to be in good condition for the final dash, which is expected to end at Como Park, St. Paul, early tomorrow. Hartman was displaying signs of extreme fatigue, while his dogs needed the utmost urging to continue.

Fear was expressed tonight by three of the drivers who have quit the race that Hartman's condition might result in his death. These three former competitors—Gunnar Tomasson, Milo Kelly, and Hyurtur Hanson—highly praised Hartman's grit, but declared he could not hope to finish with the leaders.

FOOTBALL IS UNDERWRITTEN

Loree and Mettler Back Rutgers Season for Sum of $6,000.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Feb. 2.—The Rutgers football season of 1917 has been underwritten by Leonor F. Loree, President of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and John W. Mettler, President of the Interwoven Hosiery Company, for $6,000. This is somewhat less than the estimated receipts for the season.

There will be no increase in the budget for 1917 over that of the previous season. In past years it has been impossible to raise such a sum by gate receipts, as the Rutgers stands were inadequate, but the grandstands have been greatly increased.

LAFAYETTE OUSTS CROWELL

Trustees Refuse to Renew Contract with Football Coach.

EASTON, Penn., Feb. 2.—It became known here today that the Board of Trustees of Lafayette College, upon the recommendation of the Athletic Committee, has declined to renew the contract of Wilmer G. Crowell as Director of Athletics. In addition to coaching the football team, the position carries with it supervision of baseball and other sports at the college. No reason is given for making a change. The salary is $2,500 a year. Crowell has been coach at Lafayette for two years.

NEW MOON FIVE SHINES.

Defeats Georgetown Tossers by the Score of 41 to 32.

Georgetown University's basket ball team invaded the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn last night, but was beaten by the score of 41 to 32. The contest was not nearly as close as the score would indicate. The game was rather loosely played throughout. Both teams missed brilliant opportunities to score, especially in the second half, when both quintets sent the ball about the court with reckless abandon, neither side being able to effect passing of a concentrated nature.

The Crescent five managed to maintain a lead throughout, ending the first period with the score in their favor by 26 to 18, and holding the advantage to the end. The individual honors of the game went to Heath, the New Moon right forward, who caged eight field goals. McLanahan also assisted materially in the Crescent victory with clever offensive playing. Fees played well for the Washington quintet, caging seven field goals and four from foul.

The line-up and summary:

Crescent A. C. (41.)	Pos.	Georgetown (32.)
Calder	L. F.	Fees
Heath	R. F.	O'Lone
McLanahan	C.	McNulty
Halsted	L. G.	O'Boyle
Dingee	R. G.	Cashin

Goals from the Field.—Calder, 3, McLanahan, 4; Halsted, 2; Dingee, 1; Heath, 8; Steingugle, 1; Fees, 7; O'Lone, 2; McNulty, 3; O'Boyle, 1; Denniston, 1. Goals from Foul—Calder, 3; Fees, 4. Substitutions—For Crescent A. C.—Steinbugle for Heath; for Georgetown University—Keheler for O'Lone, Denniston for Fees. Time of Halves—Twenty minutes.

MAXWELL REACHES FINAL.

Will Meet Beall Today in St. Valentine Golf Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 2.—The semi-finals in the St. Valentine tournament at Pinehurst were played today. The match between Henry Seggerman, the medalist, of Englewood and Norman Maxwell of the Aronimink Club proved uninteresting, Maxwell winning by 7 up at the fourteenth hole.

The contest between Lee W. Maxwell of Sleepy Hollow and Ned Beall of the Uniontown Country Club started out tamely enough, but improved as it went along. Beall was 2 down at the turn and 4 down at the thirteenth, but would not admit the fact that he was as good as beaten. He then won the fourteenth, halved the fifteenth, and then won the next three holes in succession, squaring the match on the eighteenth. The nineteenth was halved in par 5 and the twentieth won by Beall in 5 to his opponent's 6. Gardiner White beat Grantland Rice, 3 and 2, in the first consolation division, and will meet W. J. McDonald of Chicago in tomorrow's final.

The summary:

E. C. Beall, Uniontown, beat L. W. Maxwell, Sleepy Hollow, 1 up, (20 holes;) Norman Maxwell, Aronimink, beat S. V. Seggerman, Englewood, 7 and 5. Beaten eight—W. J. McDonald, South Shore, beat A. E. Ranney, Greenwich, 3 and 2; Gardiner W. White, Flushing, beat Grantland Rice, Englewood, 3 and 2.

BOSTON TERRIER BEST DOG.

Olive Taylor Gets Chief Honor at Long Island K. C. Show.

J. C. Feger's Olive Taylor, a Boston terrier, was adjudged the best dog in the show of the Long Island Kennel Club, held at the Johnston Building, Brooklyn, last night. There were classes for four breeds and, after having a walk-over in its class, the Boston was placed by the judge, Jules Ferond, over all the other winners. The first and second in the other classes were as follows:

King Charles—Mr. Trapp's Pom Pom Boni, first; Mr. Trapp's Daisy, second.
French Bulldogs—Mrs. Rene Andrade's Very Good Eddie, first; Mrs. Rene Andrade's Julie Fleurie, second.
Pomeranians—Mrs. Cean's Baby Julian, first; Mrs. S. H. Leonhardt's Peter Pan, second.

FOREIGN RELATIONS MAY PINCH PLAYERS

Weeghman Foresees Salary Cuts and No Training Trips if War Cloud Hovers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—That ball players will be among the first to feel the effect of the present tense situation in this nation's foreign affairs was the statement made today by President Weeghman of the Cubs, who added that those who have come under the wire with signed contracts may consider themselves lucky. A cut all along the line for those who have not already come to terms is among the certainties, he says, should there be a break in relations between this country and any other. That the Spring training trips may also be wiped off the slate is not improbable, too, unless conditions should change for the better.

"I can say that those ball players who already have signed for next season may consider themselves lucky," said Mr. Weeghman. "There will be changes in the contracts to be sent out from now on, as conditions in this country begin to look a little rocky for baseball. I am closely watching events, and expect to send the special train to California, but if war should be declared or diplomatic relations be severed between the United States and some other country, I am going to pull in my horns. I am not going to be caught for any more outlay than I can help.

"There is no question that the men who have come to terms have all the advantage of the owners, as I think that had the foreign complications come a short time ago there would have been some substantial cuts in the contracts sent out. Just at present it looks like a tough baseball season. Of course, the present trouble may blow over, but, believe me, I am keeping my ears to the ground for any unfavorable turn.

"It will have to be economy all along the line for the baseball owners. No sooner does the tension due to the players' strike talk lessen than it increases for a more important cause. I have not feared the strike of the players at any time, but it will be different should business be affected by war, or even the rumor of war. Of course, I do not believe for a minute that baseball will be abandoned, even for one season, but it might be hard sledding for all of us, and I already have started to take in sail."

Baseball owners figured that, having escaped bankruptcy during the last two years, their troubles were over, and, with lower salaries in force next year, they expected to recoup to a certain extent. With a serious turn in this country's international relations, the chances are that several would suggest abandoning the Southern training trips, which would save a lot of money and would not hurt much in the long run, as these trips have been considered by many to be not entirely necessary.

The most expensive trip of them all is scheduled for the Cubs, who have been slated to train at Pasadena, Cal. It is figured that this journey, with the special train and all incidentals, will entail an outlay of $14,000, an amount which even in peaceful times is quite a chunk of money. The White Sox trip to Mineral Wells is likely to mean an expenditure of $10,000, while the trip of the Giants to Marlin, Texas, will cost about as much as the Cubs' journey.

SAYS STRIKE IS BROKEN.

Huston Declares Most American League Players Are Signed.

Captain T. L. Huston, who, with Colonel Jacob Ruppert, owns the Yankees, announced yesterday that, as far as the American League was concerned, the players' strike was already broken. The New York owner states that the majority of the American League players have already signed, but that the club owners are keeping the names secret.

Captain Huston states that President Dave Fultz will wake up to the fact some of these days that there is much going on within the ranks of the Players' Fraternity which he either knows nothing about or is keeping under cover for reasons best known to himself.

When President Fultz of the fraternity was told of Captain Huston's statement that the majority of the American League players had signed he declared that Captain Huston had a right to his own opinion as well as any one else. Fultz stated, however, that the players would stand together and see the issue to a finish.

Captain Huston stated that all the Yankees were signed except two of the regular players, and he stated that he knew that the majority of the players on the Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, and Washington Clubs had also already signed, despite what President Fultz might say.

According to the Yankee leader, there have never been any hold-outs on the Yankees because of the Players' Fraternity, but the cause of the delay in signing contracts was a difference in the salary question. "It is nothing but a question of money," he said, "and we could go out and sign them tomorrow if we wanted to."

President Fultz announced yesterday that the statement of player Jack Enright that he did not sign the fraternity pledge, is wrong. Enright resigned from the fraternity and sent his signed contract to the Yankees on Thursday. According to Fultz, the player did sign the pledge. He also stated that this obligation prevented Enright from resigning at this time. He will probably be expelled like the other players who violated their pledge.

Wichita Falls, Texas, is getting all flared up about the visit of the Giants and Detroit Tigers there on April 2. Secretary Foster received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of that place yesterday to the effect that all the hotel accommodations had already been taken up for that date. The letter also said that the cowboys from every ranch in that part of the State would be out in force.

MURRAY MAY NOT COMPETE.

National Indoor Tennis Champion Unlikely to Enter This Year.

Entries are beginning to come in for the national indoor tennis championships which will be contested at the Seventh Regiment Armory, beginning Feb. 10. It is not expected that the champion of a year ago, Robert Lindley Murray of Niagara Falls, will compete. Among those who will enter are Clifton B. Hurd, the young Californian who played in this section two years ago; Carleton Y. Smith, one of the most skillful of the Southern tennis players, and also Alrick H. Man, Jr., former Captain of the Yale tennis team, who was one of the most prominent contestants a year ago. Edgar S. Appleby, the Columbia University billiardist, who is also proficient with the racquet, will enter, as will George King of Columbia, Elliott Binzen of Fordham, the junior national indoor champion; Herbert L. Bowman, Harry S. Parker, and Kenneth B. Hawkes. The entries close on Feb. 7. The courts at the Seventh Regiment will be open for practice tomorrow and also on Feb. 5.

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WOODWARD FINISHES FIRST.

Wins Feature Race in a Rush at New Orleans Track.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Only two favorites were successful in six races today at the Fair Grounds, Woodward in the fourth, and School for Scandal in the fifth race. Woodward won the feature race, a handicap at one mile and a sixteenth. The victory was impressive, as he trailed the field until the stretch turn, when he forged ahead in a rush.

The summary:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; claiming; three and a half furlongs. Time—0:44 4-5.

Paula V., G. Knebelkamp's br. f., 2 years, 111 pounds, by Marathon-Miss Alert, 12 to 1, 4 to 1, and 6 to 5, (Buxton)....1^{ne}
Gaylady, F. B. Wood's ch. f., 2 years, 106, 10 to 1, 3 to 1, and even, (Merrimee)....2^{8}
Napoli G., W. J. Bissell's br. f., 2 years, 111, 7 to 2, 4 to 5, and 1 to 3, (W. Robinson)....3½
Anna J. and Mildred Euretta also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:21 1-5.

Garl, W. Waterman's br. h., 6 years, 112 pounds, by Martinent-Memories, 4 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Fuerst)....1^{8}
Willdo, G. Roberts's br. g., 4 years, 110, 7 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 5, (F. Robinson)..2½
Mayme W., L. A. Zeregni's br. f., 4 years, 105, 5 to 1, 2 to 1, and even, (Louder)...3^{1}
Viley, Gentlewoman, York Lad, Al Court, and Hudas Brother also ran. Running Queen and Hazelnut scratched.

THIRD RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Time—1:20 1-5.

Rhymer, G. Knebelkamp's ch. c., 3 years, 105 pounds, by Salvation-La Poeta, 2 to 1, 7 to 10, and 1 to 4, (F. Robinson)....1^{8}
Zin Bel, W. H. Frey's ch. m., 5 years, 102, 12 to 1, 5 to 1, and 2 to 1, (Jeffcott).2^{12}
Thomas Calloway, E. L. Fitzgerald's b. g., 6 years, 107, even, 1 to 3, and out, (Crump)....3½
Cledere, Capitania, Star Pearl, Miss Shot, and Czar Michael also ran. Sempsilla scratched.

FOURTH RACE.—Greentree Purse, for three-year-olds and up; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:54 1-5.

Woodward, B. Mathney's ch. c., 4 years old, 107 pounds, by Star Shoot-Sardine, 4 to 5, 1 to 4, and out, (F. Robinson)...1½
Pleasureville, John Lowe's br. g., 5, 104, 5 to 2, 2 to 5, and out, (Murphy)....2^{8}
Pockichoo, W. C. Clancy's ch. c., 4, 102, 6 to 1, 6 to 5, and out, (Louder)....3^{8}
Indian Chant also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward, claiming; one mile. Time—1:51 3-5.

School for Scandal, W. P. Johnson's ch. f., 4 years old, 100 pounds, by Glorifier-Diamontina, 13 to 5, even, and 2 to 5, (Barrett)....1½
Lelaloha, Eugene Lutz's br. m., aged, 107 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (Dodd)....2^{4}
Best Bib and Tucker, H. D. Holmes's ch. m., 5, 99, 16 to 5, 6 to 5, and 1 to 2, (Crump)....3^{h}
Ill Savin and Chilton King also ran. Burbank and Chadbuford scratched.

SIXTH RACE.—Columbia Claiming Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:56 1-5.

Stolen Ante, A. G. Dunlap's br. h., 5 years old, 108 pounds, by Dorante-Stolen Moments, 4 to 1, 7 to 5, and 3 to 5, (F. Robinson)....1^{3}
Cliff Field, L. J. Clancy's b. h., 5, 109, 6 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 4, (Buxton)....2^{1}
Yodeles, J. U. Strode's b. h., 5, 106, 9 to 2, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5, (McDermott)....3^{8}
Impression, Fairy Legend, and Alex Getz also ran.

Weather clear and cold; track slow.

NEW ORLEANS ENTRIES.

FIRST RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; six furlongs; Perth Rock, 113 pounds; Viley, 108; Jungle, 108; Pasha, 103; Miss Tipperary, 99; Minstrel, 113; Minda, 108; Cassie Bright, 103; Broomcorn, 101.

SECOND RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; six furlongs. Lukemae, 117 pounds; Lady Mildred, 104; Margery, 104; Walter Duncan, 101; May Star, 99; Star Pearl, 108; Wat, 104; Mico Girl, 104; Tepe, 101.

THIRD RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Royal Interest, 109 pounds; Carlton G., 107; Miss Watters, 102; Stonehenge, 109; Disturber, 105; Gibraltar, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—Grunewald Hotel Handicap; three-year-olds and upward; $1,000 added; mile and one-sixteenth. Colonel Vennie, 114 pounds; Diamond, 94; Hanovia, 112; Hubbub, 108; Gainer, 103; Bob Hensley, 112; Hauberk, 110; Grumpy, 106; Herbert Temple, 103; Baby Lynch, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; Young Men's Gymnastic Club Handicap; six furlongs. Mars Cassidy, 108 pounds; Bars and Stripes, 106; Hauberk, 112; Hendron, 107; Bullion, 99; Bob Hensley, 112; Dr. Carmen, 106; Candle, 106.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; mile and seventy yards. No Manager, 112 pounds; Wolfs Baths, 105; Greetings, 98; Turco, 106; Monomoy, 100; Matin, 89.

SEVENTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; claiming; one mile. Charles B., 112 pounds; Milton Campbell, 110; Bryn, 107; First Wind, 102; Mayme, 100; Cuneo, 100; Tootsie, 89; Brian Boru, 112; Rustling Brass, 107; Colonel McNab, 106; Plaudito, 100; Dehra, 100; Out, 94.

EAGLES BEAT NIGHT OWLS.

Vogt Stars for Brooklyn Polo Team, Which Wins, 8 to 7.

Ernest Vogt, the regular back of the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club Eagles, joined the team last night in time to help his side to win the second game of the Indoor Polo Association's tournament at Durland's. The Eagles were conceding four goals' handicap to the Night Owls, and the latter team scored three goals in the first period to two for the Eagles. After Vogt went in the Night Owls were unable to tally, and the Eagles won by 8 to 7.

The line-up:

Brooklyn R. and D. Eagles—1, C. Lang; 2, Dr. E. Bier; 3, S. Frank, and Ernest Vogt. Goals earned, 8.

Night Owls—1, H. Rasbach; 2, M. Clapp; 3, H. Levinski. Goals earned, 3; by handicap, 4. Total, 7.

Individual goals—Lang, (3,) Bier, (2,) Vogt, (2,) Frank, Rasbach, Clapp, Levinski. Referees—A. W. Kinny and G. A. Sherman. Timer—C. Carr. Scorer—J. Henley.

Dates for Middle Fencers.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 2.—The dates of the contests for the Naval Academy fencing team have been announced as follows: Feb. 10, New York Turn-Verein; Feb. 17, University of Pennsylvania; Feb. 24, Yale; March 3, Columbia; March 10, Washington Fencers' Club; March 17, New York Fencers' Club; March 24, New York Athletic Club, (tentative.)

Swedish Runners Not to Enter.

Secretary Frederick W. Rubien of the A. A. U. received a cable message yesterday from George F. Pawling to the effect that J. Bolin and A. Zander, the Swedish middle distance runners, would be unable to make the trip to this country for the indoor championships of the A. A. U. on March 17. Pawling, who went abroad to invite these men, sent word, however, that Olax Rustad of Christiania, Norway, a sprinter, would be a competitor at the championship meeting.

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FREE CLUB RECIPES—Free booklet of famous club recipes for mixed drinks. Address Wilson, 313 Fifth Ave., N. Y. That's All!

WHITMAN STATES STAND ON BOXING

Not Opposed to the Sport, but Accuses Men 'in the Chairs' of Brutality.

Governor Whitman, while in this city yesterday, was asked to express his opinion on the boxing situation. The import of the Governor's comment, which may be taken as at least in part the reason for his move to have the Frawley law repealed, was that he had no objection to boxing but to the men who have been conducting the game. The Governor said:

"The boxing situation has not been what it should have been for a year. It is my personal opinion that the fault has not been so much with those who have been in the ring as those who have been sitting in chairs. To my mind there has been more brutality in the chairs than in the ring. While there may be some decent people attending the bouts at present I believe the majority are not. In the capital the other night a boy was killed and the entire show was permitted to go on. I am not against boxing, but I am certainly against exhibitions of that kind. I have made my recommendation and it is up to the Legislature to take the course it sees fit."

Asked what he thought of the attempt to put into effect legalized betting on the race track by means of the pari-mutuel system, the Governor said:

"I cannot understand the talk about that in view of the fact that gambling is prohibited by our Constitution, and any bill such as the suggested one would be unconstitutional. In order to have it legalized there would have to be a special amendment, which would have to go before the people."

PUGILIST IS DISCHARGED.

Coroner Finds No Criminal Act in Fatal Bout at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—There was no act of criminality committeed in connection with the boxing bout here Tuesday night in which Stephen T. McDonald was killed by a blow under the heart delivered by William Hicks, Coroner Warren S. Hastings decided after an inquest late today. He subsequently discharged Hicks and six other men, including officers of the sporting club which staged the bout and seconds of the principals, who had been under bail on a charge of manslaughter in the second degree.

The Coroner found, however, that Dr. A. H. Wheeler, the physician who examined McDonald before he entered the ring, although a graduate of a recognized medical college and possessed of several years' practical experience, was not licensed. This fact was ordered brought to the attention of the State Athletic Commission, for such consideration as it deems proper."

LESLIE GOES FAST TO WIN.

Takes Half-Mile from Scratch in Thirteenth Regiment Games.

Sidney Leslie had to run one of his best races to win the half-mile handicap at the monthly games of the Thirteenth Regiment A. A. held in the armory last night. The former Long Island crack was giving away big starts, and only got up at the end of the last lap to defeat M. Shanhan by a yard. Leslie ran the half in two minutes. The two scratch men fought out the finish of the two-mile handicap, Jim Plant just beating C. Scheffer for first place.

The summaries:

100-yard Novice.—Won by J. Callahan, First Company; H. Rourke, Eighth Company, second; T. Murphy, Fifth Company, third. Time—0:11.

100-yard Handicap.—Won by J. Rode, Fifth Company, (5 yards); F. Faber, Sixth Company, (4½ yards,) second; E. Donelan, Veterans, (5 yards,) third. Time—0:10 2-5.

880-yard Handicap.—Won by S. Leslie, Fifth Company, (scatch); M. Shanhan, Seventh Company, (25 yards,) second; C. Scheffer, Fifth Company, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:00.

Two-mile Handicap.—Won by J. Plant, Fifth Company, (scratch;) C. Scheffer, Fifth Company, (scratch,) second; M. Levine, Second Company, (200 yards,) third. Time—10:00.

Two-mile Bicycle Handicap.—Won by L. Gaffney, Fifth Company, (scatch); A. Attardi, Fifth Company, (scatch,) second; J. Plisterer, Fifth Company, (80 yards,) third. Time—4:55.

600-yard Novice.—Won by R. Mimmo, Fifth Company; S. Gras, Fifth Company, second; O. Oswald, Eighth Company, third. Time—1:24.

880-yard Relay.—Won by Fifth Company, Eighth Company, second; Veterans, third. Time—1:42.

300-yard Run, (Handicap.)—Won by R. Savage, Fifth Company, (8 yards); B. Kaskell, First Company, (5 yards,) second; J. Maguire, Seventh Company, scratch,) third. Time—0:34 3-5.

Bishop Wins Squash Tourney.

Charles Bishop defeated C. Ropes in the final round of the handicap, Class A squash tennis tournament at the New York Athletic Club yesterday afternoon, the score being 15—8, 15—14, 15—5. Both men played from scratch.

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MANUAL IN VAN OF LEAGUE.

Beats Erasmus Hockey Seven, 1 to 0—St. John's Defeats Boys' High.

Standing of the Schools.

	Points.
Manual T. H. S.	3
St. John's Prep.	2
Jamaica H. S.	1
Flushing H. S.	1
Comm[illegible]l H. S.	1
Erasm[illegible] Hall H. S.	0
Boys' [illegible] S.	0

A hockey double-header was played at the Brooklyn Ice Palace last night between teams of the Long Island Interscholastic Hockey League. The St. John's Prep seven defeated Boys' High by a score of 4 to 0, while Manual defeated Erasmus, 1 to 0. The system of scoring in the league provides for two points for the winning team, and in case of a tie each team receives one point. As a result of last night's victory Manual took the lead in the league race.

Manual's victory came early in the first period, when Phillips shot the only goal of the game from scrimmage. The forwards of both teams made many shots throughout the game, but all were successfully blocked.

St. John's Prep team easily defeated Boys' High. Small scored first on a long side shot, and then Kramer shot a goal from scrimmage. The first half ended with the score 2 to 0 in favor of St. John's. Lowe and McMurrer scored the goals in the second half.

The lineup and summaries of both games:

ST. JOHN'S PREP VS. BOYS' HIGH.

St. John's Prep (4.)	Pos.	Boys' High (0.)
L. Hughes	G.	Barrett
J. Hughes	P.	Thompson
Lawrence	C. P.	Scileppi
Lowe	R.	H. Smith
McMurrer	C.	Sanford
Kramer	L. W.	Spiers
Small	R. W.	Palmer

Goals: First period—Small, in 1:15; Kramer, in 10:20. Second period—Lowe, in 8:30; McMurrer, in 12:00. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Assistant Referee—Louis de Casanova, Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

MANUAL T. H. S. VS. ERASMUS HALL H. S.

Manual, (1.)	Position.	Erasmus, (0.)
Cooper	G.	Wolfe
Porter	P.	McGlue
De Monet	C. P.	H. Botting
Phillips	R.	McPhee
Weber	C.	C. Botting
Sparks	L. W.	Mohle
Belyea	R. W.	Hancock

Goal: First period—Phillips, in 1:45. Referee—William Dobby, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—Louis de Casanova, Hockey Club. Time of periods—Fifteen minutes each.

SKATING RACES OF N. Y. A. C.

Pickering and Sutpin Win in Handicap Events.

The annual ice skating carnival of the New York Athletic Club was held last night at the Notlek Ice Rink. The feature race of the night, the half-mile handicap, was won by William Sutpin of the Notlek Rink, with a handicap of 30 yards, in 1:29. Don Baker, New York A. C., scratch man in the event, finished third. The one-mile handicap was won by George Pickering of the New York A. C., from the 25-yard handicap mark, in 3:11.

The summaries follow:

Half-Mile Handicap.—Won by William Sutpin, Notlek Rink, 30 yards; second, George Pickering, N. Y. A. C., 10 yards; third, Don Baker, N. Y. A. C., scratch. Time—1 min. 29 sec.

Half-Mile Novice.—Won by C. Waldron, unattached; second, J. Lynch, Notlek Rink; third, J. Fenton, Van Kelton Rink. Time—1 min. 40 sec.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by George Pickering, N. Y. A. C., 25 yards; second, William Taylor, N. Y. A. C., 10 yards; third, W. Sutpin, Notlek Rink, 30 yards. Time—3 min. 11 sec.

EMES WANTS HIS HEARING.

Rubien Remarks That It Is There, Waiting for Him.

Edward L. Emes, the Bronx Church House jumper, whose card was canceled by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the A. A. U., issued a statement yesterday, in which he complained that he was unable to obtain the hearing which the A. A. U. had promised him when the injunction obtained by him was vacated.

Frederick W. Rubien, President of the association, said last night that Emes had written letters to him and to Judge Mahoney since his case came up in court, and had been instructed to apply to the Registration Committee for a hearing. If Emes still wants the hearing, said Rubien, he can get it in the middle of next week by notifying the Chairman of the committee that he will appear.

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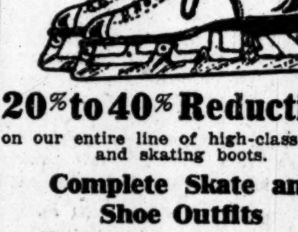

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"	$13.50	"	$9.75
"	$37.00	"	$29.60

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FAST SECOND HALF WINS FOR CRIMSON

Harvard Seven, Behind in First Period, Outplays Princeton and Ties Series.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Harvard and Princeton played the second game of their hockey series here tonight. The Crimson, after being badly scared in the first half, made a strong rush in the stretch and finally won the game by 4 to 3. Harvard needed the game to save the series. The teams will play off their tie at the Boston rink on Feb. 24.

The teams were at it for seven minutes before Harvard, through some very pretty combining by Morgan and Percy, got its first goal on a short side shot by the former. The Tigers, however, soon tied the score, chiefly through luck, as Hills, in making a pass out from behind Harvard's net, sent the puck against the Harvard Captain's stick, spinning it back into the cage. Schoen soon sent the Tigers ahead by making a short drive after a sharp pass from Humphries. The half ended with Princeton in possession of a 2 to 1 lead.

Harvard went into the second half full of ginger. In about six minutes Percy tied the score, picking up a pass from Rice and shooting when at full speed. Rice then sent Harvard ahead with a 15-yard lift from directly in front of the Princeton cage. Harvard's final goal was made by Baldwin, a substitute, after racing nearly the length of the rink. Schoen's final goal for Princeton was made from a pass from Scully in the last ten seconds. The summary:

Harvard, (4.)	Position.	Princeton, (3.)
Rice	L. W.	Hills
Baker	C.	Schoen
Percy	R.	Humphries
Townsend	R. W.	Cushman
Thacher	C. P.	Comey
J. Morgan	P.	Scully
Wylde	G.	Ford

Goals made by J. Morgan, Percy, Rice, Baldwin, Schoen, Hills. Substitutes, Harvard—Condon for Baker, Eckfeldt for Thacher, Baldwin for Condon, Kissel for Townsend, W. Morgan for Rice. Referees—Messrs. Wanamaker and Russell. Umpires—Messrs. Carnochan and Hunt. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

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WEST POINT SEVEN WINS.

Beats Massachusetts Tech by 2 to 1 in Extra-Period Fray.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Feb. 2.—The Army won an exciting and well-played game of hockey this afternoon, beating the Massachusetts Institute of Technology team, 2 to 1. The game was played on Stuart Rink, and went into an extra five-minute period for a decision. Durfee shot the winning goal almost at the outset of the extra period from a fierce scrimmage in front of Boston Tech's cage.

The line-up:

West Point (2.)	Positions.	M. I. T. (1.)
Nichols	G.	Lowengard
Armstrong	P.	Tutein
Ford	C. P.	Cochrane
House	R.	Banks
Redfield	C.	Clark
Durfee	R. W.	Cashin
Sarcka	L. W.	Bruner

Goals.—First half: Cashin in 2:10. Second half: Durfee in 4:40. Extra period: Durfee in 0:45. Times of halves—15 minutes. Extra period of 5 minutes. Referee—Lieutenant Purdon, Army. Timer—Mr. Roper, M. I. T.

Boxing Bouts Tonight.

Fairmont A. C.—Barney Williams vs. Young McAuliffe; Phil Franchini vs. Jimmy Kane. Both ten-round bouts.

Broadway S. C., Brooklyn.—Soldier Bartfield vs. Dave Kurtz; Bert Spencer vs. Johnny Keyes. Both ten-round bouts.

Clermont A. C., Brooklyn.—Eddie Wallace vs. Jimmy Duffy; Val Sontag vs. Vic Dahl. Both ten-round bouts.

Queensboro A. C., Long Island City.—Young Otto vs. Jimmy Flynn; Mike Smith vs. Tommy McGraw. Both ten-round bouts.

Staten Island A. C., Tompkinsville.—Billy Fitzsimmons vs. Frankie Daly. Ten rounds.

THE TAMING OF CALINGA

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'FIGHT,' SAYS BRYAN, 'TO LAST, IF INVADED'

Tells Neutral Conference Mass Meeting That All Other Matters Should Be Arbitrated.

HAS CONFIDENCE IN WILSON

Audience Adopts a Memorandum to President Urging That He Call a Congress of Powers.

Ex-Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan told an audience of 5,000 persons at the peace meeting held at Madison Square Garden last night by the American Neutral Conference Committee that this country should fight till the last man was killed if it were invaded, but that we should settle all other matters by arbitration. If any dispute arose which could not be settled by peaceful means, so that it became necessary for us to have war, he said that we should postpone that war until after the present war is over, so that we should not have any allies to have a say about when the war should end or about what the terms of peace should be.

The audience, which cheered and rose to its feet several times when Mr. Bryan reached eloquent climaxes and laughed uproarously at the jocular passages, which were frequent, adopted a memorandum which was read by George Foster Peabody, who presided. This praised President Wilson's past endeavors for peace and suggested that his next move be to call a congress of powers to seek a peaceful solution of the issues of the war.

Mr. Bryan spoke much in praise of President Wilson, and was applauded frequently for it, especially when he voiced his confidence over and over again that the President would find a means of avoiding trouble. He did not refer directly to the German note, and advocated no course of action in regard to it, beyond his general recommendation that peace be kept. His speech was composed mainly of abstract maxims of peace and of argument in favor of his plans for assuring peace, especially his project of a constitutional amendment which would take the war-making power away from Congress and make a declaration of war depend upon a favorable vote in a nation-wide referendum.

The greater part of his speech was taken without the alteration of a word from his standard addresses on peace, which he has delivered repeatedly in this city and has given again and again in all parts of the country from pulpits, lecture platforms, and the stump. The parts which he recited were always to be detected by the rhythm and occasional alliteration, while it was generally the extempore passages which fired his audiences. Much applause, however, greeted the end of the famous passage in which he reviews the new terrors of war—the aeroplanes which drop "bolts more deadly than the thunderbolts of Jove" and the submarines which "multiply the terrors of the sea," the poison gases" which suffocate the soldiers in the trenches," and other new implements of war.

His most effective passage against our participation in the war, following his eulogy of the President's note, which he called "epoch-making," was as follows:

"When I hear people say that there is danger that, however much we desire peace, we are yet likely to be forced into war, I find solace, comfort, and assurance in his message. If we can ask people to forget the hatreds engendered in them against other nations who have sought to do them harm; if we can ask people who are struggling for their existence in a death grapple which has already taken the lives of 6,000,000 of them; if we can ask them to stop in their excitement, who shall say that this nation shall rush into war?

"What a spectacle we would present to the world, asking them to be patient and forbearing, while the hearts' blood of millions is being shed, and then not to be able to be patient and forbearing ourselves.

"Then, too, they are stirred to animosity because they know that their enemies are trying to crush them. With us it is different. There has not been since the war began an injury intended against us by any of the belligerents. Every injury which we have received has been incidental to an injury intended against some one else.

"It would be bad enough for us to go to war with a nation which wished to harm us, but God forbid that we should ever compel any nation to go to war with us that is not an enemy and does not want war with us.

"It is the part of wisdom for us to count the cost, to weigh our obligations to the world. This is the greatest of neutrals, to which the whole world is looking to act as mediator at the end of the war. If we go in we step down from that high position as the world's greatest neutral and turn over to some other nation the greatest opportunity that ever came to a nation since the beginning of time.

"I have faith, not only in the President's desire to keep us out of war, but in his ability to do so. But if the time ever comes when we cannot settle a dispute by peaceful means, and that we must have a war. I believe that we should postpone it until this present war is over. We should postpone it because it is not fair to ask a nation engaged in a death struggle to consider things calmly. If we postpone it till the war is over the chances are many to one that we can settle the dispute.

"But, if after all, we must have a war, I would rather wait and have a war of our own, one that would be our own war, in which we should have something to say about when to commence, when to get through, and the terms of peace. This is everybody's war. They did not consult us about the beginning of it or about the conduct of it. If we enter it we will have to stay in until they come out of it, and when we are in we must fight for what they fight for. God forbid that we should entangle ourselves in the quarrels of the Old World."

The minute adopted by the meeting follows:

> To the President:
>
> In your exalted aim of securing a just and lasting peace by making reason prevail in a distracted world, as well as in your purpose to preserve inviolate the essential rights of our own country without involving our people in the unspeakable disaster of war, you have "set up a standard to which the wise and just may repair."
>
> By your patience and the steadfast courage with which you have held to this noble purpose you have proved your title to the leadership of our American democracy.
>
> Undismayed by threats, unswayed by clamor, you have held unswervingly to the course dictated by the highest interests of our country and of humanity.
>
> In the abiding faith that, in the new emergency that confronts us you will still succeed in combining peace with honor and justice, and in the belief that it is our own first duty to our country and to the stricken people of the world to keep this nation out of war, we hereby pledge you our unfaltering support.
>
> We congratulate the country that the Hensley clause of the naval appropriation bill specifically authorizes the President to call a congress of the great powers to consider the basis of peaceful adjustment of international disputes; and we venture to suggest that you consider the wisdom of availing yourself of this authority in the present crisis.

Some of those on the speakers' platform and in the boxes were Supreme Court Justices Cohalan and Gavegan, Mrs. Caroline O'Day, Herbert Limberg, C. H. Ingersoll, S. S. Lewisohn, Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram, Theodore Marburg, Louis Lochner, William Lustgarten, Julius Henry Cohen, Aaron J. Levy, Dr. Frederick Lynch, Mrs. Sheehy Skeffington, and Dr. George W. Kirchwey.

BRYAN FOR SUFFRAGE.

Gives Women Statement of Hope That They Soon May Vote.

William Jennings Bryan, who arrived yesterday from Atlanta, where he was on his way to Florida when he received a telegram asking him to address the meeting at Carnegie Hall last night, was the guest of honor at a luncheon at the Holland House. Among the guests were Dr. John Haynes Holmes, Mrs. John Sloan, Emily Green Balch, Rebecca Shelly, Benjamin W. Huebsch, and Rabbi S. S. Wise.

In the afternoon Mrs. William L. Colt, Mrs. Charles L. Beard, and Mrs. Robert Adamson called on him to get a written statement from him favoring a Federal amendment for woman's suffrage. Mr. Bryan wrote such a statement, saying, among other things:

"I am anxious to see suffrage adopted in every State and by a national amendment. I hope the Democratic Party will take the lead in this great reform."

FRENCH MUSIC PLAYED.

Widor, Franck, and Chabrier at Philharmonic—Miss Novaes Soloist.

The Philharmonic Society put two unfamiliar French compositions on the program of its concert given yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, and ended with a quite familiar one. They were Widor's symphony, with organ, in E minor; César Franck's symphonic poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit," and Chabrier's rhapsody, "España." Widor is better known in this country through his compositions for organ alone than for any others. This symphony has points of interest, though it is neither deeply original nor inspired.

The organ is used in a way to give it a real significance as a part of the instrumental apparatus: it is made to stand out in a distinguishing manner, and does not lose its identity in the mass of orchestral sound as the organ often does when it is used merely as a reinforcement of the weight and sonority of the orchestra. There are skill and sobriety in the matter and the manner of this symphony, and skill and sobriety rather than a flooding impulse may be said to characterize Widor's musical nature, as it does that of his greater contemporary, Saint-Säens. And Widor has been as little influenced as he by the modern developments of music in which the younger men of France have had so large a share; whereof this symphony is a conspicuous witness.

César Franck's symphonic poem has been seldom played here; nor is it thoroughly characteristic of his style. The opening episode of the "Sunday scene," and that of the chase, with the horn fanfares, seem the most imaginative; those of the curse and the wild hunt less so. Franck's best music is that of contemplation, of rapture, rather than of action, and he labors somewhat in trying to portray the demoniac adventure in which the Count of the Rhine involved himself.

Miss Guiomar Novaes was the soloist; she played Grieg's concerto. Her performance was a beautiful piece of pianoforte playing in its musical phrasing, its rhythmical vitality, its clear articulation and delicate coloring. And yet it was not quite the performance for Grieg's piece, which is properly interpreted by a more rugged vigor, a more imposing sweep.

SHAW'S 'OVERRULED' ACTED.

Slovenly Performance of This Farce Added to Miss Kingston's Bill.

Ever since the beginning of her season here three months ago, Gertrude Kingston has been harassed by the need of a good one-act play to precede "The Queen's Enemies" and "Great Catherine," capital entertainment, each of them. She began with Shaw's unconfessed "Inca of Perusalem," but it proved intolerably dull. She then tried his "How He Lied to Her Husband," and dropped it instantly. Last evening at the Maxine Elliott she made a no more successful experiment by substituting his "Overruled," an idle discussion, in farce form, of extra-marital philandering. Her company, strengthened by the addition of Mary Lawton, gave a clumsy and slovenly performance, so inadequately prepared that it was presumptuous to have offered it to the public.

"Overruled" was presented at the Duke of York's in London in 1912, when Mr. Frohman, then in very experimental mood, ventured on a program of one-act plays, of which program Barrie's "Rosalind" ran away with all the honors. It is a tedious farce in the course of which Mr. Shaw shuffles and redeals two couples for the purpose of discussing his resentment at the divorce court assumption that a gentleman and a lady cannot be alone together innocently, and his own observation that it is so much pleasanter to dance on the edge of a precipice than to go over it that leisured society is full of people who spend a great part of their lives in flirtation, and conceal nothing but the humiliating secret that they have never gone any further.

Elena Gerhardt in Song Recital.

Elena Gerhardt, who has been heard in larger halls and with orchestra, transferred her "intimate" song recitals to congenial setting at the Comedy Theatre yesterday. The matinee audience did not quite fill the last chairs, but the singer was heard to advantage, and she repeated both Schumann's "Du Bist wie eine Blume" and "Des Knaben Berglied," grouped between Schubert and Brahms, adding other encores at the close.

WAR WILL NOT STOP RELIEF OF BELGIANS

Commission Has Laid Plans to Continue Its Operation in Any Contingency.

OTHER NEUTRALS MAY HELP

Spanish and Dutch Can Take Places of Americans if America Is Drawn Into Fight.

"No matter what occurs in the relations between the United States and any of the belligerent powers, the feeding of the populations of Northern France and of Belgium shall go on," Herbert Hoover, Chairman of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, said yesterday.

Mr. Hoover added that he did not feel at liberty to discuss the means that would provide for a continuation of the commission's work under any circumstances, but his assertion caused a belief that plans had been made to meet any contingency. The work has been so organized that the commission is now in reality a unique international society which is not dependent upon the neutrality of any country, even the United States. The work of the commission has been supported by contributions from both belligerents and neutrals, and American citizens have represented the commission in occupied territory because America has been a neutral nation. Should the United States become involved in the war, her citizens could continue to contribute to the commission, as do the citizens of England and France, and the Americans representing the commission in occupied territory could simply retire in favor of citizens of Holland, Spain, or some other neutral country.

News of the sinking of the Euphrates did not disturb any of the local officers of the commission beyond regret for the loss of a much-needed ship. They did not take the sinking of the vessel as evidence that Germany intended to attack the commission's fleet. Lacking official information, they declined to discuss the sinking beyond saying that probably the Euphrates was sunk by a mine several days ago, as the commission had lost other ships through mines and had not heard of the losses for several days after each accident.

It was pointed out at the commission's offices that the condition of the seas in the war zone made it impossible to navigate a fleet of more than forty vessels to and from Holland without an occasional accident. Even if the evidence proves that the Euphrates was sunk by a torpedo, it is understood that the commission will not abandon its belief that other ships of its fleet will continue to be immune from attack.

More than 10,000,000 persons are day by day dependent upon the commission, which spends about $18,000,000 a month for their relief. Americans have furnished the entire personnel from the beginning. The initial negotiations in 1914 with the various belligerent Governments were carried on through the American Ambassadors and Ministers in London, Brussels, and Berlin. Mr. Hoover, realizing that the United States might become involved in the war, early obtained the patronage of the Spanish and Dutch Ministers and Ambassadors in London, Berlin, and Brussels, and at every crisis which has threatened America in the war the commission had the support of the Dutch and Spanish diplomats, and the fact that they have stood ready to replace the American personnel has strengthened the commission's position.

The contracts revolving around the protection of the shipping of the commission provide for its immunity from blockade measures, and were initiated by application of Mr. Hoover to the German Government in 1914. At that time foodstuffs were not contraband, and the commission was free to transport its provisions in neutral ships to Holland. The commission found, however, that a sufficient number of neutral ships could not be assembled, and that it must rely upon shipping under belligerent registry. The German Government agreed to consider immune from attack ships which flew the flag of the commission and carried passes from the German Ambassadors at neutral capitals. The Captain of each ship, it was stipulated, must undertake not to engage in belligerent practices and the commission pledged itself to make sure that no ship carried anything except food and clothing for the Belgian population.

Upon the declaration of the English Orders in Council making foodstuffs contraband, England made an exception of the ships of the commission, provided that they carried permits authorized by the British Government. It was also agreed by the commission that each of its ships should be specially marked with the letters, "C. R. B.," in addition to carrying the commission's flag and other insignia.

When submarine warfare was introduced around the British Islands in February, 1915, the German Government at first insisted that the ships of the commission should travel to Holland by way of the Shetland Islands and down the coast of Norway, but when the commission represented that owners would not release their vessels under charter for this dangerous route, the German Government agreed that the ships should go through the war zone immune from attack. This agreement has not been abrogated.

It is understood that the French have been able to furnish the commission with money for the purchase of food enough to bring the rations of their countrymen in the territory occupied by Germany up to a bare life-sustaining point. The Belgians, bitterly resenting the very suggestion of charity, and borrowing heavily, with English and French support, for their own feeding, have still been obliged to let the commission ask for help for their 3,000,000 totally destitute and especially for more than 1,200,000 adolescent children, who must have a small special meal if they are to obtain anything like normal size and strength.

AMATO TOO ILL TO SING.

De Luca Takes His Role in "Trovatore" and Wins an Ovation.

Pasquale Amato was ill yesterday and could not appear at the Metropolitan, though his name was in the printed bills. A cold wave on Broadway brought in the standees last evening, and "Trovatore" was sung to its fourth and largest audience by a star cast including Muzio, Ober, Martinelli, and De Luca. The baritone had not sung the Count di Luna rôle in a dozen years, and never in this country.

De Luca, with his air, "Il Balen," won an ovation, thrice deserved, for he had followed Amato as Toreador the previous night, and was today reappearing as Figaro.

Dr. Morris Packard said late last night that while Mr. Amato's illness was fairly serious and painful, he expected to have him singing again in a few days.

New Railroad Safety Poster.

Following up its campaign for safety at grade crossings, the Long Island Railroad is now posting in its cars and stations a new illustrated bulletin designed to obtain the co-operation of automobilists. "It's up to you who drive and ride in automobiles," reads the first sentence of the brief text, which says in conclusion: "All that a railroad can do to prevent accidents at grade crossings is being done by the Long Island. Stop before you cross."

DEMAND EMBARGO ON FOOD.

Committee Backed by Jeremiah A. O'Leary Holds Mass Meeting.

Resolutions demanding an embargo on the export of foodstuffs from the United States to Europe were adopted at a mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall last night. The meeting was called by the Food Embargo Committee of 210 Fifth Avenue. The Chairman of the committee is Dr. George Whitefield Mead, who is Secretary of Jeremiah A. O'Leary's American Truth Society. In a circular letter to members of the Truth Society Mr. O'Leary stated that he had devoted the last thirty days of his time to the embargo movement, and that the society had expended $3,500. It wasn't made plain who furnished the $3,500, or who paid the rent of Carnegie Hall last night. No admission was charged. In his circular Mr. O'Leary urged attendance at the meeting last night, saying that the sixty boxes would be $25 each. Three boxes were occupied, and there were about 600 in the audience. Dr. Mead, who presided, referred to Mr. O'Leary as "that noble American patriot."

The arguments put forward by the speakers were that America needed the food now being shipped to the Allies, and that, therefore, it should no longer be shipped. Dr. Mead advanced the idea that the embargo would bring peace in a short time. Senator Robert F. Wagner praised President Wilson and said that he believed he would keep the nation out of war. Representative Michael J. Conry also spoke.

$50,000 FOR A "MADONNA."

Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago Buys Piero Pollaiuolo Painting.

Martin A. Ryerson of Chicago, known as the greatest art collector of the West, for many years one of the patrons of the Art Institute of Chicago, has just added to his collection a "Madonna" by Piero Pollaiuolo, painted about 1870, purchased from the Kleinberger Galleries in this city for something in excess of $50,000.

The Virgin is shown in three-quarter length with the Child, the hand raised in the act of blessing, in her lap. The figures are placed in a niche of stone through the sides of which two angels appear. The colors are bright and luminous. The picture has belonged to a number of well-known collections in England and Paris and has been shown in exhibitions in England and in Berlin.

Old New York View Sold for $30.

An old New York view of Castle Williams and Governors Island, showing Trinity Church and the Custom House, the Hudson River and New Jersey shore, with old-fashioned sloops and fishermen in the foreground, an oil painting of good color on a wooden panel, went to Max Williams at the Mrs. Frank Hartley, Joseph Daly, and others sale of prints, &c., at the Anderson Galleries last night for $30. For the same price Williams bought another view of Governors Island with various harbor craft, also a painting. The returns for the sale were $6,234.

Chinese Art Sale Reaches $9,497.

There were returns of $4,123 for the third day's sale of the Chineses art collection of the Duke Tsai-Po at Clarke's Art Rooms yesterday afternoon, bringing the total returns to date to $9,497. An old Celadon jar of the Sung period brought the highest price of the day, going to P. C. Colonna for $135. The fine old Chinese sculptured stone head will be in the concluding sale this afternoon. The Prince del Drago was one of the large buyers of the day, and Cesare Gugliemetti was another.

Friskin Plays for a War Relief.

James Friskin, an English pianist of merit, gave the proceeds of his recital in Aeolian Hall last evening to the American Treasurer of the Professional Classes' War Relief Council of England. Known for more than one season in New York, he played with technical skill and intelligence from classic Bach to modern Albeniz, including a "Nocturne" of Chopin and one of his own.

Leader in Display Advertising

In 1916 The New York Times published 9,772,541 lines of space of display advertisements, a gain of 1,588,570 lines over the previous year, 3,393,787 lines more than the next New York morning newspaper, and 2,752,572 lines more than any evening newspaper.

The average net paid daily and Sunday circulation of The New York Times, exceeding one-third of a million copies, represents in one grouping the largest number of intelligent, discriminating and responsive readers ever assembled by a newspaper.

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2¼ IN
THE CORRECT
CUT-A-WAY SHAPE
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO., TROY, N. Y.

Leginska
EXACT reproductions of this great pianist's playing. Interpretations also by
Grainger, Powell, Carreno, at the
DUO-ART RECITAL
This Afternoon at Three
Little Recital Room
Aeolian Hall
29 West 42nd Street
ADMISSION FREE

SELZNICK PICTURES
JOSEPH M. SCHENCK Presents
Norma Talmadge in "PANTHEA"
IN THE FOLLOWING
MARCUS LOEW THEATRES
Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Feb. 5, 6, 7.
American — Orpheum
Lincoln Sq. — Palace (B'klyn.)
Greeley Sq. — DeKalb (B'klyn.)
Delancey St. — Loew's (Newark)
SHOWN IN ADDITION TO VAUDEVILLE IN ABOVE HOUSES.
Monday, Feb. 5. — Tues. & Wed., Feb. 6 & 7.
86th St. — Broadway (B'klyn.)
Thursday, Fri., Sat., Feb. 8, 9, 10.
Boulevard — Fulton (B'klyn.)
National — Bijou (B'klyn.)
Seventh Ave. — Lyric (Hoboken)
Ave. B.
Thurs. & Fri., Feb. 8, 9.
West End — Circle
Sat., Feb. 10. — Sun., Feb. 11.
Royal (B'klyn) — New 42d St. Thea.
Norma Talmadge will appear in person at above theatres. Watch for date.

LYRIC THEATRE 42D ST., WEST OF B'WAY.
LAST TIMES IN NEW YORK
TWICE DAILY
2:30 P. M. 25c & 50c | 8:30 P. M. 25c to $1.00
A Few Matinee Seats Today 75c & $1.00.
"A Daughter of the Gods"
With ANNETTE Kellermann

20000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA
500 SUBMARINES TO ATTACK ON SIGHT
See how the Submarine attacks ships without warning. See "20,000 LEAGUES UNDER THE SEA." Today, 3 performances, 2:30 & 4:30 P. M. Matinees, 25c & 50c. Evenings at 8:30, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00. No moving picture production like this on earth. Surpasses them all by miles. Now playing BROADWAY THEATRE, B'way at 41st St. Don't miss it.

THE LODGER BANDBOX THEA., 57 St., E. 3d Ave. Plaza 812.
Nights 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. at 2:30.

RIALTO B'y & 42d 15, 25, 50c
Alice Joyce & Harry T. Morey, "The Courage of Silence"; Soloists, Quartet and Rialto Orchestra.

IRVING PLACE IRVING PLACE AND 15TH STREET.
Today 2:15, "Die Quitzows," by E. v. Wildenbruch
8:15, "Kasernenluft," Military Play.

GREATEST SUCCESS EVER SCORED IN THE HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN STAGE
William Elliott, F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest Present
THE WANDERER
AT THE MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE
READ THESE CRITICISMS AND MARVEL:
"A lavish production. A colossal pageant. It will please millions."—Woollcott, The Times.
"Even in its grand opera days, the Manhattan never staged anything so lavish."—Welsh, Eve. Telegram.
"An astounding production. A powerful and sumptuous spectacle."—Vivian, The American.
"'The Wanderer' makes as wide an appeal as 'Ben Hur.'"—The Evening Sun.
"The last word in spectacular and dramatic effect. Superlative acting. One of those experiences that do not happen often in a lifetime."—Sherwin, The Globe.
"Surpassed all expectations. New and gorgeous production impresses first-night audience."—N. Y. Herald.
"A remarkable pictorial and vivid representation. Pleases vast audience."—Reamer, N. Y. Sun.
"A vast, vivid Biblical play, sure to have strong popular appeal."—De Foe, N. Y. World.
"A big dramatic spectacle. 'The Wanderer' achieved a sensational success."—Darnton, Eve. World.
"Beautifully pictured and well acted. More real acting than in any other half dozen plays."—Mantle, The Mail.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2, 25c to $1.50. TONIGHT AT 8.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Mats. Today & Wed.
KLAW & ERLANGER'S ALLURING MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS.
MISS SPRINGTIME
BEST MUSICAL SHOW OF SEASON!
AFTER THE PLAY VISIT ZIEGFELD ATOP THIS THEATRE.
MIDNIGHT FROLIC

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:30.
MAUDE ADAMS | A Kiss for Cinderella
J. M. BARRIE'S GREATEST TRIUMPH.

HAVE A HEART
A GENUINE FEAST OF TANTALIZING TUNES AND TICKLING TATTLE
Served Twice Today At 2:20 and 8:20
AT THE LIBERTY THEATRE, W. 42d St.

HUDSON West 44th St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20
KLAW & ERLANGER Present
Elsie Ferguson
in Hulbert Footner's Comedy, SHIRLEY KAYE

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE. B'way, 43d St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed.
Ruth Chatterton
and company, inc. BRUCE M'RAE, in
Come Out of the Kitchen

LYCEUM West 45 St. Eves. at 8:25. Last Matinee TODAY 2:30.
LAST 2 TIMES HER HUSBAND'S WIFE
Marie Tempest, Laura Hope Crews, Norma Mitchell, Henry Kolker, W. Graham Browne, Eugene O'Brien
OPENING WED., FEB. 7th SEATS NOW.
HENRY MILLER in "THE GREAT DIVIDE."

CENTURY BROADWAY & 62D ST. MAT. TODAY 2:15.
DILLINGHAM-ZIEGFELD
Century Girl
ELSIE JANIS; SAM BERNARD; FRANK TINNEY; HAZEL DAWN; LEON ERROL; MAURICE & WALTON; DOYLE & DIXON; HARRY KELLY; VAN and SCHENCK.
After Performance Visit Cocoanut Grove Century Roof.

Turn to the Right
GAIETY THEATRE. B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

Laurette Taylor
in J. Hartley Manners' Play, The Harp of Life
GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. 8:20 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

CRITERION Broadway, 44th St. Evs. 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15
LAST 2 WEEKS
JULIA ARTHUR
in William Lindsey's Romance of Old France, SEREMONDA

FULTON West 46th St. Eves. 8:20. Last Mat. TODAY 2:20. | LAST 2 TIMES
"SPONTANEOUS LAUGHTER."—Eve. Journal.
"IN FOR THE NIGHT"

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20.
FRANCES STARR
in the Comedy Little Lady in Blue

KNICKERBOCKER, B'way, 38th St. Eves. 8:15. LAST 4 WEEKS. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15.
DAVID BELASCO presents DAVID WARFIELD in THE MUSIC MASTER

FULL OF JOLLITY!
Captain Kidd, Jr.
Cohan & Harris Thea., W. 42d St. Call Bryant 6344
Eves. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

HARRIS West 42d St. NIGHTS AT 8:30
Matinees TODAY & Wednesday 2:30.
THE YELLOW JACKET
100th PERFORMANCE NXT. MON. SOUVENIRS

Good Gracious Annabelle
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Evs. 8:20. Last 2 Times Last Matinee TODAY 2:30.
TUES., FEB. 6th. Seat Sale Now.
SELWYN & CO. PRESENT
JANE COWL in "LILAC TIME."
A New Play by Jane Cowl & Jane Murfin.

YOU ARE CHEATING YOURSELF IF YOU DON'T SEE
CHEATING CHEATERS
IT'S A WONDERFUL THRILLER
AT THE ELTINGE Theatre, W. 42d St. Evs. 8:30 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.

ELTINGE—Tomorrow Night at 9
NORA BAYES AND HER COMPANY
In a Unique Entertainment. Prices 50c to $2.

CORT West 48th Street. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:30.
Oliver Morosco's Great Laughing Success.
Upstairs and Down

STANDARD B'way & 90 St. Evs. 25c to $1
Mat. Today 25 to 75c SEVEN CHANCES
Next Week—"TREASURE ISLAND"

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HIPPODROME
MAT. TODAY 2:15. TONIGHT 8:15. || WORLD'S BIGGEST SHOW AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
"THE BIG SHOW" with ANNETTE KELLERMANN
1000 PEOPLE—NEW AQUATIC SPECTACLE.

ICELAND ICE SKATING
Sessions 10-2:30-8:30. Except Sunday Morn. & Monday Aft. Instruction. Music, Luncheon & Supper.
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BRAMHALL PLAYHOUSE 27th St. and Lexington Ave. Evgs. 8:20. Sat. Mat. 2:30.
"Best play and production I have seen in America."—EMANUEL REICHER. "Keeping Up Appearances."

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY & 47 St. Daily Mats. 25c-$1
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Seats for FARRAR in FIGARO Today.

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MATINEE TODAY 50c TO $1.50.
SHOW OF WONDERS
"A Wonder of a Show is this Show of Wonders."—Herald.
Sunday Night Concert
Big Bill of Winter Garden and other Stars.

NEW MOROSCO THEATRE
45th St., just W. of B'y. Phone Bryant 230
MATINEES WED. & SAT.
Opens Next Mon. Night, Feb. 5th
SEATS NOW ON SALE
OLIVER MOROSCO Will Present THE NEW MUSICAL FARCE,
Canary Cottage

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed 2:15.
FOR THE LOVE OF MIKE SEE
LOVE O' MIKE Comedy with Music.
SPARKLING, YOUTH, BEAUTY.—Herald.

39TH ST. THEA., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:25. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:25.
EMMA DUNN IN "OLD LADY 31"

Maxine Elliott's Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
GERTRUDE KINGSTON AND HER COMPANY
in a Triple Bill of One-Act Plays:
"Overruled" by Bernard Shaw
"The Queen's Enemies" by Lord Dunsany
"Great Catherine" by Bernard Shaw
Orch. $2. Bal. $1.50, $1. 2d Bal. 50c.

NAZIMOVA in 'CEPTION SHOALS 8:30 Sharp. Today & Wed. 2:30. at the PRINCESS

BOOTH Thea., 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES
WILLIAM FAVERSHAM
Presenting and appearing in SHAW'S
GETTING MARRIED
WITH HENRIETTA CROSMAN,
Charles Cherry and Hilda Spong.
Beginning NEXT MONDAY SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR
MR. WILLIAM GILLETTE
in CLARE KUMMER'S New Play,
"A SUCCESSFUL CALAMITY."

ASTOR THEA., 45th & B'way. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
CLIFTON CRAWFORD In HER SOLDIER BOY
John Charles THOMAS Adele ROWLAND
Play with Music & Girls.
"Hits the bull's-eye."—Darnton, Eve. World

44th St. Theatre JUST WEST OF BROADWAY.
TWICE DAILY (Incl. Sun.) 2:10 & 8:10
JESSE LASKY Presents
GERALDINE FARRAR
—in—
Cecil B. DeMille's "JOAN THE WOMAN"
FREE Beautiful medieval mural and armorial Art Exhibition in the lobby daily, 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LONGACRE West 48th St. TONIGHT 8:30. Matinee Today 2:30.
WM. COLLIER In the Greatest of All Farces
NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH

CASINO Broadway & 39th St. Eves. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15.
ANNA HELD LAST 2 TIMES FOLLOW ME

TUES., FEB. 6, Arthur Hammerstein presents
YOU'RE IN LOVE
New Musical Comedy. Seats Now.

Mat. Today
THE MAN WHO CAME BACK
PLAYHOUSE, West 48th.

48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Matinees Today & Thurs. 2:20.
THE 13th Chair
By Bayard Veiller.

WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS
Last 10 Times. Bushido & 3 other plays COMEDY W. 41st Evgs 8:45. Mat. Today.

81ST ST. THEATRE BROADWAY & 81 ST. PHONE 3900 SCHUYLER.
ENTIRE CHANGE of Program. "FAIRBANKS" SHOWN AT END OF PERF'CE.
THE INCOMPARABLE
Douglas Fairbanks
In a Heroic Romance of Fun and Thrills.
"THE AMERICANO"
HIS GREATEST PRODUCTION
Also Splendid VAUDEVILLE
TODAY 15c, 25c, 50c.

YORKVILLE GERMAN THEATRE, 86th St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888.
TODAY AT 2:15 & 8:15 ADOLF PHILIPP'S
LATEST PATRIOTIC MUSICAL PLAY,
"OUR HEROES"
with the LATEST MOTION PICTURES from the front
And the Musical Hit Sadie from Riverside Drive
with ADOLF PHILIPP & MIZI GIZI.

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Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK. 119th St.—Riv. Drive. Tel. 1468 and 5856 Morningside. | VAN KELTON STADIUM, 57th St. & 8th Ave. Tel. 1109 and 542 Columbus.
ADMISSION 25c—MUSIC.
SKATES FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.

PARK 59th St. & Broadway. Time of Performances 2:30, 4:15, 6:10, 7:20, 9 Daily.
Ivan Abramson 7-Act Sensation ENLIGHTEN THY DAUGHTER
15, 25, 50 & 1.00

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEA. & ROOF 10, 15, 25c
Cont. 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Roof to 1 A. M.
VIRGINIA PEARSON in "Bitter Truth."

Loew's American Roof 42 St., w. of B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15.
GLIDING O'MEARAS, 6 Peaches & a Pair, Harry First & Co., Casson & Earl, others. | All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

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TEL. 6224 GREELEY New Garrick 35 St. & B'way.
Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:30. Evs. 8:30.
LE MARCHAND DE BONHEUR
With EDGAR BECMAN & YVONNE GARRICK
Week of Feb. 12—"LA TOSCA."

ST. NICHOLAS RINK, 69 West 66th St.
ICE SKATING
Largest and Best of All Skating Rinks. Morns., Afts. and Nights. Music. ADMISSION . . . 50c

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today at 2, Nozze di Figaro. Farrar, Hempel, Matzenauer; De Luca, Didur, Reiss. Cond., Bodanzky.
Tonight 8:15, (75c to $3.) Magic Flute. Kurt, Garrison, Mason; Urlus, Braun, Goritz, Bloch. Cd., Eisler.
Sun. Eve. Concert, 50c to $1.50. Josef Hofmann, Pianist. Braslau; Sembach. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8:15, La Boheme. Alda, Mason; Martinelli, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Papi.
Wed. at 8:15, Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30, Walkuere. Gadski, Kurt, Schumann-Heink; Urlus, Braun, Ruysdael. Cond., Bodanzky.
Thurs. at 8:15, Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 7:30, Meistersinger. Hempel, Howard; Sembach, Weil, Goritz, Reiss, Braun. Cd., Bodanzky.
Sat. at 2, Samson et Dalila. Matzenauer; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 8. (75c to $3.) Cav. Rusticana. Kurt, Perini; Botta, Tegani. Pagliacci. Muzio; Martinelli; Amato, Bada. Cond., Papi.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
This Afternoon at 2:30
CARNEGIE HALL
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1917.

THE NATION'S DUTY.

Passion and clamor play no part in the decision the people, the President, and the Congress of the United States have to make at this moment. Throughout our history we have cultivated the friendship of all nations, we have broken with none save for compelling reasons. When trouble has confronted us we have always acted upon due consideration, not hastily or heedlessly. We have sometimes suffered injury through our too great patience, never through precipitantly seeking a cause of quarrel. There is not the remotest danger now that anger or resentment will betray us into courses of which we shall repent. It is an affront to President Wilson and to the common sense of the country to give counsel of calmness, to urge resistance to public clamor, of which there is none. The country knew that the President would find the way of conciliation if any way were open and if it did not lead to dishonor.

In entering upon transactions of this magnitude and this seriousness the American people see not one side alone, they consider what lies on either hand. They have full in view the possible consequences of a breach of friendly relations with Germany, they know where it may lead. The cost, the destructiveness, and the horrors of war are to them matters of recent memory and present realization. They are not lightly weighed. But against them we weigh with a sense no less just what would befall us if we supinely put up with the injuries Germany threatens to inflict, if we bore without resistance the wrongs she will commit against our rights, our dignity as a nation, our property, and against the security and the very lives of our citizens.

She closes to our commerce a wide expanse of the sea. "All ships met within that zone will be sunk"—those are the words of the warning in which her Ambassador expresses the hope that this measure will result in the speedy restoration of peace "which the Government of the United States has so much at heart." She forbids us to send cargoes to the ports of countries that consume our products to the value of some billions of dollars annually. The execution of her purpose would lay our industries prostrate. It would extinguish our foreign trade. From a condition of unprecedented prosperity we should in a few months be reduced to a state of trade stagnation that would bring ruin to many of our manufacturers and would leave in want and distress countless wage earners now well paid. Our shipping would lie idle at our docks or would be sent to the bottom. Many Americans would be wantonly murdered.

That is the account of private loss. As a nation we should be sunk in humiliation. If we bore it unresistingly we should consent to see our rights trampled on. We should have to obey an order to abstain from all communication with Great Britain, France, and Italy save under conditions minutely laid down by Germany. The freedom to use the seas which we have fought to secure and defend we should have surrendered. We should become a vassal State, taking our orders from Berlin and possessing no rights Berlin was bound to respect. Our sovereignty would be impaired, forfeited. What nation the world over would respect us if we had not the will and the courage to defend ourselves against such aggression?

There are other considerations of no less weight and moment. Germany has set out to starve England. If she starves England she wins the war and peace will be made on German terms. Do we know what a German victory means for us here in the United States? We know it with full certainty and conviction. It means either that we buy freedom from molestation by perpetual poltroonery or that within a few years we shall be engaged in a new war for independence against an incomparably more formidable foe. And for that war, unless we adopted a permanent policy of nonresistance, we should be compelled to begin instant preparation.

England and the Allies fight our battle now, the battle for democracy against absolutism, for the freedom of the individual against the tyranny of the State, for the freedom and the security of peaceful nations, for the peace spirit against the war spirit, for eternal right against old wrong. Lord Bryce asks how any fair-minded citizen of a neutral country can fail to see the difference between the conduct of the war on the side of the Allies and on the side of the Teutonic powers.

> Can he not perceive what is involved for mankind at large in the victory of one or other party to this struggle, or imagine what sort of a world there would be in the future if Germany were to conquer, what perils peaceable neutral nations would have to fear at the hands of a triumphant Prussian militarism?

If we weakly consent to this surrender of our sovereign rights we cease to be neutral, we become a passive ally and accomplice of Germany in her attempt to starve England and achieve the mastery of the world. But for Germany's assault upon our right to send our ships across the seas, but for her deliberately planned attempt to destroy our commerce by an unlawful extension of her right of blockade, and her threat to murder our citizens if we refuse to obey her orders, it is altogether probable that we should have remained neutral to the end. If now by adhering to and executing her menace she forces us to a rupture of relations, and it may be to more extreme measures, in entering upon the course as to which she has left us no choice, we shall have the justifying consciousness of performing our duty, not alone to ourselves as a nation and a people, but to the world and to humanity. The duty done, we shall have a better opinion of ourselves and we shall stand higher in the world's respect and esteem, infinitely higher than we should if we now consented to exercise only such rights as a suzerain would graciously consent to accord.

SHORTENING THE WAR.

The object of Germany's new policy, the Chancellor says, is "to shorten the war"; she is confident, says the second memorandum to the United States, that "this measure "will result in a speedy termination "of the war." Therefore she adds the whole structure of the international law of blockade to the growing pile of scraps of paper. Her undertone is uneasy; a note runs through all she says which shows she recognizes the gravity of such colossal bad faith. The Chancellor, however, has learned something since Belgium was invaded. Then he said candidly: "This is in violation of international law." Now he says it only by implication: "The guilt falls on our opponents." All that he has learned is the danger of frankness.

Yet there is another lesson he might have learned from that invasion. That, too, was undertaken to "shorten the war." That was the Chancellor's defense then of the violation of law which he openly admitted, as it is now his defense of the violation of law which he impliedly admits. That first violation did not shorten the war, but prolonged it by bringing England in. If this second violation should bring the United States in, it will be another crime committed for a profit which cannot be reaped. For by "shortening the war" he means shortening it by the starvation of England, France, and Italy; and if he brings the United States in, with all its resources, it will not help much in that particular kind of abbreviation. Obviously he does not expect the United States to come in; he thinks that the great patience President Wilson has shown will last forever, and says, indeed, that his Government "does not doubt that the "Government of the United States "will understand the situation."

"We stake everything," he says. Stake everything! That is the language of the gambler who plays his last card. Then is there nothing more to stake? Sometimes the gambler wins with the last card, sometimes he loses. If Germany really has staked everything on this last card and loses, what remains then for her but surrender?

MERCHANTS ON PREPAREDNESS.

The United States Chamber of Commerce, fortunately in session at Washington, "voicing the sentiment of "business men of every State of the "Union, pledged themselves solemnly "to stand behind him [the President] "in patriotic purpose, whatever the "eventuality." The day before the New York Chamber of Commerce took a similar stand in formal resolutions. The resolution declaring readiness to endure taxation in a national cause is not surprising. It is characteristic of the chamber, it reflects the spirit by which it is always actuated, and expresses the sentiment of the largest body of taxpayers in the country. Neither is it surplusage that the chamber passed a second resolution disapproving unwise methods of taxation. There is no inconsistency in the resolutions. Rather they are halves of a whole, the one supplementing the other. For just as surely as the weight of taxation increases, the need of broadening the base of taxation increases. There is a time—although there should be none—to play politics, and to use trick and device to make one man carry another man's burden. But when the time comes for statesmen and patriots to take the place of the politicians it is time also for taxation in the manner of the chamber's two resolutions. So strongly did the tide of opinion run in favor of honesty and efficiency in financial preparedness that the only dissenting votes were in condemnation of new methods of taxation which would have been unanimously rebuked only a day or two ago. Those who favor taxation unduly burdensome to large masses of taxpayers, and of undue exemption for large and prosperous portions of the population, can find no condonation in the chamber's unanimous readiness to endure taxation fairly laid.

Without disparagement of military and naval preparedness it should be said that first place should be given to financial and economic preparedness. Our armies and battleships could not be mobilized for months, even years. Our financial and economic readiness exists, and lacks only organization. Never were our resources greater or more liquid. We have the capacity of astonishing even those who have astonished us by the magnitude of their accomplishments. But our resources are not infinite. If they were it would not be right to waste them. The resolutions of the chamber to that effect were fitly supplemented by the report of Mr. Vanderlip, as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and Currency. The report's recommendation of a national budget is a simple statement of the irrepressible conflict between pork and preparedness. There are now pending at Washington three pork bills obligating the Treasury to "expenditures $121,000,000 in excess "of any previous provision made for "a corresponding increase in the na"tional income." This is at a time when the Treasury has warned the country of a deficit of $185,000,000 at least. It is reassuring to know that all Federal officials and Congressional committeemen are to receive copies of the chamber's resolution

> that there is need of a sound economic control of public expenditures with due regard to established sources of revenue, including a uniform system of public expenditure based on an authoritative examination in advance of the actual needs of each department of the Government.

There was no river and harbor scandal when the report of army engineers was the first step toward an appropriation. The other pork bills thrive only by methods that are not suitable for the troublous times and increased burdens which perhaps lie ahead. In proportion that such anticipations are realized, it is as necessary to resist waste as to endure taxation.

"MISSOURY."

The Boston Transcript, wandering far from its classic domain, invades the Hon. Champ Clark's State, whose citizens it divides into two schools of pronunciation:

> Those who call the State "Missoury" and love it, and those who call it "Missoura" and wish it had more society and less [fewer] mules.

In The Transcript's theory the urban and polished Missourian says "Missoura." The speeder of the plow, the homely, hearty ruralist—with an automobile — says "Missoury." Sternly does The St. Louis Republic correct the errant Bostonian:

> Any man living in this State and calling it "Missoura" * * * is a linguistic sloven from somewhere down East.

The severity of this rebuke is to be regretted, but much is to be forgiven to a champion of the right. What does the Dr. Johnson of St. Louis think of the pronunciation, not rare in parts of the outlanders, "Mizzoury"?

THE WORLD'S POLICE FORCE.

Ex-President Taft did much to clear the public mind of misunderstandings about the League to Enforce Peace by the lucid exposition of its purposes, its scope, and its relation to our national interest and policy which he gave in his address before the National Chamber of Commerce at Washington last night. It is not proposed that we shall discard the Monroe Doctrine, that we shall deprive Congress of any part of its authority over determinations of war or peace. The continuing validity of some of our traditions, like that about "entangling alliances," as Mr. Taft pointed out, is to be measured not by the conditions which called them into existence, but by conditions of the present day, of future time, and by sober consideration of the national interest and duty in the day when new decisions have to be taken.

Mr. Taft said that he did not see how any pacifist "who believes in a "police force in a domestic community "can object to the same principle in "a community of nations. Nations "are not more moral or peaceable "than the average citizen, and the "necessity for restraint of them to "avoid war certainly is not less." Events of very recent date give force and justification to his words. It is the purpose of the league, he said, "to organize the world's strength into "an international police to enforce a "procedure with respect to issues "likely to lead to war, which will pre"vent all wars but those which noth"ing can prevent." The first resource is submission of questions of a legal nature to an international court for its judgment. That in itself would be preventive. The second would be enforcement of the recommendations of the tribunal. That, it is admitted, would present serious problems, the most serious of all. But the advocates of the league feel that good faith among all members of the league and conscientious devotion to its spirit and purpose would go very far toward removing the necessity for a resort to forcible means. Discussion of the nature and objects of the league is not inopportune. We are, perhaps, within measurable distance of the organization of a league of neutrals and belligerents to enforce peace by ending war.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE

The passage by the Tennessee House of Representatives of a bill giving women a limited suffrage, that is, the right to vote for candidates for offices not created by the State Constitution, caused a mild surprise. For obvious reasons, Tennessee is hardly a State where enthusiasm for Votes for Women would be looked for. The defeat of the measure, Thursday, in the Senate, by a vote of more than 2 to 1, may be taken by the cynical as indicating a certain political finesse not uncommon in Houses of Representatives, whether at Washington or at State capitals. Pass a bill, tickle an insistent minority, and depend on the Senate to frown upon the impulsiveness of the other branch of the Legislature.

Without ascribing any lack of sincerity to the limited suffragists in the Tennessee House, it is right to commend the Senate for not consenting to this undemocratic means of bringing about woman suffrage. Do the voters of Tennessee want women to have the ballot? How does anybody know until an amendment of the State Constitution for the purpose is rejected or accepted? What right have legislators to assume that the voters to whom they are afraid to submit an amendment abolishing distinction of sex in regard to State offices are in favor of abolishing it in regard to Presidential Electors?

The plan successful in Illinois is naturally tried by the suffragists in other States. Limited suffrage, suffrage by State, by Federal amendment, all is grist that comes to their mill. Without blaming in the least those eager spirits, woman suffrage by legislative act seems unfair. Why should the number of Tennessee voters at national elections be doubled without a mandate from the people? If a suffrage amendment is rejected, offer it again. That is what is being done in New York, what is going to be done, perhaps, in Ohio. Let the woman suffragists try, try again. If they win, there will be nothing more to be said. The people will have approved. A genuine popular woman suffrage, not due to the good nature or timidity of politicians, persuaded or browbeaten by a determined minority, will have been established.

Whether or not woman suffrage be at best a costly superfluity, even the irreconcilables will be reconciled to it in every State where the popular voice has spoken clearly for it. Woman suffrage by fear or favor, by indirection, by hook or crook, is unsound. The slower method of State constitutional amendment is the safe, the honest, the democratic method.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Regulation by Law Is Hopeless. Governor Whitman, in his message to the State Senate advising the repeal of the Frawley law permitting pugilism controlled by a board of paid Commissioners, took what amounted to the position that as this carefully prepared statute had led to intolerable evils it was practically hopeless to try again the plan of legal regulation. He proposed, therefore, the alternative of abolition of boxing as a business—in other words, of fighting for money.

The soundness of his premise might easily be questioned, and as a syllogism his argument contains the fallacy of the undistributed middle, but, as often happens, the Governor has reached a correct conclusion, in spite of attaining it by a devious logical path. The failure of the Horton and Frawley laws to free commercialized boxing from scandal and corruption does not quite demonstrate the impossibility of drafting a law that would do so. Belief in the reality of that impossibility rests on a wholly different basis—on the knowledge gained by long experience that the sort of men who become professional boxers, and the sort of men who are willing to make money out of the men of the first sort, turn naturally and inevitably to all sorts of crooked practices and exert a demoralizing influence on every community in which they conduct their operations.

From the fact that they always have done so it does not follow that they always will, but the probability is about as near to certainty as anything in human affairs can be, and the potential, and sometimes actual, innocence of boxing is irrelevant to the issue confronting the State.

Boxing is all right in itself. So is horse racing. But both lend themselves with such lamentable ease to serious abuses, when pursued as a means of livelihood or profit, that they thoroughly deserve the ill-repute they have had in every age and country. Of course the fight promoters will not give up without a hard struggle, and already they have found legislative defenders offering new laws under which they could do precisely the things that they have been doing; but the Governor is entirely right in advocating the abolition of boxing for money, and he will have the full support of the better part of public sentiment.

Exaggerated, but Not Peculiar. Like all other neutrals, the Hollanders have no difficulty in seeing a difference, and a very important difference, between the limitations on their legal rights imposed by the Allies and those which Germany has inflicted on them. As one of the Rotterdam papers defines the situation, "They [the Allies] have put difficulties in our way, but they have not torpedoed our ships and do not threaten to murder our sailors and passengers."

That the Germans are not equally clear-sighted—that they are constantly expressing in evident sincerity both resentment and astonishment that all the neutrals endure England's interference with their sea commerce with an approach to calmness, while against Germany's they protest bitterly and fiercely—that is not without an explanation. It lies in the fact that the Germans, rather more than other people, perhaps, but not very much more, can more easily appreciate the justification of means by ends when the ends are their own and not those of somebody else.

That is what enables them, without compunction, to sink a Lusitania or to send out submarine commanders instructed to sink on sight all ships bound to or from England, though they are filled with horror by a "Baralong incident," real or imagined, and find a culmination of inhumanity in a blockade that makes German wives and children go hungry. Estimating their own importance as they do, it is not remarkable that they expect others to form the same judgment of it and to feel that injury of German interests is an atrocity with which nothing done to advance those interests is comparable in heinousness.

None of us can deny the peculiar wickedness of goring our ox. He is a semi-sacred beast, and only blind stupidity fails to understand why we are shocked as well as enraged when wounds are inflicted on him. That is German, but it is also human.

Not Really a Cause of Action. One of our correspondents declares that in twenty years of legal practice all except four of the suits for breach of promise to marry that have come to his notice were actions brought by blackmailers. Another correspondent, also a lawyer, writes that the recognition of breach of promise as a cause of action in any circumstances is due to the survival from old common law of a view of "engagements" which civilization should have abandoned long ago.

These are rather startling statements, but there is no doubt that the very thought of bringing a suit of this kind would never enter the thoughts of a woman possessing any delicacy of mind or sentiment, and, while it may be questionable that only in a few exceptional cases are such suits brought by others than blackmailers, certainly blackmail is very often their origin.

As a matter of fact, explicit promises to marry must be rare in these days, and where there is no contract in anything like set terms there cannot be the violation of one in any such sense as really to justify the adjudication of money damages. Why anybody, man or woman, should want to hold anybody else to such an agreement or understanding against his or her will is pretty nearly beyond the comprehension of decent people, and, whatever suffering fickleness may inflict, money does not cure or assuage it.

Mrs. Catt on the Nebraska Vote.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A letter from Mr. Grant G. Martin is quoted in your issue of Jan. 28 as refuting my statement that the Attorney General of Nebraska in 1914 had said that the "suffrage amendment was counted out there." Mr. Martin, in his letter, says:

> I was the Attorney General at the time the amendment was voted upon. I do not remember that the count on the amendment was ever assailed in my presence.

Mr. Martin was, it seems, the retiring Attorney General in 1914. Mr. Willis E. Reed was the incoming Attorney General, and it is on Mr. Reed's statements that I based my statement.

In speaking of errors in the count Mr. Reed says:

> They arose in election contests over local office and did not relate to the count of the vote on amendments. But while men were looking at the vote on contests of candidates there was nothing to prevent those so engaged from keeping their eyes open and seeing other things. I have been told that in some such contests parties took time to look over the ballots and make an estimate of the vote for and against amendments, and that gross errors in the count on amendments were noticed.
>
> When the Legislature convened following the election in 1914, I took the office of Attorney General, and it came to my knowledge that some one planned to introduce a bill in the Legislature calling for a recount, but such a bill was not offered, nor passed, because the different interests feared a recount would hurt them. The fellows who did not want the taxation amendment adopted feared it might open the way to count that in. The fellows opposed to woman suffrage feared suffrage might carry by a recount, and so no recount was asked for.

I believe that it must be fairly evident, even to an anti-suffragist, that I am correct in quoting the Attorney General of Nebraska, in 1914, as having challenged the count on the suffrage amendment in Nebraska.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT,
President National American Woman Suffrage Association.
New York, Jan. 30, 1917.

Sunk Without Warning.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose a letter I had recently from a steamship engineer written at Aden on Dec. 22 last.

J. O. L.
New York, Jan. 31, 1917.

[Inclosure.]

You mention in one of your letters that, "thanks to Mr. Wilson, the Huns are not sinking you on sight." Well, I am sorry to say they make not the slightest difference, as I am shipmate with five who have been in ships torpedoed, and one since your letter was written, and the first indication was a terrible explosion. After about ten minutes elapses up comes the submarine, asking name of ship, &c., and sheers off, leaving the crews in small boats. Our chief engineer was in the last but one of our ships torpedoed in the Mediterranean, and it is a proper tale of adventure to hear how they got back to Scotland. They sailed right up on the beach of Tunis, and after crossing parts of a desert in caravan and on donkeys' backs they eventually reached the town of Tunis. The French authorities sent them home, and, all together, it was twelve days crowded with adventure.

It is a very trying time for all of us from the time we leave. This ship, by the way, was chased by a submarine and had several shots fired at her. We replied briskly, and she thought it must be a hard nut to crack, as she cleared off. The owners gave all hands a handsome check.

Texas Interested in Belgium.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Will you kindly publish the subjoined communication from Texas, because it should be helpful to the people of Belgium and also aid in spreading a more just understanding of the sentiment in the middle of this country?

PAUL DANA.
New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

Dear Sir: Kindly send me a few copies of the pamphlet entitled "The Enslavement of Belgians," being a protest by a mass meeting held at Carnegie Hall, your city, Dec. 15, 1916, for distribution in this vicinity. I would like to have them as promptly as possible, as I expect to leave Waco for an extended trip, and would be glad to take them with me. I will certainly see that they are placed where they will do the most good.

We of Texas have been keeping up with European situations and feel exactly as your Chairman, the Rev. Mr. Manning, feels about this whole matter in his opening address.

Texas at this time is doing her utmost to raise her mite in accordance with the call of The Literary Digest for the support of those in Belgium who are suffering for the necessaries of life, and the people seem to be willing to respond manfully when the time comes, the plans for raising which are now in operation.

J. W. WEAVER.
Waco, Texas, Jan. 28, 1917.

OUR COURSE WITH GERMANY

Opinion on the Action to be Taken to Meet the Sea Danger.

Princeton, Feb. 1, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Washington stirred and awaiting news from Berlin!" To be stirred repeatedly and yet do nothing may degenerate into a species of emotional dissipation. And if a whole nation is encouraged to follow suit the emotion will become less deep with each frequent repetition.

In the early days of the war, when we read that Washington was stirred by some German atrocity, our hope ran high, for it never entered into our thought that our beloved country would be led to anything but a stand for right and freedom. But now we have learned that when Washington is stirred, the ripple will be temporary and that an abominable and soul-destroying neutrality will be advised once again. Neutrality, in the case of right and wrong an underminer of conscience and all true moral effort, has done its work all through our great country, for neutrality in the face of the throes of humanity and civilization simply means selfishness, callousness, a lulling of high ideals, a failure to rise to a noble height by espousing the cause of the Allies. We have lost and are still losing, as the precious days speed by, a glorious opportunity to strike a blow for democracy and suffering mankind, and to grow strong in so doing. As matters now stand only those Americans who are making some self-sacrifice (of time and strength and money) for the war sufferers are living in moral rectitude. One feels like calling upon the shade of Lincoln to stalk through the length and breadth of our land to rouse us from our apathy, and bid us join the armies of freedom "that these dead shall not have died in vain."

The now hackneyed objection that we possess no army is cowardly. Do we fear Germany? Is America really incapable of facing the consequences of sending the German Ambassador where he came from? Is America afraid to undertake the task which Great Britain shouldered on a few hours' notice in the first calamitous days of August, 1914? Is our once glorious country unable to make the sacrifice as of yore? Apparently. She is taught to believe in peace at any price, lulled to sleep morally by the narcotic suggestion that "we have not known the causes of this war." The complications throughout our country, we all admit, are terrible, even menacing, and not the least so in Congress itself, but a country never yet continued great if afraid to do right. Would that our high-minded President might lead us toward the dawning day rather than be content to voice the sentiment of the more selfish and less intelligent of our people. Would that the United States of America might grow strong in every fibre of her being, by declaring herself on the side of liberty instead of "Washington stirred and awaiting news from Berlin!"

BELLE WESTCOTT HARPER.

Threats and Acts.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With no disposition to make light of Germany's failure to regard either the rules of war or the rights of neutrals, I yet find no occasion for the hysteria that characterizes the editorial comments which have followed the communication from Bernstorff.

It is one thing for the Central Powers to warn neutrals off belligerent coasts which they claim are practically blockaded; it is quite another thing to instruct their ships of war to commit outrages on neutrals upon the high seas outside of the war zone.

If this Government is prepared to disregard the Teutonic blockade on the ground that it does not exist, there will be no trouble in finding a casus belli.

In the meantime it will be well if both the Administration and the public avoid confusing issues.

While Germany may be on the eve of extending her campaign of frightfulness into waters outside of the immediate war zone and in such a way as to again affect neutrals, she has not apparently done so as yet.

DANIEL CHAUNCEY BREWER.
New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

Ireland and Poland.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What more pertinent comment is needed on the anxiety expressed by Germany for the liberation of Ireland than the following facts: By the later Land acts (notably that of 1903) England pledged and advanced millions of pounds to enable the Irish tenants to purchase and own their farms. In 1908 Prussia passed a law to enable her to expropriate her Polish subjects. This was successfully executed during the following year and more stringently still in 1912. Prussian Poles were even interdicted from building houses on their own lands. Meanwhile the British Government was building model cottages for the Irish peasants.

CHARLES H. HAWES,
Assistant Professor of Anthropology.
Hanover, N. H., Feb. 1, 1917.

The Majority's Wishes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Every true American citizen stands back of President Wilson during a crisis like this, in whatever course he takes, but I believe with all my heart that the majority of us prefer a course of action that will restore our name among nations as a land of freedom and righteousness, and will set us forth as a people who are not afraid to stand for the right no matter what that position may cost. It is time for some one to get up and say in the words of our patriotic forefathers: "Give us liberty or give us death."

W. F. MESSENGER.
Hancock, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1917.

The Capital.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The question for all Americans to decide now and once for all is whether they will be governed from Berlin or Washington. It ought not to take twenty-four hours to decide that question.

New York, Feb. 1, 1917. F. W.

FLAX.

Flax I bring to your hand, old Mother,
  Hide it yonder inside o' your shawl.
Flax to spin life's thread for another,
  One my heart holds dearer than all.

Flax I bring for a thread of gladness,
  Pulled one day in the light of noon.
Flax I bring for a thread of madness,
  Pulled one night 'neath a sickle moon.

Flax for a thread of heart's desire,
  This I sought where the white mists lay,
This I sought by the marsh-light's fire,
  This I found at the break of day.

Precious flax I leave to your keeping—
  Guard it, old Mother, whatever befall.
Precious flax I'm a long time reaping,
  Pulled for one I love better than all!

ANNE W. YOUNG.

ELECTRIC DRIVE FOR WARSHIPS CONDEMNED.

Increase of Cost, Additional Weight of Over 1,000 Tons, and Other Disadvantages Pointed Out.

By SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER,
President of the Crocker-Wheeler Company.

Ampere, N. J., Jan. 30, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Today's newspapers report that a bill prepared by the House Naval Committee at the request of the Secretary of the Navy increases the amount he can spend on each of the four proposed battle cruisers from $16,500,000 to $19,000,000, or an addition of $10,000,000 for the lot over the original appropriation. Of this amount at least $5,200,000, and perhaps as much as $8,000,000, is the extra cost in these vessels of the "electric drive" in place of the ordinary geared drive now in almost universal use in high-powered turbine ships.

These ships are each of 180,000 horse power, more powerful than the largest ships ever built in any country. The electric drive scheme means that instead of connecting the turbines or engines to the propellers by gears—the ordinary means—an extraordinarily large electrical generating plant is to be added, larger for each ship than would be sufficient to run all of the transportation lines in New York City, overhead, surface, and underground, and an exceedingly large electric motor plant capable of absorbing all of this electricity is also to be added, with all the accompanying connecting cables and switches. This adds over one thousand tons to the weight of each ship, sinking it deeper in the water and causing it to lose speed, costing at least $1,300,000 extra for each ship and occupying so much of the boiler room that one-half of the boilers have to be removed to an upper deck. This unusual arrangement of the boilers necessitates the use of seven smokestacks, placed in three rows, and will considerably increase the visible target.

The Secretary has already ordered electric drive in seven of the new battleships now building, none of which has yet been tried out. The total cost of the eleven capital ships with their equipment will be in the neighborhood of $200,000,000, and the public will be amazed to learn that the department is making this wholly new and untried experiment against the strenuous protest of many eminent engineers, who like myself, are led by patriotic motives to try to save the country from a colossal blunder, and who have no financial interest in the subject, and against the protest of all the shipbuilders who have bid on the work.

The Navy Department has had no experience with electrically driven ships except in the small collier Jupiter, of about 6,500 horse power, and it naturally has no electrical engineers experienced in electrical plants of the largest size, such as these, to advise it upon a design of this size and novelty, especially against the judgment of technical men at the head of the largest turbo-electric installations and the largest engineering enterprises in the United States, and against the judgment of all the shipbuilders. These engineers, whose authority would command the serious attention of private interests, however large, about to adopt a similar experiment, have protested that the electric drive is not only costly but presents features that seriously impair the fighting power of the ships. The huge dynamos and motors, the bulky water rheostats, the mass of cable connections and switchboards for handling enormous currents of electricity, are at the same time delicate and can be put out of order by a splinter from a shell, short-circuited, and in a hundred other ways.

The design for geared drive submitted by one of the shipbuilders who has made careful calculations shows that the electric installation adds more than one thousand tons weight to the ship's machinery. This one thousand tons could be used either in increasing the gun power, the thickness of armor, which is now very light, or the fuel capacity.

Another of the worst features entailed by the electric drive is that its bulky additional machinery crowds one-half of the boilers out from below the protective deck. These boilers are thus raised up, contrary to all precedent in naval architecture, above the protective deck and exposed to gun fire. The department claims that with these boilers put out of action the ship would still make thirty knots an hour instead of thirty-five. But why sacrifice gun power and armor for a new untried driving system and then run the risk of losing part of the speed for lack of protection to its boilers as soon as the vessel goes into action?

The department seems to feel that it is stealing a march on foreign navies in this matter. But the foreign navies have considered electric drive for these cruisers, and engineering opinion in England as well as in this country has condemned it. In a recent number of The London Engineer, this statement is found in relation to the electric drive feature of our battle cruisers:

> It is difficult to appreciate the motives which have led the Navy Department to insist on so many new and untried features in a type of warship in which perhaps more than in any other a high sustained speed and technical qualities are the prime desiderata. An internal arrangement which leaves half the boilers with practically no protection against shell fire would scarcely commend itself to those who have to take the ship into action.

But the practice of foreign nations speaks even louder than engineering articles. The wonderful extension of geared turbines in both the merchant and naval marine in foreign countries, the use of geared turbines on British battleships having 75,000 horse power, in comparison with which our new battleships of 32,000 horse power appear very insignificant, and the use of geared turbines on the new large battle cruisers of the British service having nearly as much power as is proposed in our ships are evidence that the greatest naval authority of the world does not favor the experiment. The distinguished engineers who have written the Navy Department have only asked that the department take the advice on this subject of the best impartial and expert opinion to be had. They are not asking that the decision be taken away from the Secretary of the Navy, but simply that he make an investigation. Some of these engineers have expressed the opinion that the electric drive makes these eleven capital ships distinctly inferior. It will be a national mortification at the end of four or five years, when all these ships have passed into the service, to find that this is true and due in large part to the fact that a civilian wholly unacquainted with the technical questions involved had first impressed his views upon his own department and then rested on the department opinion thus created to sustain his decision. For it is known that when the new battleships were designed the Bureau of Steam Engineering recommended the acceptance for these battleships of the bids with the geared drive, but the Secretary disregarded the recommendation.

In order to secure this unusual construction the department is obliged to accept a three-party contract, one party making the hull for the Government, and the other party making the electrical machinery for the Government. There is, therefore, no guarantee to the Government for the ship as a whole.

When the ships are completed defects will undoubtedly be found and there will be uncertainty as to whether some of these defects are not the fault in part of each contractor. It will thus be impossible to fix the responsibility and to obtain a remedy.

The reasons assigned by Admiral Griffin for insisting on the electric drive raise questions of fact as to which the exact truth can be ascertained, but his letter of Jan. 5 to the House Naval Committee shows that the department has not properly informed itself on these questions. Among the points on which the department is in the dark are the comparative cost and weight of the two equipments, their relative flexibility and reversibility, and what is the present practice of foreign nations, particularly the British Government, in the new battleships and cruisers now in service and soon to be put in service.

The Secretary has created a Naval Consulting Board composed of distinguished engineers to advise him on matters of importance relating to his department. He has been asked to refer the matter to this board for its investigation and advice, but has so far refused, although several members of the board have written to him suggesting it. There seems to be no remedy except in Congress or the President, unless the Secretary shall be finally persuaded by the strong representations of such engineers as are willing and will take the trouble to express themselves and of such newspapers as without regard to party connections seriously concern themselves with the actions of the several departments of our Government.

Before the public became aware of the situation the House Committee on Naval Affairs had practically passed on the question on the ex-parte statements of the department officials; but the matter has yet to come before the Senate in the consideration of a naval appropriation bill which will soon be brought before its Naval Committee. The danger is that the Naval Committee will treat this as a technical matter and one which should not be decided by the non-technical men of that committee. The answer to this is that they are called on to give an unnecessary appropriation of about $6,000,000, and that the matter has so far been decided by the untechnical man at the head of the Navy Department. But, more important still, these ships whose efficiency is thus seriously questioned will cost more than half the entire expense of the Panama Canal. They may follow the example of that precedent. Although the Government was thoroughly committed to the Nicaragua route, this did not prevent at the eleventh hour a careful review of the question by a technical board and the final adoption of the Panama route and a reversal of the previous decision. The members of this committee should feel their responsibility to the country in this matter and not permit considerations of mere courtesy to the Navy Department or ordinary legislative custom to hinder the performance of their patriotic duty in a matter of so great consequence if a prima facie case has been made against the electric drive.

SCHUYLER SKAATS WHEELER.

Adventures of a Pacifist.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have long been a member of a peace society. Last week I attended one of its meetings in New York. On coming out of the hall about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I stopped at the corner of the street, put on my glasses, and took out my purse with the intention of buying an evening paper. Thereupon a sturdy fellow who was standing near twirling up his mustache struck me, first over the head with his stick, then in the face with his fist, smashing my glasses and causing the blood to flow freely from my nose. He then took possession of my purse and thrust it in his pocket, calling loudly for the police. An officer of the law happened to be near at hand. He drew near and addressed us in polished tones, somewhat as follows:

"This distressing quarrel must stop at once. It is annoying the bystanders—me especially. I am not interested to inquire into the causes of the affray. They may be obscure. You will see that it would be troublesome. Besides, you both agree that you are fighting for the same thing, a purse. My advice is that you stop at once before either one has suffered the humiliation of defeat. You will thus, quite naturally, form a warm and lasting friendship cemented in mutual confidence and esteem."

These lofty sentiments were greeted with hearty approbation by the bystanders, among whom I saw several of my associates in the peace society. These latter took no pains to conceal their chagrin at finding one of their associates brawling on the street. I was somewhat humiliated myself. And so, while my antagonist drove off in a taxicab, I made my way on foot to my hotel, where I secured a small loan, and so came home. My present purpose is to resign from the peace society and join some group of people interested in justice.

S. HUGHES.
Newport, R. I., Jan. 29, 1917.

A Brave Struggle.

Out of an old pair of her brother-in-law's trousers Mrs. Tom G. laboriously fashioned a thirteen-year-old sized pair for young Tommy G. Mrs. G. is short on money but long on ideas. It was not until her brother-in-law died and her strength proved inadequate to carry out her ambitious plans for her fatherless boys that a friend told the Charity Organization Society of the pitiful condition of the mother and children. The home, in the basement of a dingy tenement, showed evidences of real want, but nevertheless there was an atmosphere of cheeriness that the lack of money had somehow failed to destroy. Boxes and cans were full of bright flowers and the floors were spotless in spite of three lively boys. Even the boys are always well cared for and as clean as real boys can be. Shoes, stockings, and trousers, however, seem to have formed a fatal habit of going to pieces far quicker than Mrs. G. can buy or make more. When Thomas G., the father, died he was not a legal resident of New York, so there is no chance for his wife to secure a State pension. The only way to keep the boys, who are unusual youngsters in many ways, out of institutions and in the home with their mother is to give her regular help and piece out her earnings. The society is most anxious to raise at least $300 for the year. Gifts should be sent to the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be promptly acknowledged.

The following contributions sent in response to another appeal are acknowledged with thanks: Mrs. W. H. Nickelson, $2; Mrs. George A. Crocker, $10; Anonymous, $10; E. A. S., $1; Mrs. B. Vandeputte, $1; Leo Daft, $5; Charles L. Bernheim, $2; A. E. Lehone, $3; E. D. de Leone, $2; T. B. Stephenson, $5; Mrs. W. G. Townes, $10; J. E. S., $2.50; George L. Porter, $5; Mrs. R. Rochester, $5; Mrs. Frederic W. Lincoln, $10; A Friend, 25 cents; Charles H. Schader, $10; Cash, $1; Cash, $1.

MORGAN TO DEVELOP THE ROMAN ACADEMY

For Every Dollar Given to Art School He Will Cancel Dollar of Debt Due to Him.

OTHER WEALTHY MEN TO AID

Object Is to Make the Institution One of the Finest of the Kind in the World.

The Executive Committee of the American Academy in Rome, which has its directing headquarters at 101 Park Avenue, announced yesterday that J. P. Morgan had offered to co-operate in raising a large endowment fund to make the academy one of the foremost institutions of the kind in the world, and placing it in a position to wield a powerful influence on American art and all its relations to our national life.

In the financial struggle of the first years of the academy, the late J. P. Morgan, father of Mr. Morgan, made the establishment of the institution possible by advancing money for which a mortgage was given to him. No interest has ever been paid or requested on this obligation. Now Mr. Morgan has notified the Executive Committee that for every dollar contributed to the permanent fund he would release a dollar on the mortgage.

Although full details of the new development have not been made public at this time, it was said that others actively interested in the movement included Henry Walters, Henry C. Frick, William K. Vanderbilt, the Rockefeller Foundation, Harvard University, and the President of the academy, William R. Mead.

C. Grant La Farge, the architect, who is the Secretary of the academy and who made the announcement on behalf of the Executive Committee, said a group of wealthy men and patrons of fine arts had worked out a plan to place the institution abreast of the French Academy.

Seek a National Influence.

"The details of this plan are so calculated as to make the American Academy in Rome peculiarly the possession of the entire people of America," said Mr. La Farge. "It is our intention to spread the knowledge of the academy throughout the nation. The American Academy should and will mean to the American life what the great French institution means to the French."

President Mead said: "Primarily, we hope to awaken the American public to a realization of what the academy in Rome is doing, and to help give expression to the artistic impulse astir in the nation. To many the American Academy is not even a name, and its purposes and aims are comparatively unknown. It was last year that the academy, as it now stands in aim and project, was completed. But the big central idea, namely, the establishment of a post-graduate school where painters, sculptors, architects, landscape architects, and classical students, who have already done work of promise, could blossom into fruition, had been developing since the founding of the two schools—the American School of Classical Studies and the Academy—in 1912.

"The Board of Trustees must so use the funds given it that the advantages derived shall be available to all citizens of the United States who may be qualified for entrance and residence in the Academy under the rules laid down. These rules mean, first of all, that the students at the academy do not pay for their attendance, but are holders of scholarships won in competitive examinations.

Others Taken as Students.

"They are called fellows, and at present six are appointed from America each year and maintained in residence at the academy. The new plan contemplates the appointment of eight fellows each year for three years' residence, thus keeping twenty-four always in the institution."

Henry Walters, a member of the Executive Committee, who is deeply interested in the creation of a peculiarly American school, said the whole idea of the fellowship was not to give assistance to worthy men, but to the most promising artists.

"In our competitions," said he, "we try to discover the best material in the country and then send those men to Rome, where they may achieve their highest for the elevation of American arts and letters."

In addition to the scholarships, or fellowships, the academy opens its doors to every American for daily study. The only difference is that all do not reside in the academy and receive funds from it for their support. At the request of Columbia University, a student there is to be accorded the privilege of study in the academy. Competitive examinations for fellowships will shortly take place throughout the country, including students at Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, Leland Stanford University, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The school from which the academy has developed was established in 1894. It occupies a site on the Janiculum Hill. The Spanish Academy is near by, and the Vatican and St. Peter's Church are in the vicinity. Several years ago the late Mrs. Clara Heyland, daughter of Alfred Du Pont Jessup of Philadelphia, bequeathed to the academy her estate in Rome, the Villa Aurelia, and three acres of land, valued at $200,000. This property, which is across the street from the academy, is now used for residential purposes by the staffs of the institution.

For many years France, Germany, England, Austria, and Spain have maintained national academies at Rome, supported chiefly by Government funds. In America there is no Ministry of Fine Arts, or its equivalent, so funds must be sought from private citizens. The United States Government, however, has granted the American Academy in Rome a charter, so that the Board of Trustees exists under an act of Congress. To that extent, therefore, the institution is national.

DINNERS FOR DEBUTANTES.

Misses Montgomery and Smith Entertained—Last Junior Assembly.

Entertainments yesterday included the third and last of the Winter's Junior Assemblies, held last evening at Sherry's. Many dinners preceded it, and the Reception Committee took turns in receiving the members and guests, who numbered about 300. As usual, both ballroom floors were reserved, the small ballroom being used for the seated supper.

Among the dinners was one Mrs. Henry Eglinton Montgomery gave at the Colony Club for her débutante daughter, Miss Grace Sands Montgomery. The guests included the Misses Annette Moran, Isabel Stettinius, Louise Harkness, Alice Lawrence, Mary Post, Annette Markoe, Elizabeth Schuyler Howard, Sallie Palmer, Katharine Parsons, Alice Huntington, Elsie Saltus, Jeannette Jennings, Marion Dinsmore, Ellen McCarter, Robert Du Bois, Robert Crawford, Beverley Eyre, Franklyn Lawrence, Frank Burton, W. Montague Geer, Jr., Roland Robbins, John Wells, Karl Lamb, Cleveland Coxe, Maunsell Crosby, Leon Abbott, Harry Cushing, and W. Bruce Brown.

Mrs. G. Lee Smidt of 320 Park Avenue also gave a dinner and theatre party for Miss Elise Provost Smith, the débutante daughter of Mrs. Charles Albert Smith, the guests including other débutantes of the season, and Miss Smith's fiancé, Edward A. Hurd.

BILLIE BURKE IS HOSTESS.

Receives at Exhibition of Models at Zahrah Shop for Charity.

An exhibition of new models was held yesterday afternoon at the Zahrah Shop, 1 East Forty-ninth Street, which was opened Nov. 1 for charity under the auspices of a number of society women. A feature of the exhibition was a display of artificial flowers which were recently sent over from England to be sold for the benefit of the war sufferers. They were made by the Mayfair Flower Company, which was organized some time ago by Lady Northcliffe.

Tea was served during the afternoon. Miss Billie Burke (Mrs. Florenz Ziegfeld) acted as hostess, and receiving with her were Mrs. Benjamin Guinness and Miss Constance Collier. Some of those present were Mrs. Harry Duryea, Miss Laurette Taylor, Miss Marjorie Maude, and Mrs. Helen Campbell.

WEDS LIEUT. ELLIOTT FEB. 17.

Attendants for Miss Joan Packard's Wedding in Philadelphia.

Miss Joan Packard, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Packard of this city, whose marriage to Lieutenant Richard McCall Elliott, Jr., U. S. N., is set for Feb. 17 in Philadelphia, will have two matrons of honor at her wedding, Mrs. Stansbury Brady of Baltimore, and Mrs. Fitz Hugh Green, a sister of the bridegroom. The bridesmaids are to be the Misses Suzanne Elliott, also a sister of Lieutenant Elliott; Dolly La Montagne of New York, Gabriella Tilghman, and Angela Nalle of Philadelphia, and Philena File of Princeton.

Lieutenant Elliott, who is at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., will have Lieutenant John Boeland, U. S. N., attached to the Training Station, as best man, and the ushers selected are Lieutenant Lawrence Townsend and Lieutenant Ernest Guntner, both of the Navy, and Edward Toland, Alexander Yarnall, Sidney Brock, Spencer Ervin, and C. B. C. Tilghman of Philadelphia, Francis Packard of New York, and Charles Carroll of Baltimore.

The ceremony is to be held at 12:30 o'clock in St. Mark's Church, and the Rev. James Potter Conover of East Greenwich, R. I., assisted by the rector, the Rev. Elliott White, will officiate.

Goode-de Zaldo Wedding Tuesday.

The wedding of Miss Mercedes de Zaldo, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic de Zaldo of 410 Park Avenue, to Henry Goode, formerly of Manchester, England, will take place on next Tuesday at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents. Mgr. Lavelle will perform the ceremony, which will be witnessed by the immediate relatives and a few friends.

The bride will be attended by her sister, Miss Alice de Zaldo, who will act as maid of honor, and her niece, Miss Natica de Acosta, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ricardo M. de Acosta, who will be the flower girl. Edward Bermingham is to be Mr. Goode's best man. The ceremony is to be followed by a large reception.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Spencer of South Orange, N. J., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Catharine Hart Spencer, to Dudley Mills Baker of Baltimore, Md., son of Mrs. Frank Woods Baker and the late Rev. Baker of New Haven, Conn. Mr. Baker is a graduate of Yale, class of '10.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Bean of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elinor Judd Bean, to Maxwell Rolston Marston, son of Mrs. John B. Marston of Cranford, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Harby Plough of 322 West 100th Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Natalie Katherine Plough, to Adriel Harris, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Harris of this city.

Today's Social Events.

The wedding of Miss Gabrielle Warren, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Warren, and Reginald B. Rives will take place this afternoon in St. Thomas's Church, and will be followed by a reception at 5:30 at the Ritz-Carlton.

Mrs. Richard T. Wainwright will introduce her débutante daughter, Miss Alice Crawford Wainwright, at a tea dance at the Cosmopolitan Club, and Mrs. Frederick Billings will give a tea at 494 Park Avenue. Mrs. John R. Drexel will give a musicale this afternoon, and so will Mrs. Frank Northrop at 6 East Forty-fifth Street.

A sale for the benefit of the Masters Day Nursery and Dobbs Ferry will be held at the Plaza this afternoon. There will be moving pictures, and Mrs. A. Gordon Murray will have charge of the tea room.

This evening Mrs. Daniel J. Leary will entertain with a dance at Sherry's for Miss Beth Leary, and Mrs. I. N. Seligman will give a dance at the Ritz-Carlton.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges the receipt of $2 from "C. M. H." to be applied for the relief of Mrs. B.

"Resumption of Ruthless U-Boat War Unless Peace Comes Soon"

So Said Herbert Bayard Swope in His Astoundingly Prophetic Book, Entitled,

INSIDE THE GERMAN EMPIRE

IN THE THIRD YEAR OF THE WAR.

With a Foreword by James W. Gerard,

American Ambassador to Germany.

It is a book which this newspaper has said to be "invaluable." It throws a flood of light upon the situation in Germany today, and America's relations with the Teutonic Allies. It is the result not of hearsay, but of the author's own investigations, for which he enjoyed unusual opportunities of seeing and hearing what was significant. His account is up-to-date, authoritative, interpretative, and brilliantly done.

The following are a few of the subjects treated, indicating the scope and nature of the book: The Menace of the U-Boat; What a Diplomatic Break Would Mean; The Neutrals and How America Makes Them Possible; President Wilson's Submarine Policy; America Through German Eyes, etc., etc.

Octavo, 16 Illustrations. $2.00.
Get it from your bookseller today.

Published by THE CENTURY CO., New York City.

MRS. YAWGER HEADS CLUB FEDERATION

Defeats Two Opponents After Campaign Manager Waves Rabbit's Foot at Polls.

MEDAL FOR MRS. PAGET

Heroine of Serbian Invasion Will Get Trophy for Her Exploit in Fever-Ridden Country.

Mrs. John Francis Yawger, at the biennial election of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, won an exciting fight for President at the federation's forty-second convention in the Hotel Astor yesterday. There were three tickets in the field. Mrs. Yawger won 277 out of the 677 votes cast; Mrs. Harry Hastings, who for the first time in the history of a Presidential campaign in the federation had come out with a platform and opened campaign headquarters, came second, with 225 votes, and Mrs. Olive Stott Gabriel, a lawyer polled 146 votes. Twenty-nine votes were void.

The election was notably quiet yesterday. No electioneering was allowed within 100 yards of the polls. The voting was done quietly. It was 8 o'clock last night when the last vote was counted, and the announcement of the winning ticket was the opening feature of the evening session of the convention, which was an all-day affair.

Miss Florence Guernsey, who was Mrs. Yawger's stanchest supporter, took the credit to herself for the latter's election. Going to the polls Miss Guernsey took with her ballot a four-leaf clover—a treasured souvenir—in a little glass case, a rabbit's foot, and her own birthstone in the form of a topaz heart. After casting her ballot she waved the lucky omens in the air that they might have an effect upon other voters. As there was nothing opposing four-leaf clovers and rabbits' feet in the election rules of the federation, Miss Guernsey was not challenged, and her candidate was elected.

Mrs. Thomas J. Vivian, who was the candidate for first Vice President on both Mrs. Yawger's and Mrs. Gabriel's tickets, carried that office with 334 votes; other winners were: Second Vice President, Mrs. Simon Baruch, 297 votes; Third Vice President, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, 293; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Mary M. Lily, 347; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Franck E. Bradney, 355; Treasurer, Mrs. Errol Edward Hart, 298; Historian, Mrs. William B Smith, 356.

Members of the Board of Elections were Mrs. Susie E. Wood, Chairman, Manhattan; Mrs. Anne E. Edsall, Brooklyn; Mrs. Nattie T. Beerbower, Bronx; Mrs. Caroline E. Hancock, Queens, and Mrs. Harriet W. Fisher, Richmond.

One of the events of the convention was the presentation of a peace flag by Mrs. Elmer Ellsworth Black. The flag was not received with enthusiastic demonstrations. Dr. William A. Howe, State Medical Inspector of Schools, who was one of the speakers, commented upon this, saying he was glad the women did not stand too strongly for peace.

"No one," he said, "has a right to challenge the right of citizenship and the patriotism of the people of this country."

In the course of his remarks he told the women that the use of stimulants in the form of alcohol was decreasing in this country, but the use of coffee was increasing. He also commented upon the large number of artificial complexions worn by women.

The design for the medal of honor which the City Federation of Women's Clubs is to present each year to some woman who has performed an act of heroism was shown. The prize of $50 for the design was awarded to Charles G. Finney Wilcox of New York. The first medal is to go to Mrs. Ralph Paget, granddaughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens of this city, who, in the early days of the war, opened a hospital in Serbia and at the time of the invasion remained in it when soldiers and citizens fled.

MISS WATTS ENGAGED.

Daughter of Consul General at Brussels to Wed Theodosius F. Stevens.

Mr. and Mrs. Ethelbert Watts of Philadelphia announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Frances Watts, to Theodosius Fowler Stevens of New York. Miss Watts belongs to the old Assembly set in Philadelphia and is related to the Brocks, Biddles, and Sinklers. She was presented at the Belgian Court in the Winter of 1912-13, her father being American Consul General at Brussels, and the next season made her début in the Quaker City. Her grandfather, the late Henry M. Watts, was at one time American Minister to Austria. Her father for several years has been in the diplomatic service. The Emperor of Japan conferred upon him the Order of the Rising Sun, third class, and the Khedive of Egypt gave him the decoration of the Order of Osmaniek. He arrived here a short time ago on sick leave.

Mr. Stevens is a son of the late Francis B. Stevens, who at the time of his death was the head of the Stevens family of Castle Point, Hoboken. He is also a great-nephew of Edwin A. Stevens, who founded the Stevens Institute of Technology, and his sister, Elsie Stevens, married her cousin, Richard Stevens. Mr. Stevens is the chief counsel for the Bronx Parkway Commission, and has for several years lived in this city and practiced law here.

The wedding will take place early in the Spring, but will be a quiet one owing to the death some months ago of Mr. Stevens's mother.

Miss Marvin to Wed Chas. Butler.

The engagement of Miss Lee Van Nostrand Marvin, daughter of the late Dr. George Howard Marvin and Mrs. Marvin, to Charles Butler, an architect of this city, has been announced.

Their wedding is to take place on Saturday, Feb. 10, at the residence of the bride, 133 East Thirty-ninth Street.

Later Mr. Butler and his bride will sail for Paris, to complete the hospital planning work for the French Army, on which Mr. Butler has been engaged for the last year, as a member of the American Relief Clearing House.

To Tell of France in the War.

Mme. André Puget and M. Jules Bois, who have been lecturing here in behalf of the French relief work, will speak this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the meeting of Le Lyceum Société des Femmes de France à New York, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. M. Bois came here some time ago as the representative of the Comédie Française of Paris. Mme. Puget is the widow of the French author who was killed a short time ago while fighting with the French Army at the Belgian front.

Lionel Pape Not Killed in War.

Information has reached THE TIMES that a notice of the death in battle of Lionel Pape, an English actor, printed in Tuesday's edition, must have been in error, since friends of Mr. Pape are in receipt of a letter dated Jan. 16 in which he said he was on leave in London and would not return to the front until Sunday. The information on which the notice of the actor's death was based was received from a reliable source, and THE TIMES had no reason to doubt its authenticity.

Booked to Sail on the St. Louis.

Some of those booked to sail today for Liverpool on the American liner St. Louis are:

Baron and Baroness Akerhelm, C. A. Montague Barlow, M. P.; H. G. Barrie, H. I. Beaver, W. T. H. Boyd, Lady Burbidge, E. W. Brown, Miss A. H. Cole, George R. Cowell, Mrs. E. Craig, G. Davis, C. A. De Witt, Miss Jean Dingwall, A. C. Dodge, Mrs. L. F. Donohue, Mrs. W. H. Godden, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hay, William A. Hazard, Mrs. R. H. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert, A. A. Holland, Stanley Holme, Miss Clara B. Hyde, Alfred D. Ironside, George Jackman, Miss Marguerite Johnston, Arthur Jones, N. H. Kennedy, W. C. Lyons, Miss Helen Mack, W. Marston, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Morkill, G. J. Nagle, A. G. Northcott, W. A. Notman, J. B. Ormond, John T. Philips, Mrs. F. W. Pinkerton, Gordon L. Rand, E. A. Robinson, the Rev. F. D. Sargent, Henry Sewell, Nathaniel Snow, John D. Taylor, Miss Mary E. Travers.

EATON S. DRONE DEAD.

He Was Editor of The New York Herald for 24 Years—Dies at 75.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Feb. 2.—Eaton Sylvester Drone, formerly for twenty-four years editor of The New York Herald, died at his home here today after a short illness, in his seventy-sixth year.

Mr. Drone became ill here three weeks ago in his apartments at the Hotel St. Denis. Physicians wished him to remain here, but he decided to return home and arrived in Zanesville on Thursday, shortly after which pneumonia set in.

He was born in Zanesville and worked his way through the Harvard University Law School, from which he was graduated in 1866. Three years later Mr. Drone received the degree of M. A., from Harvard. During the same year, 1869, he came to this city and was admitted to the bar. Previous to this Mr. Drone had written several magazine articles on legal subjects and within a few years he became known as an authority on copyright. His reputation was enhanced by the publication of his book "Law of Property in Intellectual Productions, Embracing Copyright and Playright," and he contributed the early articles on these subjects to the Encyclopædia Britannica.

In his legal work Mr. Drone became associated with George Ticknor Curtis, nationally known as an authority on constitutional law, and their work became regarded as of the highest class. In 1880 Mr. Drone began writing legal articles for The Herald, and from this, in 1893, he became editor of that newspaper. In 1895 The Herald sent him to Madrid on a special mission to inquire into the relations between this country and Spain in regard to the Cuban question.

In 1905 he suffered a nervous breakdown and retired from active work. Mr. Drone was said to have compiled one of the most complete collections of waltz music in the world. In addition, of late years he had collected phonograph records, and at the time of his death had more than 5,000, probably the largest private collection in this country. He often gave public concerts with these in Zanesville, usually for charity.

Mr. Drone was the last of his family and is survived only by his wife.

Wm. A. Warnock Dies in Florida.

William A. Warnock, President of the Jamaica Savings Bank and a Director in many other financial institutions, died at his Winter home in New Smyrna, Fla., on Thursday at the age of 66 years. Mr. Warnock never fully recovered from injuries he received in an automobile accident in Jamaica more than two years ago. He was born in Flushing, L. I., the son of Hugh Warnock and Mrs. Martha Seaman. His parents died when he was a boy and he was reared in the family of Colonel Aaron A. Degrauw, whose wife was Mr. Warnock's aunt. When Mrs. Degrauw died about ten years ago Mr. Warnock received the bulk of her estate, estimated at $3,000,000.

Mr. Warnock was educated at the Union Hall Academy and became one of the Trustees of the Jamaica Savings Bank in 1886. He was for two years President of the Board of Trustees of Jamaica Village, and was a member of the Jamaica Village Society. He is survived by his wife and three children, Mrs. Anna W. Morrell, Aaron A. Degrauw Warnock, and Mrs. Lenora B. Gibbs.

Henry S. Hyde.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 2.—Henry S. Hyde, aged 79, for many years a Director and Vice President of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, died in his home here early this morning. He was an organizer of the Springfield Telephone Company in 1879 and Treasurer of the Wason Manufacturing Company since 1862.

James F. Connolly.

James F. Connolly, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home in Kearny, N. J., for the last twenty-five years and Collector of Internal Revenue in Newark during the Cleveland administration, died yesterday at his home in Newark in his seventieth year. He had been a great friend of the veterans, and 500 of them wept when his death was announced.

Obituary Notes.

THOMAS F. TRAVERS, Sr., who fought throughout the civil war as a member of the Seventeenth New York Infantry, died on Thursday at his home, 55 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-third year. He was Commander of the Dakin Post, G. A. R., for nineteen years.

WILLIAM F. DALEY, general manager of the New York Bill Posting Company, died at his home, 343 East Seventeenth Street, Flatbush, on Thursday. He was 61 years old and left a widow and a daughter, Dorothy Daley, a teacher in Public School 160.

EDWARD ALFRED SMYRK, 59 years old, employed as Spanish interpreter at one of the largest hotels in Manhattan, died from heart disease on Thursday at his home, 94 Seventh Avenue, South Brooklyn. He was born in Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Mrs. HELEN CLIFT ABEEL, wife of Captian Edward Abeel, formerly for thirty years an Inspector for the New York Dock Department, died on Thursday at her home, 1,006 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, in her eighty-eighth year. Besides her husband she left four daughters.

Mrs. JANE McGRANE, 86 years old, widow of William McGrane and one of the first members of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, died at her home, 533 Madison Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday.

HOWARD HENDRICKSON, a member of Babylon Lodge, No. 793, F. and A. M., and the Elks, died at his home in Babylon, L. I., on Thursday in his fortieth year. He left a widow and four children.

WILLIAM THOMAS BINGHAM, for many years with the dry goods house of Lawrence & Co., died from pneumonia on Wednesday at his home, 876 Adelphi Street, Brooklyn, aged 64 years. Mr. Bingham was born in Williston, Vt., the son of the late Rev. Luther G. and Julia Davis Bingham. He was a member of the New England Society, the Vermont Society, and the Arkwright Club.

Mrs. JANE L. HEADLEY, 74 years old, widow of Dorrance B. Headley, a contractor of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., died on Thursday at her residence, 53 Herkimer Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. JANE KILNER, widow of James Kilner, a retired textile manufacturer of Paterson, N. J., died on Thursday at the home of her daughter, 809 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn, in her eighty-third year. For several years she lived in England, where her husband was the British representative of the Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company.

JOHN A. HUNT, clerk of the Mount Vernon Fire Department, died yesterday at his home there, in his sixty-fifth year.

Mrs. MARY HUNT, wife of Walter Hunt and a resident of Montclair, N. J., for twenty years, died on Thursday night at her home there, in her fifty-eighth year.

VINCENT A. RYAN, a real estate broker, died on Thursday night at his home in Glen Ridge, N. J., in his forty-sixth year.

Mrs. HARRIET IRENE SPALDING, mother of the late A. G. Spalding, founder of the firm of A. G. Spalding & Brothers, died yesterday in East Orange, N. J., in her ninety-seventh year.

STEPHEN WAGNER, a retired policeman and recently owner of a grocery store, died yesterday at his home in Phillipsburg, N. J., in his eighty-sixth year.

JOHN SWARTSWELDER, a retired truckman and a lifelong resident of Newton, N. J., died on Thursday at his home there, in his seventy-second year.

J. HARRY COEYMAN, formerly connected with the accounting department of the Erie Railroad, died on Thursday night at his home in Belleville, N. J., in his forty-fifth year.

Mrs. LAVINIA RIBBLE, widow of Dr. J. S. P. Ribble, died yesterday at her home in North Plainfield, N. J., in her eighty-eighth year.

CYRUS CANFIELD BEACH, a veteran of the civil war, died on Thursday night in his home at West Caldwell, N. J., from heart disease. He was in his seventy-fourth year.

EDMUND PUTNAM EDWARDS, a descendant of General Israel Putnam of the Revolutionary Army, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth, N. J., in his eighty-seventh year.

CHARLES HUTCHINS HAPGOOD, father of Norman Hapgood, author and publicist, died yesterday in Washington, D. C.

CHARLES COUGHTRY of Grand View, N. Y., died on Wednesday at Morehead City, N. C., while on a cruise in his yacht, Zalonia II. He was for many years connected with the general cashier's department of the American Express Company and retired in 1915.

PETER O'BRIEN, a baseball player, formerly with major league teams, died on Wednesday night in Jersey City.

CHARLES F. ADAMS, head of C. F. Adams & Co., commission merchants, died on Wednesday at his home, 538 Third Street, Brooklyn, in his fifty-third year.

GEORGE HAFER, a retired capitalist, died on Wednesday night at his home in Cincinnati, Ohio, in his eighty-third year, leaving his wife and four children.

FREDERICK SPENCER, an actor under the management of Charles Frohman for many years, died on Thursday at his home in Unionville, N. J., in his fifty-first year.

FRANCIS EUGENE EGGLESTON, for many years in the brokerage business here, died at his home in Hannibal, Mo.

MANY BURIED IN FIRE RUINS.

Seven Bodies Recovered from Chicago Tenement—27 Missing.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—More than a hundred men worked tonight over the smouldering, ice-covered ruins of a tenement house wrecked by an explosion and fire at an early hour this morning. The tenement, located in the heart of the West Side Ghetto district, contained sleeping men, women, and children variously estimated at between eighty and ninety.

Of the number tossed in all directions and buried beneath the debris by the force of the explosion these results had been established tonight: Known dead, 7; injured, 21; missing, 27, rescued, (uninjured,) 22.

Twenty-four hours more at least, according to Fire Marshal O'Connor, would be necessary to clear away the mass of débris and ice in order fully to determine whether there are others in the ruins. It is believed there are about twelve others buried in the ruins.

Advertising Club Dines.

The annual dinner of the Representatives Club, composed of persons connected with the advertising departments of the New York magazines, took place last night at the Biltmore. The speakers were Will Irwin, war correspondent; Franklin Matthews, Associate Professor of Journalism, Columbia University; Edward J. Wheeler, editor of Current Opinion; William M. Reedy, editor of Reedy's Mirror; Porter Emerson Brown, Robert C. Wildhack, Harris Dickson, and Thomas A. Wise.

Mrs. Isidor Wormser.

Mrs. Carrie Wormser, widow of Isidor Wormser, banker and formerly head of the old firm of I. & F. Wormser, died yesterday at her home, 836 Fifth Avenue, in her seventy-sixth year. She was born in Albany, and for many years was active in charities here. Mrs. Wormser is survived by one daughter, Mrs. Julia W. Seligman.

Bishop Walters of Zion Church.

The Rev. Alexander Walters, Bishop of the New York and New England Dioceses of the American Methodist Episcopal Zion Church for the last twenty-five years, died last night at his home, 208 West 134th Street, in his fifty-ninth year. He was born in Bardstown, Ky., and was long active as a worker for the betterment of his race.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

PITTMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. Ernest W. Pittman of 169 Maple St., Springfield, Mass., are being congratulated on the birth of a daughter, Estelle, on Feb. 1. Mrs. Pittman was Miss Estelle Romeyn.

Engaged.

FRANK—STRENG.—Mrs. Louis Streng of Atlantic City announces the engagement of her daughter Ella to Milton S. Frank of New York.

Married.

DAVID—BLUM.—On Friday, at 120 West 79th St., Helen Margaret Blum, daughter of Virginia and the late Hyman Blum, to Andres David of New York.

HELLER—NEWMAN.—Jan. 28, Sadie Newman to Jacob Heller.

ISAACS—CASPER.—Jan. 28, Jessie Casper to Louis H. Isaacs.

STAUB—GOLDBERG.—Jan. 30, Fay Goldberg to Abraham J. Staub.

Died.

ABEEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Helen Clift, wife of Captain Edward Abeel, in her 88th year. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,006 Bergen St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Syracuse papers please copy.

ADAIR.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, Captain John C., beloved husband of Rebecca Stewart Adair, in his 69th year. Services at his late residence, 383 Bedford Av., Richmond Hill, Sunday, Feb. 4, 4 P. M. Interment Greenwood, private.

BAKER.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Frank C., in his 53d year. Funeral services will be held at his late residence, 1,219 Cedar Av., Richmond Hill, on Sunday at 8:30 P. M. Interment Maple Grove Cemetery.

BAYLIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Antoinette, widow of the late Timothy Carl Baylis, in her 78th year. Funeral services at the residence of her son, George H. Baylis, 475A Lexington Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, 3d inst., at 8 P. M. Interment at Farmingdale, L. I., Sunday A. M.

BINGHAM.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, after a brief illness, William T. Bingham. Funeral on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 876 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Interment at Albany, N. Y.

BOELL.—On Feb. 1, Elizabeth D., wife of the late Frederick W. Boell. Funeral services at her late residence, 693 Church St., Richmond Hill, on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 8:30 P. M. Interment private.

BOLDT.—On Feb. 2d, Edith Henrietta, beloved wife of Michael A. Boldt and daughter of the late Charles W. and Henrietta Tyson, at her late residence, 226 West 49th St. Funeral services Sunday, Feb. 4th, at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

BORST.—Feb. 2, 1917, Sarah Ann, widow of the late Jeremiah Borst and mother of Margaret Rinaldo and Ada Oliver. Funeral services, St. James's Church, Long Branch, N. J., Monday afternoon, 1:30. Long Branch papers please copy.

BRACKETT.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at her residence, 50 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Ellen Brackett. Funeral services at 50 Remsen St., on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Friends are urgently requested not to send flowers. Boston papers please copy.

CANTRELL.—Mary Josephine, widow of Joseph Cantrell, Feb. 2, in her 72d year. Funeral at late residence, Huntington, L. I., Sunday, Feb. 4, 1 P. M. Interment in Greenwood. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Pennsylvania, Station, 10 o'clock A. M.

COAKLEY.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, in his 14th year, Richard Stephen, beloved son of John J. Coakley and Augusta E. Ranges Coakley. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 521 West 185th St., Monday, Feb. 5, at 9:30 A. M., thence to the Church of St. Elizabeth, 187th St. and Broadway, where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of his soul at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

COCHRAN.—Robert Slater, on Feb. 1, at Newark, N. J. Interment at Greenmount Cemetery, Baltimore, Md. Baltimore papers please copy.

COUGHTRY.—On Jan. 31, 1917, at Morehead City, N. C., Charles Coughtry of Grand View, N. Y. Funeral services will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. B. Coughtry, 445 Riverside Drive, Saturday, Feb. 3, at 11 A. M.

CROOK.—Thursday, Feb. 1, at his home, 113 St. James Place, Brooklyn, Abel Crook, in the 75th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M.

CROOK.—Grand Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, State of New York: The officers and permanent members of the Grand Lodge are fraternally requested to attend the obsequies of the late Chief Commissioner of Appeals, the Right Worshipful Abel Crook, at the Masonic Temple, Lafayette and Clermont Avs., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, 1917, at 2:30 o'clock.

THOMAS PENNEY,
Grand Master.
EDWARD M. L. EHLERS,
Grand Secretary.

CROWLEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, John R. Crowley. Funeral services will be held at his residence, 324 West 113th St., Saturday, Feb. 3, at 8 P. M.

DALEY.—William F., suddenly, Feb. 1, at his residence, 343 East 17th St., Flatbush. Requiem mass will be held at the Church of the Holy Innocence, East 17th St., near Beverly Road, Flatbush, Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.

DEMAREST.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, Elizabeth T., wife of Martin Demarest and daughter of the late Captain E. T. and Margaret Fountain, in her 73d year. Funeral services will be held at Fairchild's Funeral Parlors, 86 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, near Grand Av., on Sunday at 3 P. M.

DENMAN.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, Cedenia L., widow of Alexander S. Denman, aged 75. Funeral service at her late residence, 216 South Broad St., Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 5, at 3:30 P. M.

EBERLE.—On Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, John Christoph Eberle, in his 72d year, beloved husband of Mary A. Eberle, (nee Kuhn.) Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 512 Rugby Road, East 14th St., Flatbush, on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 5 P. M. Interment private.

ELLISON.—On Jan. 31, Charles Ruxton Ellison, M. D., beloved husband of Anna J. Funeral services at Grace Emmanuel Church, 212 East 116th St., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M.

EMSHEIMER.—Fanny, suddenly, Feb. 1, 1917, widow of Jacob Emsheimer and beloved mother of Mrs. Minnie Jacobson, Mrs. Alfred Ury, Irvin and Dr. Herbert Emsheimer. Funeral from her late residence, 231 West 92d St., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M. Wheeling (W. Va.) papers please copy.

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The Sale will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of
AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
Madison Sq. South, Entrance 6 E. 23d Street, New York.

Died.

FIBEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, in his 49th year, Morris J., beloved husband of Fannie Fibel and devoted father of Hulda A. Funeral from his late residence, 101 West 78th St., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 10 A. M.

FOSHAY.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, Julian James, beloved husband of Ella Lansing and son of Edgar Foshay, late residence, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace. Funeral services will be held at St. Luke's Church, 141st St. and Convent Av., Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

GARNSEY.—At Rutland, Mass., Feb. 2, 1917, Daniel Brooks, beloved husband of Florence Squier Garnsey. Boston and Worcester papers please copy.

GREASON.—In Ridgewood, N. J., on Jan. 30, 1917, Herbert Greason, Sr. Funeral services will be held on Sunday, Feb. 4, from the Emanuel Baptist Church, Ridgewood, N. J., at 12:15 P. M. Train leaves Erie Station, Chambers St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

HAPGOOD.—Feb. 1, in Washington, D. C., Charles Hutchins Hapgood. Leaves widow, Fanny Powers Hapgood; sister, Emma F. Hapgood, and three sons, Norman, Hutchins, and William.

HARRIMAN.—At her residence, 159 Park Av., Yonkers, on Friday, Feb. 2, Clara Mellon, widow of the late Edward H. Harriman of New York City. Funeral services on Monday, Feb. 5, at 12:30 P. M., at St. Paul's Church, North Broadway, Yonkers.

HITCHINGS.—At Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1917, Emma Selicia, daughter of Hanna and the late Charles S. Hitchings of New York City. Interment at Woodlawn Saturday, Feb. 3, on arrival of 3:24 train from Grand Central Station.

HOLLAND.—On Feb. 1, at Rockaway Beach, Julia Holland, (nee Kane,) beloved wife of James P. Holland, President of the State Federation of Labor of New York State. Funeral from her late residence, 234 Washington Av., Rockaway Beach, Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 A. M.; thence to St. Camillus Church, where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Automobile cortege.

HULL.—Feb. 1, 1917, at Evanston, Ill., after a lingering illness, Elizabeth Cameron Hull, daughter of Elizabeth Scott and the late John A. Hull. Funeral service at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway at 10th St., N. Y. City, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 4, at 2:45 o'clock.

HUNT.—At Montclair, N. J., Friday morning, Feb. 2, 1917, Mary M., wife of Walter K. Hunt. Funeral service will be held at her late home, 216 Walnut St., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

IDE.—Harry A., 507 West 112th St. Services will be held at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, Feb. 5. Interment at Mount Auburn Cemetery, Cambridge, Mass.

KNAPP.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at the Plaza Hotel, Emma A. Knapp. Funeral services at the home of her son, W. P. Knapp, No. 68 East 54th St., on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 10 A. M. Funeral private.

KREY.—At Upper Montclair, N. J., Friday morning, Feb. 2, 1917, A. F. Krey, in his 76th year. Funeral services will be held at the home of his daughter, Mrs. W. A. Johns, 139 Haddon Place, Saturday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

LAMBERT.—On Feb. 1, 1917, Mark N., husband of Ellen M. Drew, in his 80th year. Funeral from his late residence, 3,407 Glenwood Road, Brooklyn, today, at 2 P. M. Chicago papers please copy.

LA VAKE.—Feb. 2, 1917, Charles S. La Vake, aged 69. Interment private, Woodlawn, Vermont, Washington (D. C.,) Chicago, and Los Angeles papers please copy.

McGRANE.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at her residence, 533 Madison St., Brooklyn, Jane, widow of William McGrane, in her 87th year. Funeral from her late residence Saturday at 11:30 A. M., thence to Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Putnam Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the happy repose of her soul. Kindly omit flowers.

MAASS.—Julius. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Campbell Bldg.) Saturday, evening, 8 o'clock.

MANGIN.—Feb. 1, 1917, Thomas Mangin, beloved father of John, Joseph J., Thomas H., and Mrs. Anna C. Kelley. Funeral Monday, 9 o'clock, from late residence, 90 Hamilton Place, thence to Our Lady of Lourdes Church, 142d St., near Convent Av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul, 10 o'clock. Interment St. Raymond's Cemetery.

MICKENS.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, at his residence, 308 West 53d St., William Mickens, in his 93d year. Funeral services at Central Presbyterian Church, corner Madison Av. and 57th St., on Monday, Feb. 5, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment Woodlawn.

MILLAR.—On Friday morning, Feb. 2, Sarah Ann, wife of Peter Millar. Funeral services at her late residence, 431 80th St., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 8 P. M. Interment Sunday A. M., Mount Olivet Cemetery.

MOOK.—On Feb. 2, at Oakhurst, N. J., John Mook, late of New York City, in his 87th year. Notice of funeral later.

NICHOLAS.—At her home in Weston, Mass., on Feb. 1, Beatrice Von Bylandt, wife of John Donaldson Nicholas and daughter of the Countess Von Bylandt and the late Count Ernest Von Bylandt of Holland, in her 38th year.

NICHOLSON.—George Benedict, beloved husband of Annie Sullivan, 527 West 141st St. Requiem on Saturday, Feb. 3, 1917, at 11 A. M., Church of St. Catherine of Genoa, 153d and Amsterdam Av.

PARADISE.—Hartwig M., beloved husband of Rosetta and devoted father of Harry H. and Carrie, wife of Dr. N. Blitzer. Funeral from his late residence, 601 West 172d St., on Sunday, Feb. 4, 1917, at 3 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

PARADISE.—True Craftsman's Lodge, 651, F. and A. M.: With deep sorrow we announce the death of our dear brother, Hartwig M. Paradise. You are requested to attend his funeral from his late residence, 601 West 172d St., Sunday, Feb. 4th, at 3 P. M., to assist in paying the last tribute of respect.

MORRIS M. BRILL, Master.

PASSMORE.—At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, Harriet, daughter of the late Simon and Elizabeth Passmore. Funeral service will be held at the residence of Frederick H. Larter, 45 Hillside Av., Newark, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 2:30 P. M. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

PETREMONT.—Suddenly, Theodore Petremont. Funeral service from the residence of Mrs. Richard Cadmus, 980 Avenue C, corner 46th St., Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday at 2:30 P. M. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

SANDS.—Jan. 31, 1917, at St. Luke's Hospital, Mary Collender Sands, widow of the late Ferdinand Sands. Private funeral Saturday at Stamford, Conn.

SCHMID.—Members of Euterpe Club are requested to attend the funeral services of Mrs. Xavier Schmid, mother of our President, Mrs. A. B. Jamison, 43 West 45th St., on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.

CLARA P. MARZO, Cor. Sec'y.

SCHOOLEY.—On Feb. 1, 1917, at Interlaken, N. J., Eliza I. Schooley, wife of the late John C. Schooley, in her 92d year. Funeral private.

SIMONS.—At Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 1, 1917, Ernest Simons, in his 69th year. Funeral service at the Summerfield M. E. Church on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 2 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SIMONS.—Feb. 1st, 1917, Susie Bailey, wife of Allen A. Simons and daughter of the late Alfred and Adaline H. Bailey. Funeral services from her late residence, 576 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 3d, at 7:45 P. M.

SPALDING.—Harriet Irene, in her ninety-seventh year, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Thayer Brown, East Orange, N. J., mother of the late A. G. Spalding, also of J. Walter Spalding, President of A. G. Spalding & Bros. Funeral private, Sunday, 3 P. M. Rockford (Ill.) papers please copy.

WAGNER.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1917, at 2:30 A. M., William Wagner, retired officer of 31st Precinct, in his 62d year. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral service on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 1 P. M., at his late residence, 56 West 129th St.

WARNOCK.—At Eldora, Fla., on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1917, William A. Warnock, aged 65 years. Funeral services private at his late residence, 122 Sutphin Road, Jamaica, N. Y. Kindly omit flowers.

Died.

WARTHLING.—Josephine, for twenty years the faithful servant of Mrs. Ewald Fleitmann, at the home of her brother, Charles Warthling, in Hawley, Penn.

WASSERMAN.—Bridget Spelman Wasserman, beloved wife of Eugene Nestor and mother of Thaddeus C., Joseph A., Martin T., Marie A. Glynn, Rose A. Kaufman, and Harriet A. Hamil, native of County Galway, Ireland, suddenly, at her residence, 412 East 89th St. Requiem mass Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, East 90th St., Tuesday, Feb. 6, 9:30 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

WATTS.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, Feb. 2, John Walter Watts, son of the late George B. and Helen Wood Watts. Funeral private, from his late residence, at 10 A. M. on Monday, Feb. 5. Kindly omit flowers.

WIDDECOMBE.—John, husband of Margaret Widdecombe, on Feb. 1, at his residence, St. George, S. I., N. Y. Services at Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Grymes Hill, S. I., N. Y., Feb. 5, at 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

WOLF.—Friday, Feb. 2, 1917, at Brunor's Private Hospital, Katherin B., wife of George W. Wolf of Boonton, N. J. Funeral at 14 East 39th St. Sunday, Feb. 4.

WORMSER.—On Feb. 2d, Carrie, wife of the late Isidor Wormser and beloved mother of Julia W. Seligman, in the 75th year of her age. Funeral private.

POND.—Louise, 39 Carmine St., Feb. 1. Funeral Feb. 5.

BREYER.—Sybilla, Jan. 31, aged 82. Funeral 223 8th Av.

CAVO.—Aurelio B., 220 East 65th St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

CRIMINS.—Timothy, 198 East 76th St., Jan. 31.

CURTIS.—Mary E., 634 West 135th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DAWSON.—Margaret, Feb. 1, aged 60. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

DECKERS.—Henry, Feb. 1. Funeral 2,343 8th Av.

ENSTROM.—Annie S., 1,094 Southern Boulevard, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

FLAGAIN.—Timothy, Feb. 1. Funeral 407 East 63d St.

FRENCH.—Robert J., 249 West 15th St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

GILLMANN.—John G., 348 East 87th St., Feb. 1, aged 71. Funeral tomorrow.

GORMAN.—Hannah, 512 West 48th St., Jan. 31, aged 46.

GRIFFITHS.—Elizabeth, 455 East 144th St., Jan. 31.

HENRY.—Charles, Feb. 1. Funeral 161 8th Av.

HENRY.—Kate, Feb. 1. Funeral 161 8th Av.

JEANNERET.—Bertha, Feb. 1, aged 29. Funeral today, 12:30 P. M.

KENNY.—Edward J., 142 West 101st St., Jan. 31. Funeral today.

KONRAD.—Frederick, Jan. 31, aged 57. Funeral 639 10th Av., today, 2 P. M.

McCONNELL.—Teresa, 280 West 130th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McCORMACK.—John J., 174 East 80th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McFADDEN.—Edward, 2,740 8th Av., Jan. 31, aged 47. Funeral private.

McGILL.—Florence M., 518 East 183d St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

McGINNIS.—Anna, 32 Franklin St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

McPARTLAND.—Annie, 1,012 1st Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MILLER.—John L., 67 Riverside Drive, Jan. 31, aged 70. Funeral private.

MURRAY.—William J., 317 East 69th St., Feb. 1, aged 37. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'MALLEY.—Michael, Jan. 31. Funeral 877 10th Av., today.

PANZER.—Joseph, 550 West 170th St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

PHALEN.—Frederick, 280 East 135th St., Jan. 31, aged 26.

REILLY.—Elizabeth, 223 East 21st St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

ROSINI.—Achille F., 211 East 120th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SABO.—Frederick C., 767 Prospect Av., Bronx, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SCHWIND.—Edward, 552 West 39th St., Jan. 31. Funeral tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

SHAW.—Robert, 62 East 120th St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

STUTZ.—Magdalena, Stapleton, S. I., Jan. 31, aged 62.

VAN DYKE.—William B., Jan. 31, aged 53. Funeral 304 West 126th St., today, 10 A. M.

WALSH.—Daniel A., 247 West 21st St., Feb. 1. Funeral today.

Brooklyn.

ARMSTRONG.—Ruth, 120 Beadle St., Jan. 31.

BLIEL.—Edward J., 579 Driggs Av., Feb. 1, aged 46.

BLOCK.—James H., 499 St. Mark's Av., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOARDMAN.—Anthony, 9 Court Square, Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BOLLENBACH.—Philip, 135 Somers St., Feb. 1. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

BYRNE.—Bridget, 308 Van Buren St., Jan. 31.

CARBERRY.—Thomas J., 38 Wyckoff St., Jan. 31, aged 52. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

COOKE.—Margaret, Hotel St. George, Jan. 31, aged 77.

DELAHANTY.—John J., 234 Norman Av., Jan. 31.

DOODY.—James, 184 Classon Av., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

FENSKE.—Christian, 360 12th St., Feb. 1, aged 86. Funeral tomorrow.

GILLEN.—Mary, 385 Ocean Av., Feb. 1. Funeral Feb. 5, 10 A. M.

HEADLEY.—Jane L., 53 Herkimer St., Feb. 1, aged 74.

HEMBERGER.—Charles, 1,337 Flushing Av., Jan. 31, aged 40.

HEMMINGS.—Mary, 268 Nassau Av., Feb. 1. Funeral notice later.

JACOBS.—Henrietta, 602 Kosciusko St., Jan. 31, aged 74.

JONES.—Sarah, 988 Blake Av., Jan. 31.

KAELBERER.—Regina, 22 Ditmars St., Feb. 1, aged 83.

KELLY.—John T., 203 Hull St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

KILNER.—Jane, 809 Lafayette Av., Feb. 1, aged 83. Funeral private.

KLUNKER.—Marie, 753 Franklin Av., Jan. 31, aged 28.

McNULTY.—James, 1,371 Atlantic Av., Jan. 31, aged 43.

MUNDUS.—Maria T., 495 Bainbridge St., Jan. 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REHR.—Annie E., 453 Columbia St., Feb. 1, aged 30.

RITZHEIMER.—Frank, 147 Lawrence St., Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SMYRK.—Edward A., 94 7th Av., Feb. 1, aged 59. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

SULLIVAN.—Annie J., 35 Windsor Place, Jan. 31. Funeral today.

TRAVERS.—Thomas F., 55 Cedar St., Feb. 1, aged 73. Funeral Feb. 5.

USHER.—Charles H., 165 Bainbridge St., Feb. 1. Funeral notice later.

WEIDLEIN.—Crezentia, 85 McDougal St., Feb. 1, aged 56.

WEIDNER.—Elizabeth, 63 3d Place, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

WENZ.—Herbert J., 60 Johnson St., Feb. 1.

WINTERS.—Mary, 103 Monitor St., Feb. 1, aged 64. Funeral Feb. 5.

WOGLOM.—Anna A., 2,739 Ocean Parkway, Jan. 31. Funeral private.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BOCK.—Louise, 204 South St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 73.

BUSSANICH.—Martin, 232 Adams St., Hoboken, Jan. 31, aged 49.

CHAPMAN.—James, 49 Howell St., Jersey City, Feb. 1.

CROTTY.—James, 183 Summit Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2. Funeral Feb. 5.

CROWLEY.—Patrick, 194 Grand St., Jersey City, Feb. 1.

DAUM.—Edward, 332 9th St., Hoboken, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DE VAUSNEY.—Mary S., 60 North 3d St., Newark, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 3 P. M.

FITZGERALD.—Josephine, 662 South 19th St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral today.

FURLONG.—Patrick, 172 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1.

KELLER.—Katharine, 196 Livingston St., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 77. Funeral today.

KILEY.—Thomas, 335 Lafayette St., Newark, Feb. 1.

LINCKS.—Fredericka, 83 Arlington Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2.

McLEAN.—Catherine, 12 Summit St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral Feb. 5.

MALONEY.—Ellen, 52 Willow Terrace, Hoboken, Feb. 1.

MORTON.—Sarah A., 355 New St., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 66. Funeral private.

IF you would realize the magnitude of New York's traffic problem, stand on the corner of Forty Second Street and Fifth Avenue, for a few moments at dusk. You will appreciate all the more the value of a vehicle that carries 44 people—with the wheel base of a limousine—the

Fifth Avenue Bus

Died.

MULLIGAN.—Lawrence, 117 Madison St., Hoboken, Jan. 31, aged 54.

PARKER.—Wesley C., 38 Kossuth St., Newark, Jan. 31, aged 22 months.

REEVES.—Alice, 71 Boston St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral Feb. 5, 2 P. M.

ROY.—Sarah E., 83½ Orient Av., Jersey City, Feb. 1. Funeral service tomorrow.

RYAN.—Mary A., 153 1st St., Newark, Feb. 1.

SAGER.—Charles, 41 Alexander St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

SANDEREGGER.—Albert, 664 1st St., Hoboken, Jan. 31, aged 46.

SCALLEY.—Mary, 212 Pavonia Av., Jersey City, Feb. 2.

SCHOLL.—Thomas, 66 Garden St., Newark, Feb. 2.

SMITH.—Edward C., 361 South 12th St., Newark, Feb. 1, aged 22. Funeral tomorrow.

SMITH.—William H., 194 21 St., Newark, Feb. 2, aged 88. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

TACKNEY.—Mary F., 100 Erie St., Jersey City, Feb. 1, aged 7. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WHITE.—William H., 83 West Kinney St., Newark, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

Long Island.

BOYLE.—John, Woodhaven, Jan. 31, aged 23.

CALLAHAN.—Margaret, Jamaica, Jan. 31, aged 59.

ECKERT.—Louis F., Astoria, Jan. 31.

GERAGHTY.—Mary E., Maspeth, Jan. 31, aged 40.

HENDRICKSON.—Howard B., Babylon, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow, 3 P. M.

HOLMGREN.—Axel, Jamaica, Jan. 31, aged 63.

KASTNER.—John F., Flushing, Jan. 31, aged 5 months.

KLEIN.—William, College Point, Jan. 31, aged 40.

LONG.—Annie, Deer Park, Feb. 1, aged 21. Funeral service today.

MARSHALL.—Marion, Corona, Jan. 31, aged 60.

OLSEN.—August, Ridgewood, Jan. 31.

RHAME.—Ada, East Rockaway, Feb. 1. Funeral tomorrow.

SHEPHERD.—Emma A., Richmond Hill, Jan. 31, aged 87.

SMITH.—Sarah A., Smithtown Branch, Jan. 31. Funeral today, 1:30 P. M.

SNEDEN.—Rosalie, Southampton, Jan. 31. Funeral private.

TORRONE.—Louisa, Ravenswood, Jan. 31, aged 67.

In Memoriam.

HALL.—Ever devoted memory of my sister Helen, who entered the new life on Feb. 3, 1913. Sister.

SHERIDAN.—In sad and loving memory of John F. Sheridan, beloved husband of Lillian J. Sheridan and father of Virginia V. Kennedy, Marie, Arthur C., and Philip Henry Sheridan, who departed this life one year ago today. Anniversary mass today, 8:15 A. M., Church Our Lady of Mercy, Fordham, N. Y.

SWAN.—In ever loving memory of my dear sister Helen, Feb. 3, 1913. EDNA.

McDEVITT.—Mary, mass St. John's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

McGOVERN.—Mary, mass St. Joseph's Church, Newark, today, 8:30 A. M.

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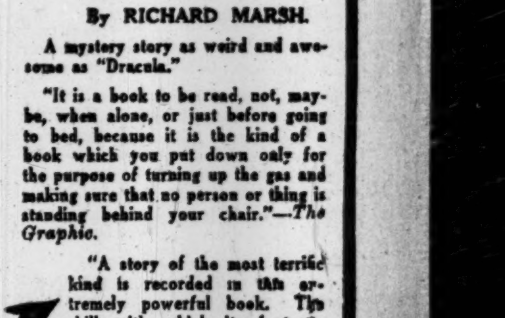

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NO REMEDY AT LAW FOR RISING COSTS

V. K. McElheny, Jr., Says Proposed State Regulation Would Only Increase Prices.

HE FEARS A PATERNALISM

Finds "Reformers" Differ as to Solution of Problem—Present Market System Is Praised.

There is no legal remedy for the high cost of living, according to Victor K. McElheny, Jr., President of the Fruit Auction Company, of 204 Franklin Street, who issued yesterday an analysis of the proposals for distribution of food put forward by the Municipal and State Market Commission.

"Put the recommendations of the 'joint report' on the table for four years and they will then appear as foolish as the average comic supplement," is Mr. McElheny's opinion.

Mr. McElheny starts his argument by quoting economists to the effect that the State and city should not take over the distribution of food. He points out that the "reformers" say that if the State supervises food, representing 40 per cent. of the expenditures of the average family, it might as well supervise the other 60 per cent.

"Are we prepared," he asks, "to initiate State supervision and regulation of all manufacture, production, and distribution by taking the tremendous leap, now, of placing 40 per cent. of the family budget under State supervision and regulation? The production of foodstuffs is fully as important as their distribution. Agricultural implements are essential to the production of foodstuffs. Why not place the manufacture and distribution of all agricultural implements under the regulation and supervision of the State?"

Mr. McElheny gives the history of Governor Dix's Market Commission, Mayor Gaynor's Market Commission, Mayor Mitchel's Food Supply Committee, the Wicks Legislative Committee, and Governor Whitman's Market Commission, and finds that their conclusions do not agree. Of the proposal to supervise that which costs 40 per cent. of the average income, he says:

"What possibilities of jobs! What possibilities of the waste of State and city moneys! What possibilities of increasing State and city taxes! And all to no purpose."

He finds that the "reformers" differ widely as to what the city would save under the proposed market system, and says it would be found that in actual experience the promised great profits would fade away. He says that as to the total cost—"the cost of New York City's new Court House and site, that wonder of efficient city administration would dwindle into insignificance in comparison."

"The history of municipal enterprises," Mr. McElheny adds, "is a trail of incompetency, waste, and graft. Look at our present municipal markets. They are an expense to the City of New York. They render no service. Why will a municipal wholesale terminal market be different?"

He finds that the real cause of the high cost of food is excessive exportation and short crops, ignorance of the public on the matter of foodstuffs, and failure of the public to make use of available knowledge. He believes no new laws are needed. He thinks the present system good.

"The facts are," he says, "that there are few departments of human activity, if any, where there is greater efficiency to be found than the present methods of food distribution. The best economists today recognize that the middleman is a necessity and that he represents a high degree of specialization."

BILL COMMENDED BY MARKS.

Thinks Borough Presidents Should Name School Board Members.

Borough President Marcus M. Marks yesterday commended a bill introduced into the Legislature by Senator Murphy, giving to the Borough Presidents power to appoint a certain number of members of the Board of Education.

"In view of the fact that the Borough Presidents appoint the local school boards, which represent the democratic touch between the parents of the city and the Board of Education," said he, "it seems to me logical that the Borough President should be interested in the selection of a few members of the Board of Education. There would be in such case a much more thorough cooperation between the local school boards and the general board.

"The question of democracy is involved. The community protests against having any system of education superimposed upon their children without the parent's consent. The local school boards are the vehicle for the expression of such consent or disapproval. The machinery for such expression should be extended to the general board."

CALLS SISTER INCOMPETENT

Rich Wife of Young Chauffeur Said to be Seeking Reno Divorce.

Mrs. Mabel I. Barnes of 67 East Ninety-first Street filed a petition in the Supreme Court yesterday to have her sister, Mrs. Frances Duer Key Tilton, a wealthy woman, 50 years old, now at Reno, Nev., declared incompetent. Mrs. Tilton, who is the wife of John H. Tilton, a twenty-three-year-old chauffeur, is alleged to be establishing residence in Reno preliminary to an action for divorce.

The petition asserts that Mrs. Tilton has given away a large part of her million dollar estate. In spite of her alleged profusion in large gifts, it is asserted that she lives the life of a recluse, and that her companions are for the most part a large collection of stray dogs and captive coyotes.

SCOUTS ON A WINTRY HIKE.

Seventy-five Boys Marched Two Miles Last Night and Camped in Open.

Facing a bitter northwest gale, seventy-five Boy Scouts and leaders, headed by Dillon Wallace, the Labrador explorer, started out from the Subway station at 242d Street last night for a two-mile hike and camp somewhere around Van Cortlandt Park. The youngsters were keen to show to the leaders of the Boy Scout Conference, which began at Columbia University yesterday, that wintry weather was no deterrent to their enthusiasm for the outdoor life. With their heads bent to the blasts which swept across the Hudson they started off up Broadway.

This morning the boys will be up with the sun and prepare their own breakfast and start at once on their return hike to Teachers College at 120th Street, where they are expected at 9 o'clock.

The Columbia campus at the back of the University Hall was the site yesterday of a military camp, and last night camp fires added to the picture. Boy Scouts gathered yesterday from every State in the Union and from some of the dependencies for the conference, which was held under the auspices of Teachers' College.

Colin H. Livingston, President of the National Council of Boy Scouts of America, presided at the meeting held last night before the lads started out on their wintry hike. Dr. James E. Russell, Dean of Teachers College, and Dr. George J. Fisher, Chairman of the Boy Scouts Committee on Badges and Awards, spoke.

HELD FOR $20,000 THEFT.

Porter on Florida Train Charged with Robbing Passenger.

Frank Saunders, a negro porter who made the run on the Pennsylvania from New York to Key West, Fla., and return was arrested last night at the Pennsylvania Station by Detectives Fitzgerald and Trojan on the charge of having stolen jewelry worth $20,000 from Miss Frances B. Strahan, secretary to Frank Dillingham, a patent medicine manufacturer of Cincinnati, Ohio.

The theft occurred on Jan. 21 while Dillingham and Miss Strahan were on their way from Key West to this city. Part of the jewelry, valued at $10,000, was recovered in pawnshops in this city, where it had been disposed of for $300. It is understood that other pieces were sold in Newark, and the police there are making an investigation.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Fifty-seven corporations, having aggregate capital stock of $1,234,800 were chartered today. They included:

Briarcliff Greenhouses, Inc., Briarcliff Manor, horticulture, floric culture, $210,000; W. F. Romer, E. H. and P. M. Pierson, Ossining.

Quasi-Arc Weldtrode Co., Inc., West Nyack, electrodes, weldtrodes, machinery, accessories, $150,000; W. Moffatt, D. C. Alexander, F. W. Gordon, 61 Broadway.

Aloha Films, Inc., motion pictures, theatricals, concert halls, $100,000; C. H. King, J. F. Glendon, W. S. Forsyth, 205 W. 48th St.

E. L. Johnston Co., Inc., food products, $100,000; F. A. Fulton, E. L. Johnston, W. F. Vosseler, 56 Hudson St.

Kneipp Malt Food Co., Inc., food products, cereals, malt, by-products, 350 shares, $100 each; 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $45,000; W. Berry, B. W. Black, C. M. Baker, 131 Hudson St.

Matons Realty Corporation, realty, construction, contracting, $45,000; E. T. Anderson, H. Gilligan, H. S. Haney, 343 W. 58th.

Harrington Brothers and Smith, Inc., Watertown, farm, dairy, products, fruit, groceries, $50,000; H. B. Smith, M. C. and E. B. Harrington, Watertown.

Henry F. Loomis & Co., Inc., merchandise, boats, railroads, aeroplanes, advertising, $50,000; S. M. Fleischman, C. M. Hudson, H. F. Loomis, 69 Wall St.

Tiemann Chemical Company, Inc. chemists, druggists, $50,000; A. E. Holley, A. Hosch, A. W. Tiemann, 368 W. 50th St.

South Boundary Oil and Gas Co., Inc., Buffalo, mining, supplying natural gas, oil, $36,000; N. Kerker, G. R. Rothfus, J. Howell, Buffalo.

J. S. Hoffman, Esopus, food, dairy products, hides, grease, tallow, supplies for steamships, wines, liquors, $25,000; E. Adler, J. F. Katz, H. Cohen, 145 West 111th St., New York.

Lithuanian Welfare Society, Inc., Brooklyn, food, clothing, supplies, equipment farming, stock, poultry raising, $30,000; V. Kaloskay, M. Ballas, P. Blazaitis, 168 Union Av., Brooklyn.

William M. Quinby Drilling Co., Inc., White Plains, well driving, pumping outfits, drilling for oil, gas, contracting, dredging, engineering, autos, $25,000; H. V. Harris, G. W. and W. M. Quinby, 268 Martin Av., White Plains.

Marcelle Shoe Co., Inc., Buffalo, boots, shoes, rubbers, slippers, hosiery, $25,000; E. W. McIntyre, C. E. and E. J. Marcelle, 210 Jersey St., Buffalo.

Glockner Dress Co., Inc. merchandise, $25,000; F. M. and J. Glockner, 2,441 7th Av.

Wilken Bros., Inc., eggs, butter, cheese, products, $15,000; K. and W. H. Wilken, A. Saunders, 600 West 161st St.

Gold Medal Photo Play Corp., motion pictures, theatricals, $25,000; H. Mendes, M. and S. Hotchner, 80 Maiden Lane.

Reknoy Realty and Security Corp., Eddyville, realty, $12,000; A., I. M., and H. Younker, 303 5th Av.

Rea Operating Co., Inc., realty, $20,000; H. C. Demorest, E. D. and A. G Rea, 15 East 14th St.

Hollywood-Newman Co., Inc., promotion, development industrial enterprises, underwrite securities, $15,000; H. Kohl, F. R. Newman, J. H. Hollywood, 210 West 110th St.

The Welmayde Muslin Underwear Co., Inc., Yonkers, underwear, $15,000; A. V. Mueller, J. and E. E. M. Friedberger, 1 Post St., Yonkers.

Universal Tailoring Co., Inc., men's, boys', children's clothing, mail order, $10,000; I. Cohen, T. Kohn, I. E. Levy, Reland Hotel, 56 East 59th St.

Arcade Auto Sales and Supply Co., Inc., Arcade, autos, garage, tires, $10,000; C. R. Runals, M. and J. Sheehe, Arcade.

Colworth Realty Corp'n, realty, agent, broker, $10,000; B. Howie, D. M. Palley, J. C. Fox, 14 West 40th St.

Rosebud Realty Corp'n, realty, $10,000; L. and C. Hernstat, R. Herold, 108 Stanton St.

Metropolitan Garage, Inc., auto garage, taxi service, $6,000; M. Rothbart, M. Goldstein, M. Marcus, 974 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Goldman and Sachs Enterprises, Inc., coat rooms, cigar, flower stands in restaurants, theatres, $5,000; M. Kamber, A. Sachs, H. Goldman, 1,088 Bryant Av., Bronx.

Independent Bottling Co. Inc., Brooklyn, bottling carbonated, aerated mineral waters, $5,000; A. Solovachik, L. Fine, G. Troyansky, 1,352 41st St., Brooklyn.

105 William Street Corp'n, realty, agency, $5,000; A. Ris, H. H. Williams, H. R. Anderson, 84 William St.

Commercial Products Corp'n, dyes, chemicals, $5,000; G. W. Roosevelt, Jr., J. Dassau, J. Staier, 575 Riverside Drive.

Carter Haberdashery Co., Inc., men's furnishing goods, $5,000; J. Karp, C. E. Elsner, J. Bash, Jr., 201 West 79th St.

Breathitt Coal and Timber Corp'n, mining coal, produce gas, oil, fire clay, 1,000 shares no par value, carry on business with $5,000; C. E. Mackenzie, A. B. Kerr, E. L. Mulaney, 49 Wall St.

Insular Hotel Corp'n, hotels, restaurants, cafes, theatres, 10 shares $100 each, 100 shares no par value, begin business with $1,500; E. L. Warren, Jr., G. L. Trumbull, W. W. Blatchford, Jr., 61 Broadway.

Betty Wales, Inc., merchandise, 100 shares no par value, carry on business with $1,000; J. J., L., and M. Goldman, 6 West 33d St.

Frank Kelley Co., Inc., Queens, theatres, moving pictures, $10,000; M. F. Weldy, T. F. and B. H. Kelley, 926 Boulevard, Long Island City.

Arrowhead Furniture Co., Inc., retail furniture, $10,000; J. Noll, J. J. Bray, A. Yorke, 326 West 53d St.

Realty Contractors, Inc., realty, agency, brokerage, insurance, $5,000; C. Iffer, H. B. McDowell, W. S. Sterling, 340 East 27th St.

Buffalo Feed Co., Inc., Buffalo, elevating, forwarding, warehousing, mill feed, grain, hay, cereals, $5,000; J. H. Fleming, M. S. and M. A. Donnar, 105 Robie St., Buffalo.

The Globe Petticoat Co., Inc., petticoats, $5,000; H. Goldberg, T. and M. Prince, 1,333 Southern Boulevard, Bronx.

Bicycling World Corp'n, newspaper, journal, magazine, publisher, agency, $5,000; W. D. Callender, H. N. Condit, J. L. Sauer, 1,472 Broadway.

Premier Shipping Co., Inc., shipping, freight, Custom House brokers, $5,000; J. N. and W. N. Maclean, F. W. Meixsell, 86 Jewett Av., Jersey City.

The Charles W. Deming Co., Inc., accountants, auditors, $5,000; A. J. Parker, G. A. and C. W. Deming, 56 Pine St.

Authorizations: A-B-F Economizer Co., Inc., Wilmington, Del., autos, motor cars, road, farm tractors, motor cycles, fuel economizers, $300,000; representative, Edmund F. Eldredge, 115 Broadway, Manhattan.

Electro-Dental Manufacturing Co., Philadelphia, Penn., electro-dental and surgical appliances, mechanical machines, $25,000; representative, W. E. Hoagland, 47 West 34th St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Wm. S. Gray & Co., Bay Shore, $250,000 to $500,000; E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Manhattan, $50,000 to $100,000; Pansy Waist Co., Inc., Manhattan, working capital $10,500, to $60,000; the New Continent Commercial Corp., Manhattan, $4,000 to $20,000; United Cooperage Co., Brooklyn, $3,000 to $10,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: M. Balog & Co., Inc., Manhattan; Brooks-Ostruck Co., Inc., Manhattan; Valentine J. Metz & Son Co., Inc., Buffalo; Thomas Brothers Aeroplane Co., Inc., Ithaca; Walker Food Products Co., Inc., Manhattan; Valley Electric Co., Waverly.

Merger: Durex Chemical Works, Inc., with Durex Chemical Corp., New York.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—Charters filed: Simplex Scalloping Cutting Machine Co., Elizabeth, manufacture thread splitting and scalloping machines, $25,000; John Tisch, Amanda Tisch, Anton Keller, Elizabeth.

New Jersey Quilting Co., Jersey City, do quilting work, $20,000; O. S. Durr, V. C. Bogardus, H. H. Wilson, New York.

Norbert Bertle, Inc., Newark, deal in jewelry and optical goods, $125,000; Norbert Bertle, Emil Bertle, May Bertle, Newark.

The H. B. Company, Jersey City, confectionery enterprises, $5,000; Michael Moscovitz, Hermann Brummer, J. Ameling, Jersey City.

Leon Realty Co., Newark, real estate, $125,000; William Finigan, Newark; Henry B. Cook, New Brunswick; Allan Lindsay, Red Bank.

Haymakers Building Fund of Camden, Camden sporting goods, $100,000; Walter W. Gauntt, Ralph C. Sparks, Rufus L. Bright, Jr., Camden.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 2.—Charters filed: Anderson National Container Co., do a general utility business, $5,000,000; Frederic B. Chandler, New York; Henry T. Frost, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Sidney A. McGaw, Tacoma, Wash.

Tuxpam Star Oil Corporation, acquire and develop oil lands, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Ballow Safety Rail Joint and Nut Co., manufacture and sell Ballow safety rails, joints, &c., $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Armstead Mines, Inc., locate mining claims, and to develop the same, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Boston Acme Mines Corp., do a general mining business, $10,000,000; Fred B. Hovey, E. Randolph Foder, Margaret Zopf, all of Chicago.

FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF WEST SIDE DEAL

Estimate Board Going to Albany to Keep Service Board Out of Track Negotiations.

MARKS AND MAYOR CLASH

Representative of Civic Bodies Denies That Proposed Legislation Affects Home Rule.

The Board of Estimate went on record yesterday as opposing the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill now before the Legislature, which aims to transfer authority over the west side improvement plans from the Board of Estimate to the Public Service Commission. The matter came up on a motion by Controller Prendergast that the board express its disapproval on the ground that it is subversive of the principles of home rule and that it is opposed to public policy for the reason that the board, through its committee on terminal facilities, has prepared for submission to the public a form of agreement with the New York Central Railroad Company.

The Controller's motion instructed the Corporation Counsel to prepare a form of brief setting forth the city's objection, and gave the Mayor full power to appoint a committee of the board and a committee representing civic organizations or private citizens to represent the city at the hearing on Feb. 6 in opposition to the bill. It was passed with Borough President Marks voting in the negative, and after the board had voted down a resolution offered by Mr. Marks that Charles E. Hughes, who has been retained by the city, advise the board whether the act of 1911 or the proposed Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill would better protect the city.

President Dowling of the Board of Aldermen wanted to know whether Mr. Hughes had unequivocally declared that in his opinion the Board of Estimate had full power to enter into the contract with the New York Central. Informed that he had, President Dowling then introduced a resolution requesting that Mr. Hughes advise the board whether the Public Service Commission had any power in the west side improvement matter. His resolution was adopted. President Marks wanted his resolution coupled with that of President Dowling's, but the proposal was not accepted.

President Marks precipitated an acrimonious debate when he said that when he offered any suggestions for outside advice on the matter they were rejected by the board.

"Excuse me, that is not so," interrupted the Mayor. "The board had a second appraisal made at your suggestion."

"But by the same people that made the first," replied Mr. Marks.

"Because they were experts in that line," put in Controller Prendergast.

"It has been my contention," retorted Mr. Marks, "that we should have all the outside advice we can get in this matter. This is not an expert body on railroad negotiations. We ought to have all the light we can get."

"There are some men who are not expert in anything," returned the Controller. "Anyway, you are going to get more daylight."

"Yes, and I'm going to get more daylight on this contract," was President Marks's rejoinder.

Charles L. Craig, representing civic bodies opposed to the agreement, told the board that there was a misapprehension concerning the proposed bill as affecting home rule, and declared that the bill would give the Board of Estimate greater powers in the matter than it has at present. He suggested that the title of the bill be amended, and that the members of the Board of Estimate be named as a commission instead of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Craig also suggested that the city get Mr. Hughes's advice as to whether the city would not get better results from the Ottinger-Ellenbogen bill, but the Mayor replied that the board had Mr. Hughes's advice on all phases of the proposed contract, and that the contract had virtually been rewritten within the last eight weeks. The board did not accept any of Mr. Craig's suggestions on the ground that they were not necessary, but told him that the whole matter of the improvement would be thrashed out at public hearings beginning Feb. 14.

CENTRAL TO HOLD STOCK.

Will Wait for Better Market Before Selling New Issue.

With New York Central stock selling down to 91 yesterday, it was accepted as a foregone conclusion that the $25,000,000 of new stock, which was offered to stockholders at par some weeks ago, would remain on the company's hands. The issue was not underwritten, the price of the old stock at the time the offering was made seeming to furnish a guarantee that the new issue would be all taken by stockholders.

The offer as originally made would have expired on Feb. 5, but the date has been extended to Feb. 13, payment on the new stock subscribed to be made Feb. 16. It was said yesterday that the offer would not be withdrawn. The Directors were authorized at the time of the consolidation to sell new stock at their discretion, and it was assumed in financial circles that the $25,000,000, or that part of it which was not subscribed for before the price broke through par, would be held until more propitious conditions prevail.

HOLD DOCTOR AND PATIENT.

Well-Dressed Couple Charged with Shoplifting.

A man who described himself as Dr. Herman E. Schorr, 28, of 501 West 110th Street, and a woman, who said she was Mrs. Beatrice Ginsberg, 23, of 620 West 115th Street, a patient of his, were arrested yesterday afternoon in a Broadway department store on a charge of larceny.

According to the police, socks, neckties, fur-lined gloves, and other articles, valued at $47, were found in their possession.

In Jefferson Market Court, Magistrate Deuel held Dr. Schorr and Mrs. Ginsberg in $300 bail each for examination next Friday.

Both were well dressed, the woman wearing a sealskin coat. Bail was furnished by a surety company, and the couple left the courtroom together.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair and continued cold Sat. Sun., fair and warmer; strong n. w. winds on the coast, diminishing by Sat. night.

Fla.—Fair and continued cold Sat., except warmer in n. w. Sat. Sun., fair and warmer; fresh n. w. winds diminishing and becoming variable by Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., with rising temperature; moderate n. winds, becoming s. by Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer.

Ind.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; moderate w. winds, becoming variable.

Ohio—Fair and continued cold Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; moderate to fresh w. winds, becoming variable by Sun.

Mich.—Fair and continued cold Sat. Sun., cloudy and warmer; fresh westerly winds, diminishing and becoming variable.

La. and Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Okla. and E. Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. cloudy and warmer.

W. Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. Sun. fair.

Ill. and Ark.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; probably unsettled by Sat. night; warmer.

Mo.—Cloudy and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Minn.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; not so cold Sat.

Iowa—Cloudy and probably unsettled Sat. and Sun.; not so cold Sat. and in e. Sun.

N. Dak.—Probably snow flurries Sat.; colder in extreme w. Sun. cloudy and colder.

S. Dak.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer in s. and cen. Sat.; colder Sun.

Neb. and Kan.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun.; warmer Sat.

OUR EXPORTS TO JAPAN $159,000,000 IN 1916

Imports Show Gain of $74,000,000—Europe Took 66% of Our Shipments.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—European countries took 66 per cent. of American exports in 1916, as shown in statistics announced today by the Department of Commerce. Products shipped to Europe increased 48 per cent. in value over 1915 and reached a total of $3,813,621,000.

Exports to South American countries almost doubled, increasing from $144,128,000 in 1915 to $220,288,000. Shipments to Asiatic ports more than doubled, leaping from $149,706,000 to $363,201,000. Much of the Asiatic shipments, however, went through to Russia, whose European ports were congested with freight much of the year.

All the northern European neutrals except Norway took less goods last year than in 1915.

Exports to Japan increased from $45,000,000 to $159,000,000, and imports from the same country from $108,000,000 to $182,000,000. There was a heavy increase in imports from Europe and an increase in goods bought from South America from $322,000,000 to $427,000,000.

VOTE FOR COTTON INQUIRY.

Senate Passes Resolution to Investigate the New York Exchange.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Without debate the Senate today passed a resolution of Senator Smith of South Carolina directing the Attorney General to investigate buying and selling operations of the New York Cotton Exchange, to ascertain if the methods employed are in restraint of trade.

Regarding Senator Smith's resolution, Henry H. Royce, President of the New York Cotton Exchange, said yesterday:

"The Exchange will welcome any investigation on the line of restraining trade. Prices on the Exchange are entirely the result of orders received by its members to buy and sell. The management of the Exchange has absolutely nothing to do with prices. It in no way influences prices, but, on the other hand, it is the public and no other agency that establishes the value of cotton.

"The business on the Exchange by its members is conducted under the strict provisions of the United States Cotton Futures act, which was enacted not so long ago, to correct what was thought by some people to be conditions detrimental to the cotton interests. Under this law disputes as to grades of cotton delivered on contracts shall be referred to the Secretary of Agriculture for determination. I want to again emphasize the fact that it is the public that makes the values on the floor of the Exchange."

Seek Proxies of Society Members.

Members of the New York Historical Society received notices yesterday asking them to appoint J. Archibald Murray, Frederic Delano Weekes, and R. Horace Gallatin, each or any of them, as their proxies "at any election of officers or on any motion, resolve, or other business upon which a vote may be taken at any annual, stated, or special meeting of the society." In explanation members were asked to sign if they desired to indorse the efforts of the Board of Governors. Many members were inclined to see in the request a reflex of the recent criticisms made by Mrs. John Van Rensselaer King with her resolutions for more active management. A report has been prepared for presentation at the meeting next Tuesday night in reply to Mrs. Van Rensselaer's criticisms.

Reception for C. C. N. Y. Graduates.

The Alumni Association of the College of the City of New York will tender an informal reception to the graduating class of February, 1917, in the General Webb Room, main building of the college, on Monday evening next. Short addresses will be made by Professor Adolph Werner, class of 1857; Edgar Vanderbilt, 1866; Dr. Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, 1892; James A. Farrell, 1907; Dr. Sidney E. Mezes for the college, Professor Harry A. Overstreet for the Faculty, and Dr. Charles P. Fagnani for the alumni.

Opposes "Excess Profits" Tax.

The Merchants' Association yesterday adopted the report of its Committee on Taxation and Public Revenue opposing the proposed "excess profits" taxation contained in the General Revenue bill which passed the House on Thursday. The association recommends that, instead, revenue be obtained by lowering the present income tax exemptions, through stamp taxes, through taxes upon sugar, coffee, tea, and similar commodities, and through taxes on capital employed in farming and upon other forms of capital now exempt.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for Today.

[By the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey.]

Sun rises..7:04|Sun sets..5:15|Moon sets..4:54

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	4:57	5:26	11:31	11:31
Governors Island	5:48	6:10	12:00	12:06
Hell Gate	7:50	8:24	1:46	2:20

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 2.

SS Bovic, Manchester, Jan. 16.
SS Chile, Copenhagen, Jan. 15.
SS Nelson, Cienfuegos, Jan. 21.
SS Westoil, Boston, Jan. 31.
SS Paloma, Nuevitas, Jan. 28.
SS H. R. Mallory, Galveston, Jan. 27.
SS Times, Matanzas, Jan. 30.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Jan. 29.
SS Iroquois, Puerto Plata, Jan. 28.
SS El Mar, Galveston, Jan. 26.
SS Pandia A. Rolli, Philadelphia, Jan. 31.
SS Radiant, Tampico, Jan. 21.
SS Montoso, Boston, Feb. 1.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Jan. 23
C. Lopez y Lopez	Cadiz	Jan. 20
Themis	Cristobal	Jan. 1
Lowther Range	Fayal	Dec. 31
Halfrid	Bordeaux	Dec. 29
Avellaneda	Bordeaux	Jan. 4
Poeldyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 5
Peter Jebsen	Cardiff	Jan. 11
A. A. Raven	Havre	Jan. 12
Sergipe	Bahia	Jan. 16
Mobilia	Santos	Jan. 2
Nigretia	Havre	Jan. 17
Gisla	Havre	Jan. 17
Rosegg	Bordeaux	Jan. 17
Borneo	Amsterdam	Jan. 18
Oreland	Havre	Jan. 18
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 31
El Sud	Galveston	Jan. 28
DUE TOMORROW.		
St. Paul	Liverpool	Jan. 27
Esperanza	Nassau	Jan. 30
Delta	Falmouth	Jan. 19
City of Savannah	Savannah	Feb. 1
DUE MONDAY.		
*Espagne	Bordeaux	Jan. 28
Tenadores	Bocas del Toro	Jan. 23
Carolina	San Juan	Jan. 31
Bermudian	Bermuda	Feb. 3
Clifton	Curacao	Jan. 20
Comanche	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
DUE TUESDAY.		
Honduras	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
Colon	Cristobal	Jan. 31
Lincolnshire	Bordeaux	Jan. 21
Scriand	Cristobal	Jan. 26
Adolf Deppe	Huelva	Jan. 19
Eastgate	La Pallice	Jan. 20
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 3
DUE WEDNESDAY.		
Mongolia	London	Jan. 27
Negure	Seville	Jan. 21
Honduras	Jamaica	Feb. 2
Apache	Jacksonville	Feb. 4
DUE THURSDAY.		
Mexican	Genoa	Jan. 22
Nickerie	Haiti	Feb. 3
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb. 3
Zulia	Mayaguez	Feb. 2
Huron	Jacksonville	Feb. 2
DUE FRIDAY.		
Kroonland	Liverpool	Jan. 31
Roma	Lisbon	Jan. 27
City of Columbus	Savannah	Feb. 6
Virginia	Naples	Jan. 19
DUE SATURDAY.		
†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	Jan. 31
Asuarca	Barcelona	Jan. 25
Mohawk	Jacksonville	Feb. 7
Guayane	Bordeaux	Jan. 22

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carmania, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Adriatic, Liverpool	——	12:00 M.
Kotonia, Bahamas	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Calamares, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Prins Frederik Hendrik, Guadeloupe	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	3:30 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
El Mundo, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
Munamar, Antilla	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Sabine, Tampa	——	12:00 M.
Ponce, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
Rochambeau, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
SAIL TUESDAY.		
Soestdyk, Rotterdam	——	12:00 M.
Imperator, Cayenne	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
City of Savannah, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL WEDNESDAY.		
Frederik VIII, Copenhagen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carrillo, Jamaica	7:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
H. R. Mallory, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Kentuckian, Buenos Aires	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL THURSDAY.		
Alliança, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
SAIL FRIDAY.		
Apache, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
SAIL SATURDAY.		
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Stockholm, Gothenburg	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tapajoz, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Tenadores, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saratoga, Havana	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Honduras, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Turks Island	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Valparaiso	——	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville	——	12:00 M.
Comal, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	——	12:00 M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., FEB. 2.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 93 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, Tampico to New York, was 150 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Comet, Tampico to New York, was 146 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS City of Savannah, Savannah to New York, was 39 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 170 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 369 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Pioneer, New Orleans to New York, was 100 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Princeton, Tuxpam to New York, was 66 miles S. at noon.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 344 miles E. of Galveston at 6 P. M.
SS Standard, New Orleans to New York, was 235 miles N. E. of Tuxpam at noon.
SS Pleiades, San Francisco to New York, was 250 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Esperanza, Vera Cruz to New York, was 664 miles S. at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 210 miles N. of Jupiter at 7 P. M.
SS Munwood, Matanzas to New York, was 676 miles S. at noon.
SS Comanche, Jacksonville to New York, was 10 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Chicago, at Bordeaux, Jan. 28.
SS Runa, at Santiago, Feb. 1.
SS Valdivia, at Colon, Feb. 2.
SS Tsushima Maru, at Panama, Feb. 1.
SS Waaldyk, at Panama, Feb. 2.

Sailed.

SS Rio de Janeiro, from Pernambuco, Jan. 31.
SS Kroonland, from Liverpool, Jan. 31.
SS Zulia, from Curacao, Feb. 1.
SS Thurland Castle, from Panama, Feb. 2.
SS Mexico, from Nassau, Feb. 1.

South and Central America Mails.

Guadeloupe and Martinique, at 8 A. M.—Prins Frederik Hendrik....Feb. 3
Cuba, (specially addressed only,) via Havana, at 8 A. M.—Havana....Feb. 3
Porto Rico, St. Thomas, St. Croix, La Romana, San Pedro de Macoris, and Santo Domingo City, via San Juan, at 8:30 A. M.—Brazos....Feb. 3
Jamaica, via Kingston, at 9:30 A. M.—Manchioneal....Feb. 3
Canal Zone, Panama, Salvador, (printed matter, &c.,) Nicaragua, (except East Coast,) Amapala, Choluteca, and prints, &c., for Nacaome, Tegucigalpa, and Yuscaran, (Honduras,) Cauca, and Narino Departments of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, (except Iquitos,) Bolivia, Chile, and Costa Rica, (Cuba, other parts of Honduras and letter mail for Salvador must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) via Havana, Cristobal, and Port Limon, at 12 M.—Calamares..Feb. 3

Transatlantic Mails.

Netherlands, via Falmouth and Rotterdam, at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.)—Noordam....Feb. 3
Europe, (except Germany, Austria, Hungary, Luxemburg, Bulgaria, Serbia, Turkey, Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark,) Africa, West Asia, and East Indies, via Liverpool, (Spain and Portugal must be specially addressed for dispatch by this steamer,) at 8:30 A. M., (supplementary, 10 A. M.,) (sea post)—St. Louis....Feb. 3
France, Switzerland, Italy, Egypt, Greece, British India, British East Africa, Siam, Malta, Gibraltar, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Dutch East Indies, West Australia, and Persia, via Bordeaux, at 12 M., (supplementary, 1:30 P. M.,) (sea post)—Rochambeau....Feb. 3

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 3, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 3, SS Rochambeau.
Belgium, Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Liberia and Greece—No sailing at present.
Gibraltar and Italy—Sailings uncertain.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Feb. 1, SS Hellig Olav.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Manila, Dec. 29; Hongkong, Jan. 3; Shanghai, Jan. 6; Yokohama, Jan. 12; Honolulu, Jan. 24—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ecuador, were dispatched east on Feb. 1, and are due in New York on the morning of Monday, Feb. 5.

IS YOUR SON SUCCESSFUL AT SCHOOL?

Is Your Son Successful at School?

Failure in his studies will shake his confidence in himself and make him less fitted mentally and morally to enter the larger struggle. Let us teach him to CONCENTRATE, as we have many boys and girls who had been unsuccessful at "large class" schools. The Clark Method of constant individual encouragement and examination by teachers who KNOW their subjects and who teach almost wholly without text books, engenders quiet, concentrated effort on the part of the student. A long record of remarkable results has established the great value of Clark methods for either the "slow," normal or brilliant student. Glance over the following

TYPICAL CLARK-CONCENTRATION SUCCESS

English and Composition	45	Virgil and Sight Reading	30
Literature	30	Elementary German	53
Latin Grammar	45	Algebra	25
Elementary Latin Composition	15	Plane Geometry	38
Chemistry	39		

The foregoing was the report given by the College Entrance Board to a student who had spent four years in another preparatory school in this city. The same student, after taking our concentration courses for 9 months, passed the College Entrance Examination Board recently in the following subjects:—

English Grammar and Composition	60	American History	60
English Literature	74	Elementary Algebra, Complete	68
Elementary German	68	Chemistry	60
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, RICHMOND COUNTY.—Calendar for Monday, February 5, 1917. Supreme Court, Richmond County, Trial and Special Terms. Held in the Court House, Richmond, Richmond County, New York. Befor Mr. JUSTICE CLARK.

Court opens and calendar called at 10 A. M. Counsel are requested to answer to the call of the calendar as both the trial and special term calendars will be called through at the opening of court. Yours respectfully,

C. L. BOSTWICK, Clerk.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SPA BUFFET LUNCH CO., INC., Bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Saturday, February 3d, 1917, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 180 Broadway and 1 Dey St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of foodstuff, restaurant furniture and fixtures, such as stools, counters, chairs, tables, cigar counter, showcases, cigarettes and cigars, glassware, knives, &c.

HENRY LESSER, Receiver.

S. J. OXENBERG, Attorney for Receiver, 5 Broadway, New York.

COMMITTEE TO COPE WITH CAR SHORTAGE

American Railway Association Creates Body of Five with Plenary Powers.

NO NEW FREIGHT EMBARGO

Special Commission, Personnel of Which Is Not Disclosed, to Try to Promote Co-operation.

Because of the absorption of their executives in a concerted effort to devise means to relieve the country-wide car shortage without having the Interstate Commerce Commission assume absolute control of the situation, the railroads did nothing yesterday toward tightening still further the embargo on foreign-bound shipments to the seaboard, though it had been anticipated that they, generally, would take such action, in view of the threatened German U-boat interruption to navigation.

Representing every important railroad in the country, 200 members of the American Railway Association met at the Hotel Biltmore to discuss the situation under the leadership of the association President, W. W. Atterbury, who is a Vice President of the Pennsylvania.

The final result of many hours' debate was the adoption of a recommendation of the Executive Committee which authorized the President to appoint a commission of five with plenary powers from now until May 1 next to regulate the exchange, interchange, and return of freight cars of all the railroads in the country in co-operation with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The committee was appointed by Mr. Atterbury last night, but in advance of those designated obtaining the consent of their respective roads to act the personnel was not made public. Under the terms of the resolution the men were to be practical railroad officers fairly representing the various divisions of the country.

The car service rules of the association were incorporated in a printed agreement which was signed by all those present in order to make binding the authority conferred upon the commission. These rules were made effective Feb. 21.

Powers of Commission.

There was made a part of the agreement a code of per diem rules, which provided that the association's commission should enforce all prescribed penalties when one road was found guilty on complaint of another, and that it should have access to the car records of all signatory roads.

None of those present was able to predict last night to what extent active and enforced co-operation among the railroads might serve to mitigate the car shortage and consequent freight congestion, but it was the general opinion that more equable distribution of available facilities, at least, would result from the appointment of the commission.

It was the general opinion in railroad circles yesterday that beyond perhaps a stricter scrutiny of the compliance by offered shipments with existing regulations on the part of some transcontinental roads, it was probable there would be no radical modification of embargo provisions until the international situation had crystalized more definitely.

One railroad official pointed out that there existed a possibility that the United States might decide to afford military convoy to ocean shipments in order to defy Germany's attempt to regulate the commerce of this country. He said that, should such a measure be adopted or should the allied Governments show their ability to cope successfully with the augmented U-boat menace, a greater tide of transatlantic shipping than heretofore might be expected. In that case, he said, there would be no reason for the railroads to to rush foreign-bound consignments to the seaboard in as great quantities as possible.

Although the action taken yesterday was without regard to the present international crisis, railroad men agreed that it came at a fortunate time, for, they said, if the transportation of foodstuffs and other freight becomes of increased importance because of the entry of the United States into the war, the machinery provided yesterday will greatly facilitate the feeding and clothing of Americans.

Previous Action by Railroads.

The serious results of the car shortage to shippers, railroads, and consumers caused the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago to look into the matter. The railroads agreed that the high cost of living, the operating expenses of the railroads, and many other problems were affected by the condition of car supply, and promised to improve the condition obtaining last year. The chief reason for car shortages, it was said, was that shippers held cars unreasonably, and that the railroads of the country did not have sufficient equipment for their traffic; but it was also generally admitted that the railroads themselves could do much to relieve shortages by observance of rules governing the exchange, interchange, and return of cars.

Accordingly, the American Railway Association met last year and adopted rules, but the result, it was said, was that many railroad companies ignored the rules and always had plenty of cars, while other companies, which returned cars in obedience to the rules, were unable to get back their own cars from the offending companies and so were usually short of equipment.

More meetings were held, other measures were taken, and conditions continued to grow worse until the Interstate Commerce Commission announced its intention of taking a hand in the matter. According to the best information obtainable, the railroads recently received unmistakable word from the Commission that, unless they did something decisive and effective, the Commission would take drastic action. Yesterday's meeting, it was understood, was a result of this threat.

Stuyvesant Fish Adds to Estate.

GARRISON, N. Y., Feb. 2.—Stuyvesant Fish has just acquired 100 acres in Putnam Valley, Putnam County, to be added to his country estate near here. He has purchased, through Assemblyman John P. Donohue, the land owned by Mrs. Anna Finch of Armonk. His estate now exceeds, it is estimated, 1,500 acres. William Church Osborn, who also has a large country place in Garrison, has also just added another tract embracing a few acres to his grounds.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Kentucky	.03
Andes	.16	Mexican	.04
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental	.85
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.11
Caledonia	.18	Overman	.03
Challenge Con.	.05	Potosi	.02
Chollar	.03	Savage	.06
Confidence	.10	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.06	Sierra Nevada	.14
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.35
Hale & Norcross	.06	Utah	.01
Jacket	.03	Mexican dollars	.59
Justice	.04		

TONOPAH.			
Belmont	4.40	Florence	.23
Jim Butler	.73	Fraction	.05
McNamara	.08	G'field Consol.	.65
Midway	.18	G'field Merger	.06
Mizpah	.14	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Monarch Pitts.	.11	Kewanas	.15
Montana	.18	Silver Pick	.18
North Star	.14	Spearhead	.07
Rescue	.25	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Tonopah Exten.	3.95	Big Jim	1.20
Tonopah Nevada	5.50	Nevada Hills	.22
West End	.65	Packard	.51
GOLDFIELD.		Rochester	.53
		Round Mountain	.41
Atlanta	.14	United Eastern	4.50
Booth	.10	United Mines	.75
C'field Butte	.03	White Caps	.40

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	6⅝	6¾	Gold Sov.	5½	6¼
Dr. J'pot	8⅞	9½	Granite	60	61
Elkton	12	13	Isabella	21	22
El Paso	25	40	U. Gold M.	22½	23
Findlay	6	6¼	McKinney	26	40
Golden C.	253	254½	Portland	191½	195
Gold Dol.	5¼	6	Vindicator	168	120

TO REOPEN RATE CASE.

Commerce Committee Orders a Rehearing on Shreveport Order.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Reopening the Shreveport rate case was ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission today upon petition of the Attorney General of Texas, the Texas Railroad Commission, and others, but in doing so the commission left in effect its order of last July prescribing new rates on commodities between Shreveport and points in Texas.

"Our order was made after careful consideration, upon the basis of a voluminous record," says the commission's decision. "To vacate this order might have the effect of reinstating many of the discriminations formerly existing which have been shown to be real and material and of long standing. In the absence of a showing of error in the order report and order, we are of the opinion that the order should stand pending the further proceedings now contemplated.

"The desirability of co-operation with the State authorities is, however, obvious. Under the circumstances we conclude that these proceedings should be reopened for further hearing, the order of July 7, 1916, to remain in full force and effect pending such hearing and decision thereon."

In its decision of last July the commission found that rates between Shreveport, La., and points in Texas were unreasonable and unduly prejudicial to Shreveport as compared with rates for like distances in Texas. Reasonable maximum rates between Shreveport and Texas points were prescribed.

MANILA BANK AGENCY HERE.

Philippine National to Finance Trade with Islands—Opens Monday.

The Philippine National Bank of Manila, which was established less than a year ago under the direct supervision of Dr. H. Parker Willis, Secretary of the Federal Reserve Board, will open a New York agency in the Woolworth Building on Monday. It will be in charge of Charles C. Robinson.

The Philippine National Bank is the Governmental bank of the Philippine Islands, and it was established for the purpose of encouraging insular industry and of developing trade between the United States and the islands. The net assets of the institution amount to about $25,000,000. The New York agency will devote its attention to facilitating the financing of imports and exports of the Philippines. The bank has already established thirty-seven agencies and two fully equipped branches. It has connections in London, Paris, Barcelona, Tokio, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Bombay and throughout China and Japan.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

"With the new international complications accentuating the tendency toward conservatism and caution, legitimate business hesitates, though its volume continues large. Foreign uncertainties influence all speculative markets adversely, and in trade and industry there is an increasing disposition to defer forward commitments until the future is more clearly defined. Yet the effect of the abatement of buying is lessened, with most mills and factories covered by contracts for months to come, and leading producing interests do not offer price concessions in an effort to stimulate demand.

"Comparing now with the then record figures of 1916, bank clearings naturally show less striking increases. Yet the total at all leading points, as reported to Dun's Review, is $4,565,379,601 for the week, or 5.7 per cent. more than the same period last year, and 56.8 per cent. greater than in 1915."

Bradstreet's says:

"Distribution by retail dealers has been animated by cold weather over a wide area, and in consequence reorders for Winter goods expanded. Incidentally, visiting buyers throng the leading markets, thus increasing house trade in Spring fabrics, while road salesmen, up to the issuance of the German note, had been sending in large orders."

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security. Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Am. For. Sec.6	Aug., 1919	96¼	96½	6.50
Argen.Gov.Disc	Feb.21,'17	99¼	99¾	4.50
Argen. Gov..6	May 15,'29	100¼	100⅝	5.75
City of Mont..5	May, 1918	100¼	100⅝	4.45
City of Mont..5	Dec., 1917	100½	100¾	4.10
City of Que..5	Apr., 1920	99¼	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can..5	Aug., 1917	100½	100⅝	3.20
Dom. of Can.5	Apr., 1921	99⅞	100	5.00
Gov. of N. F.5	July, 1919	98	99	5.45
Italian Gov...6	Oct. 15,'17	98⅞	99⅜	6.35
Norweg. Gov.6	Oct. 15,'17	100½	101½	4.00
Norweg. Gov.6	Feb., 1923	103	105	4.80
Prov. of Alb..5	May, 1926	96⅝	98	5.28
Prov. of Man.5	Feb., 1920	98½	99⅜	5.10
Prov. of Ont..5	Feb., 1920	98⅞	100¼	4.88
Prov. of N. B.	Dec., 1919	99	100¼	4.90
Prov. of Que.5	Apr., 1920	100¼	100⅜	4.83
Prov. of Sask.5	May, 1921	97½	99¼	5.20
Rep.of France.5	Is. of 1916	147	151	..
Russian Gov..6½	July, 1919	96	97	7.20
do rubles....5½	Feb.14,'26	276	278	..
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1918	99⅞	100¼	4.55
Swiss Gov....5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100½	4.85

Company Issues.

Am. Cot. Oil..5	Nov., 1917	100⅛	101	3.55
Am. P. & L...6	Aug., 1921	100	102	5.50
Am. T. & T..4½	Feb., 1918	100⅛	100⅞	3.60
Am. Thread..5	Jan., 1919	99¼	99⅝	4.20
Anaconda Cop.5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	2.12
A., T. & S. F.5	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.15
A.V.R.L. & P.6	July 1, '19	99½	100½	5.75
Atl. & Pac. T.6	June, 1921	102¼	102⅝	5.80
Braz.L.&T.Co.6	Nov., 1919	98	99	6.40
B'klyn R. T...5	Sep., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	4.70
C., B. & Q...4	July, 1921	98½	99	4.26
C. & W. Ind..5	Sep., 1917	100	100⅜	4.30
Cuba-Am.Sug.6	Apr., 1918	101⅜	102¼	3.90
Can. North...5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100⅜	4.35
Can. North...6	July 10,'17	100¼	101	3.30
Can. North...6	July 10,'18	100	100¼	5.25
Can. Pac. Ry.6	Mar. 2,'24	102¼	103	5.48
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1918	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1919	96	100	6.00
Driggs-Seaby..6	Dec., 1920	96	100	6.00
East. P. & L.5	Mar. 1,'18	99	..	6.12
Erie R. R....5½	Apr., 1917	100 1/16	100¼	2.12
Fed. Sug. Ref.5	Jan., 1920	99¼	100	5.00
Gen. Rubber..5	Nov., 1918	101	101⅜	4.10
G. T. of Can.5	Aug., 1918	100	100⅜	4.85
Hocking Val..5	Nov., 1917	100¼	101	3.55
Int. Harvest..5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	101⅜	3.23
L. Gas & El..	Apr., 1918	100½	101¼	5.37½
Mich. Ry.....6	June, 1919	100⅞	101½	5.40
Mo. Pacific...6	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅝	4.33
Mont. T. & P.6	Apr., 1917	99	99⅝	7.20
Morgan & W.5	Dec., 1918	101⅜	102	3.85
N.Y.,N.H.&H.4½	May, 1917	98⅞	99¼	7.50
New Eng.Nav.6	May, 1917	98	98⅝	11.00
Otis Elevator.5	Apr., 1920	100½	101½	4.50
Penn. Co....4½	June 5,'21	101⅛	101½	4.10
P. S. C., N. J.5	Mar., 1919	100⅝	101½	4.25
Rem. A. Un. Met. Car. Co.5	Feb. 1, '19	83	85	..
Southern Ry..5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	2.12
United Fruit..5	May, 1918	100½	101	4.10
Utah Sec. Cor.6	Sep. 15,'22	96½	97½	6.55
Wabash R. R.4	May, 1920	96	96⅝	5.05
W'house El. & Mfg. Co....5	Oct., 1917	100⅜	101⅛	3.45
Win. R.Arms.5	Mar., 1918	95	96	8.75
W. V. T. & E..6	June, 1917	100	100⅛	6.00
W. S. G. & E.6	Oct., 1917	100¼	101¼	4.75
Win. E. Ry..6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¼	6.00

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s Sept., 1917	101	101½	101⅛	101⅞
4½s June, 1965	109	110	109⅝	110¼
4½s Mar., 1963	109	110	109½	110
4½s Nov., 1957	109	109⅝	109⅛	110
4½s May, 1957	109	109⅝	109⅛	110
4¼s Apr., 1966	104	105	105⅛	105⅜
4¼s Mar., 1964	104	105	105⅛	105⅜
4¼s Mar., 1962	104	105	105⅛	105⅜
4¼s Sept., 1960	103⅞	105	105	105⅛
4¼s Mar., 1960-1930	103¼	104	103⅛	104⅛
4s May, 1959	101	101⅜	101¼	102
4s Nov., 1958	101	101⅜	101¼	102
4s May, 1957	101	101⅜	101¼	102
4s Nov., 1955	101	101½	101	101⅜
4s Nov., 1956	101	101½	101	101⅜
4s Nov., 1936	101½	102	101½	102
3½s Nov., 1955	92	93	92	93
3½s May, 1954	92	92½	92	93¼
3½s Nov., 1954	92	92½	92	93¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

4½s 1924-1930	4.00	3.80	3.90	3.80
4½s 1918-1923	4.00	..	3.90	..
4½s Nov., 1917	1.00	..	3.60	..
4½s June, 1917	1.00	..	3.60	..
4½s May, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4¼s 1924-1931	4.00	3.80	3.90	3.80
4¼s 1921-1923	4.00	..	3.85	..
4¼s Apr., 1920	4.00	..	3.85	..
4¼s 1917-1919	4.00	..	3.85	..
4s May, 1919	1.00	..	3.80	..
4s Nov., 1918	1.00	..	3.80	..
4s May, 1917	1.00	..	3.60	..
3½s 1940-1953	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3½s 1930-1939	4.00	..	3.95	..
3½s 1922-1929	4.00	3.80	3.95	3.80
3½s 1919-1921	3.85	..	3.85	..
3½s 1917-1918	3.80	..	3.80	..
3s 1940-1953	4.00	3.90	3.95	3.85
3s 1926-1930	4.00	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s 1918-1925	3.90	3.80	3.90	3.80
3s 1916-1917	3.60	..	3.60	..

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

COATS.—Jobber looking at better grade Spring coats. Ben Levitman Co., 33 West 34th.

DRESSES.—Contractors' large orders placed immediately on sport and afternoon dresses; call all day Saturday; bring your own samples; we furnish materials. H. A. R. & Co., 11 West 32d, 3d floor.

DRESSES.—Contractors, we are placing orders of silk and fine cotton dresses; we furnish our own styles; if you want to keep your plant busy, write us for full particulars. V 82 Times.

DRESSES.—Jobber placing stock orders on silk Jersey and crepe de chine sport dresses; also wool Jersey. 1,178 Broadway, entrance 28th St., top floor.

GOODS.—Woolen and cotton goods; export house interested. Bennett, Rector 6114.

MERCHANDISE.—Cash for ladies' coats, suits, skirts, waists, and dresses; good values only. Paragon, 133 West 21st.

PLUSH.—Open for quantity seal plushes. Hutner, 48-54 West 25th St.

POPLIN.—Wanted, American colored poplin, or similar cloth. Farragut 2347.

SERGES.—Navy, blue, and black; will buy any quantity, all makes. Elias Surut, 19 Greene St. Telephone 9697 Spring.

SERGE.—Will pay cash for quantity garnet cotton serge. Thomas Posner & Bro., 114 West 27th.

SUITS.—Jobber open to buy silk suits of the right kind; also novelty style cloth suits in advanced styles. Will look from 9 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M. at 1,333 Broadway, 10th floor, 36th St. entrance.

SUITS.—Jobber will place orders on snappy suits. 3d floor, 28 West 25th.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders, snappy styles. 104 West 27th St., 1st floor.

SUITS AND COATS.—Open for better merchandise; $16.50 up. 35 West 31st, 7th floor.

WOOLENS.—Advertiser, first-class connection clothing manufacturers and jobbers, is open for line of American woolens and trimmings for Canada; best of references; immediate results assured. F. E. Shaver, Room 7, Cosgrave Building, 167 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

Offerings to Buyers

ADDRESSOGRAPH MACHINE for sale with 14,000 names; plates and stencils; was used by a ladies' outer wearing apparel concern; very good opportunity for one who sells retail trade. V 54 Times.

AMERICAN VELOURS 15005, Stevens 2754, coatings, Amoskeag poplin 8158. Phone Greeley 4376.

COATS.—Wonderful coats, full of style and value; worthy of your consideration; popular priced. Novick & Co., 40 West 28th.

COATS.—100 Fall coats to close out at a price. Cohen & Klausner, 20 West 17th St., N. Y.

COATS.—Closing out esquimette plush coats, fur trimmed, cheap. Hutner, 48-54 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Wool poplin coats, $6.75; full line of Spring coats and suits ready for your inspection. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

DRESSES.—Silk and serge dresses, newest models, for immediate delivery. International Dress and Skirt Co., 138 West 25th St.

DRESSES.—Serge dresses for immediate delivery; jobs of silk dresses to close out. Globe Dress Co., 19 West 27th.

DRESSES.—1,000 serge dresses, newest models, to close out; also 500 silks. Ideal Garment Co., 18 West 33d St.

LADIES' SUITS.—450 ladies' poplin and serge suits, $4.50 to $5; suits and coats from $2 to $3. 303 Grand St., Brooklyn.

SERGE.—French Whitman 104, Amoskeag 6122, Whitman 767, poplin; also 40-inch silk poplin. Telephone Greeley 4378.

SERGES.—Cream; Cox Schreiber 215; check, job check, and mixtures. Greeley 4379.

SILVERBLOOM. — Lesher Whitman, 100 pieces, solid colors, cheap. Jacobus Brothers, 1,261 Broadway.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3¼@3½ per cent. for the best names
Thursday..3¼@3½ " " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

⁂

Barrel Style Slow in Catching.

With the information from Paris that American buyers are not favoring the barrel skirt idea, came the report yesterday from a man in close touch with the women's ready-to-wear trade that the new style will make progress here only after it has been considerably changed by the home designers. He said that the instances will be few where the barrel skirt will appear as originally introduced. There will, however, be adaptations of the idea. With simplicity the keynote of the Spring fashions, the barrel style is too awkward, he said, to see much of a vogue.

⁂

Cheerful About Hosiery Exports.

A cheerful view of the hosiery export situation was taken yesterday by a leading mill agent, in spite of a possible curtailment of shipments of these goods from this country by German submarine activities. "I do not look for any serious interruption in our trade with Latin-American countries," he said. "If there is a suspension of hosiery shipments to England, the best European customer we have, it will not be permanent, even if it lasts to the end of the war. Thousands of dozens of hose that used to be bought annually in Chemnitz, and either used in England or exported from there, will be bought in this country for years after peace is declared. Time after time, big English houses with whom we are doing business have said that they are out of the Chemnitz market for all time. While this is a strong statement, I think it will be many years at least, before the Anglo-German trade breach is healed."

⁂

No Effect of War Talk.

In the ready-to-wear and allied trades there seems to be no let up in the demand as a result of war talk. This is in distinct contrast to the situation that developed when peace discussion started in and the way seemed open toward negotiations by the belligerents. In the dress goods trade yesterday there was said to be little or no canceling of goods. A few of the smaller manufacturers here and there, who have an exaggerated idea of the effect war might have on their businesses, asked to have orders held up, but further than that business went on as usual.

⁂

Dress Goods Yardage the Same.

Although the styles on which the garment manufacturers are working for Spring call for skirts that are not quite as wide as they were, there is little or no difference in the yardage of dress goods required. A mill agent said yesterday that what has been lost in width has been practically made up in increased length. Then, also, there are many style features, such as flaring pockets, pleats and panels to call for more yardage.

⁂

Next New York Fur Sale.

The next New York fur auction will start on March 26. Goods, so the New York Fur Auction Sales Corporation announces, will not be received for the sale after March 10. The company states, in a review of its January sale, that liberal advances will be made as usual to shippers on request, and that goods will be stored and insured free of cost to them. The January sale is characterized as the most successful one conducted thus far, and notable for the absence of confusion in bidding, which marked the first auctions of the company.

⁂

Bag Buyer's Job No Sinecure.

What with the almost limitless number of shapes, colors, decorations and prices in women's handbags for Spring, the job of the buyer of this merchandise for a retail store is no sinecure. Not only is there a profusion of sports bags on the market, but bags embodying Chinese and Egyptian vari-colored designs are to be seen on all sides. Many of the bags are made with chain and ring handles, while others are of the drawstring type or have handles of the same material as the bodies of the bags. One novelty, to retail around $50, is of fine imported black silk, and has an elaborate frame of sterling silver. It is decorated with close-set floral designs in cut steel beads, lined with a rich brocaded silk, and finished off with a large silk tassel at the bottom. Another, which sells at $30, is a large, roomy, frameless bag of faille silk with a rounded, or shaped, bottom. It is decorated with tiny floral effects in colored beads, and is completed by a beaded triple ball tassel.

⁂

Crude Rubber Prices Unsettled.

Prices on plantation crude rubbers eased off a little here yesterday afternoon after one of the most exciting mornings the market has seen for some time. While few, if any, of the really big buyers appeared in the market, there was enough business done by the smaller ones and between dealers, as a result of the announcement of the German naval program, to force prices on these grades to a point 9 or 10 cents a pound above the figures that prevailed a few days back. Both first latex and smoked sheets, spot, were quoted at 84@85 cents a pound during the morning, but in the afternoon they were offered and sold at 83 cents. In the Brazilians a total gain of 5 or 6 cents a pound was recorded, when up-river fine sold at 82 cents for spots yesterday morning, but later the price broke a cent. Both up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball were quoted at 54 cents, spot. In view of the reported firmer feeling in London, the easing off in local prices was somewhat puzzling.

⁂

Will Hold Off for Awhile.

Even the most optimistic sellers of gray goods in the local market do not look for any possible revival of trading until the American answer to the last German note is made public. That there will be business done is expected, but trade opinion is that it will be confined pretty largely to goods of a "distress" nature. With the mills sold up as they are for the remainder of this month and next, little weakness in prices is looked for in that quarter, but how the buyers that have overbought and speculative traders will view their chances of getting out from under is another matter. There are traders candid enough to admit that if cotton does not recover soon, printcloth prices will need revision on orders taken for delivery after April. With a chance of burlap shipments being seriously interfered with, or possibly being cut off altogether for some time, it is figured that cotton cloths will have to be used as an offset, especially in view of the present paucity of local supplies of jute goods. For this reason, among others, the trade view on sheetings and other coarse cottons is not so bullish as on the finer-yard goods.

⁂

It Capitalizes Carefulness.

So many complaints have come from various foreign buyers about the ignoring of shipping directions by American firms which have gone into the export field since the begining of the war that one big house in this city is capitalizing its carefulness in these matters. While it does not set out to prove in so many words that it is better in this respect than its competitors, it calls attention in its announcements to foreign buyers that when they order a thing packed so and so they will get it that way, no matter how strange it may seem to the packing room. Any complaints that may be received of variations from the shipping directions set down in orders are at once put up to the head packer, who in turn "makes it hot" for the guilty subordinate. Serious lapses are punished by immediate dismissal.

⁂

More Talking Than Buying.

There was plenty of speculation in the local gray goods market yesterday, but it was not in merchandise. Conversation and predictions, not goods, were the orders of the day. Heavy goods were reported especially quiet, and there was little evidence of a demand for fine-yarn cloths, either. In print cloths the business done was small and almost entirely limited to sales from second hands at prices slightly lower than those asked by the mills. These sales included limited quantities of 39-inch 80 squares, 39-inch 72-76c, and 38½-inch 64-60s. Spot mill prices were firm, nominally, at these levels:

39-inch, 80-80s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	7¼c
39-inch, 72-76s	9½c	38½-inch, 64-56s	7c
39-inch, 68-72s	8½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	6¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	6c	38½-inch, 60-48s	6½c
38½-inch, 64-64s	7⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

RUSSIA BUYS THIRD OF IMPORTS HERE

United States, in Eight Months of 1916, Ships Goods Valued at $137,391,187.

BULK OF TRADE VIA PACIFIC

Great Britain Alone Leads America, While Japan Stands Third and China Fourth.

The United States, in the first eight months of 1916, supplied Russia with 33 per cent. of the empire's imports, according to carefully prepared statistics presented at the first annual meeting of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce, held yesterday at the Bankers' Club, 120 Broadway. While American shipments were largely made up of war munitions, railroad equipment, and automobiles for military purposes. Secretary E. C. Porter's annual review of the activities of the chamber indicated that in the opinion of those familiar with the Russian market the foundation was being laid for a permanent and largely increased trade after the war.

Mr. Porter stated that encouraging progress had been made during the year's existence of the chamber in stimulating and encouraging American interests in the development of closer relationships between Russia and this country. The Secretary's report showed that during the first eight months of 1916 the total importations into Russia amounted to 1,177,619,000 rubles, or approximately $390,000,000. Of this amount 416,339,000 rubles, or $137,391,187, worth of merchandise was shipped from the United States, which amounted to more than 33 per cent. of the total value of Russia's importation.

The value of the imports furnished Russia in the period between Jan. 1 and Sept. 1, 1916, by the four chief contributing countries was as follows: Great Britain, 552,471,000 rubles; United States, 416,339,000 rubles; Japan, 184,837,000 rubles, and China, 37,085,000 rubles.

Illustrative of the growing commercial intercourse between Russia and the United States, the Secretary's statement said that the bulk of the shipments from the United States had been made through Vladivostok, the total value of exports from this country through that port in 1916 having amounted to 285,893,000 rubles. The United States, the report said, was becoming the most important source of supply for Russia in purchases of footwear and leather goods of all kinds, rosin, copper, wire goods, metal working machinery and other machine equipment, automobiles, automobile platforms and bodies, raw cotton, and many other articles.

The report of the chamber emphasized the fact that Japanese competition was a factor to be considered in the Russian market, as the Japanese had been developing Russian trade with systematic efforts and persistent energy. "Moreover," said the report, "Japan is attempting to take the place of Germany as an intermediary in the sale of goods purchased in the United States for Russia. Large shipments of manufactured articles of all kinds have been purchased in Japan and reshipped to Russia."

The Board of Directors was re-elected and the following officers chosen for the ensuing year: President, C. H. Boynton; First Vice President, H. B. Harris; Second Vice President, Benjamin Joy of Boston; Treasurer, T. B. Adams, and Executive Secretary, E. C. Porter.

DRY GOODS SALES ARE LARGE

Wholesalers Making Preparations for Chicago Market Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Wholesale shipments of dry goods for the current week are running about even with the corresponding period of a year ago. Road sales for immediate and Fall delivery surpass the same period of last year by a good margin. Prices have been made on percales and ginghams for Fall and merchants are buying these lines liberally.

"Wholesalers are making preparations for the Chicago market week and 1917 Spring style review, to be held the week of Feb. 5 to 10. A large influx of merchants is expected. Customers have visited the market in larger numbers than in the week a year ago. Practically every merchant reports an exceptional retail distribution for the month of January, and the opinion seems to prevail that the excellent volume of retail distribution during 1916 will be maintained for some months to come. Collections are ahead of the same period of 1916."

COAL PROPERTIES SEPARATE

Readjustment of West Virginia Companies Effected by Large Estates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Separation of large coal and railway properties in West Virginia heretofore owned by the Coal & Coke Railway Company and the Davis Colliery Company was announced here today by C. M. Hendley, Secretary of the Coal & Coke Railway. The Roaring Creek & Belington Railroad, formerly owned by the Davis Company and leased to the Coal & Coke, has been acquired by the latter, of which Charles D. Norton of New York is the new President. Other officers are retained.

The West Virginia Coal and Coke Company of Elkins, a new corporation, of which John L. Kemmerer of New York is President, will take over the coal lands and collieries of the Davis Company and of the Coal & Coke Railway. The readjustment was effected mainly through the estates of the late Henry Gassaway Davis, Richard C. Kerens, and Stephen B. Elkins.

EXPORTS IN DECEMBER.

Total for the Month, Mostly to the Allies, $226,656,363.

New York's exports in December reached $226,656,363, a very large part of which went to the allied countries, including Russia. Cotton shipments reached 30,050,189 pounds, worth $5,887,222. Of this England took 12,428,879 pounds, Italy 9,075,067, and France 1,444,866. Brass bars for conversion into projectiles have been going to England and France monthly of late to the extent of 20,000,000 pounds, valued at $6,000,000, while finished brass tips for shells and other projectiles destined for the United Kingdom in December totaled close to $10,000,000. French purchases in the same period amounted to $661,610.

Cartridge shipments reached $3,453,690, and gunpowder over $9,000,000. Other explosives totaled $28,000,000.

BUSINESS NOTES.

Henry A. Dix & Sons Company, manufacturer of house dresses, 116 West Fourteenth Street, have paid out extra bonuses to all employes for 1916, amounting to $10,000. The firm gives Saturdays off during the Summer, in addition to the usual two weeks' vacation.

Richenthal & Meyers, women's, misses', and children's ready-to-wear, have opened up a resident salesman office at 1,167 to 1,175 Broadway.

Kagel & Kagel, makers of suits and skirts, have removed from 22 to 26 West Thirty-second Street to 39 and 41 West Thirty-second Street.

A bronze tablet dedicated to the memory of Benjamin Stearns, who died in 1913, has been placed in the store of Benjamin Stearns & Co., importers and manufacturers, 27 to 31 West Thirty-third Street.

The dinner and dance of the Pennsylvania corset salesmen will be held this evening at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia.

The Herman Manufacturing Company, maker of women's fabric bags, belts, and novelties, has removed from 6 and 8 West Twenty-second Street to larger quarters at 40 and 42 East Twenty-second Street. In a former business note the new address was incorrectly given.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

CAFETERIA BUFFET LUNCH CO., INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Cafeteria Buffet Lunch Co., Inc., 484 Sixth Avenue, by George J. Bruck, a creditor, for $500, on an assigned claim from the Fred E. Rosebrock Co. There was a petition in bankruptcy filed against the company on July 1, 1916, and it made a composition with creditors then at 15 cents on the dollar. Liabilities then were $56,880.

IRVING O. DAVIS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Irving O. Davis, jobber in women's neckwear, 104 Fifth Avenue, by Morton I. Davis, $386; Morris Cantor, $182 and Jacob Clark, $51. He made an assignment on Thursday. Liabilities are reported to be $3,500 and assets $1,500.

JOSEPH FEDER.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Joseph Feder, grocer, 386 Broome Street, by Wilson & Co., $144; Cudahy Packing Company, $126; Conron Bros. Co., $55, and Louis Diamond, $1,000. He made an assignment on Jan. 30.

LOUIS BEEN, salesman, 1,412 Franklin Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $857 and assets $436, in accounts.

FREED & SHORE, cloak manufacturers, 151 West Twenty-fifth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities, $26,572, and assets, $17,519.

I. D. SCHLACHTEL CO., INC., cloak manufacturer, 84 Division Street, has filed schedules showing liabilities $13,645, and assets $1,748.

MARK MAYER.—Judge A. N. Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on Jan. 4 against Mark Mayer, wholesale meat dealer, 33 Grace Avenue, West Washington Market, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar.

SLAVIN BROS. and the AETNA WAIST CO., 48 West Twenty-fourth Street, have notified the Bankruptcy Court that they have withdrawn the composition offer of 40 cents on the dollar. They said that there has been too much delay, merchandise had materially depreciated, the landlord had terminated the lease, and the party who advanced the money for the corporation had withdrawn it.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 312 business failures in the United States during the week, against 388 for the previous week, and 416, 481, 280, and 259 for the corresponding weeks of 1916 to 1913. The Middle States had 77; New England, 42; Southern, 67; Western, 61; Northwestern, 37, and Far Western, 28. Canada had 29 against 36 for the preceding week. About 90 per cent. of the failures had less than $5,000 capital, and 6 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—Thomas J. Boles, liquor dealer; petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $20,600; assets, $17,565.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 2.—John P. Boesen, a salesman; voluntary petition filed. Liabilities, $11,890; assets, $690.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Alo Realty Co.—J. Stein	$9,138.70
Anderson, Gilbert—B. Altman & Co.	388.76
Barbe, Edgar, and Louis J. Covi—United Metal Covered Door and Sash Co., Inc.	162.91
Bradley Contracting Co.—C. Fuller	400,099.02
Blauspan, George, and National Surety Co.—People, &c.	300.00
Broder, Julius—Queenstown Corp.	141.23
Bloom, Hyman—H. Bronner	845.06
Beatty, Cornelius V.—Kitab Engraving Co.	127.98
Conroy, Winifred M.—L. D. Simpson	170.32
Church, Stanley W., by guardian—I. Friend, costs	176.56
Campbell, Arlo P.—A. R. Van Tassell	618.91
De Jorio, Hector—Aste Press	531.89
Dickstein, Samuel—S. Libman	107.21
Esler, Rebecca—G. E. Walter	173.31
English, J. Bernard—C. A. Grant et al., costs	115.54
Erickson, Edward and Erika—E. Sundholm	455.58
Easton, Henry C.—Encyclopedia Britannica Corp.	277.66
Frias, Jose A.—J. L. Salomon et al.	23,320.24
Frost, Ward, by guardian—S. Chassen	324.10
Gardner, H. N., and De Long Seaman Co.—Bank of Nova Scotia	24,060.40
Gadak, Frank—Stonemor Realty Co. et al.	296.97
Groegenger, Edward, and William Campbell—People, &c.	100.00
Goldberg, Lazar—R. C. Carter	1,996.20
Honest Linen Supply and Steam Laundry Co., Inc.—J. Ratner et al.	123.56
Hoytresl Construction Co. and Fort Masonry Co.—C. J. Weinert	280.15
Heather Realty Co.—N. Y. Edison Co.	243.41
Hirsch, Isidor—S. Salzman	141.43
Houghton, Charles B.—J. A. Applegate	215.91
Klein, Max E.—D. Harris Silk Co., Inc.	740.15
Girtland, Benjamin B.—Brooks Bros.	134.49
Kraus, David—J. R. Miller	860.20
Katz, Louis, and Israel Beckin—People, &c.	500.00
Korn, George W.—F. Fox	441.89
Luby, Edna—A. Herckmans	100.01
Lewis, George L.—Glenmore Operating Co.	100.36
McSweeney Realty Co. and Thomas R. White—Banker Surety Co.	3,842.35
Moran, Bernard T.—L. G. Mitchell	302.90
McCarthy, Theodore B.—United Dressed Beef Co. of N. Y.	556.22
Mayper, Henry M.—State Bank	3,357.78
Manhattan Embroidery Co., Inc.—A. A. Engel	900.00
Nelson, Betty—Milo Realty Co., Inc.	159.41
Neustadt, Philip and Lena—F. A. Ludlam	117.21
Parcel Post Delivery Co., Inc.—L. Brown	300.00
Pagani, Henry G.—J. Frank Dunbar Co.	1,433.14
Palmieri, Vincenzo—Moore Realty Co.	4,349.34
Relyea, Olive M.—I. Goldman	822.59
Rockville Centre Holding Co.—K. Carter	1,307.67
Rapp Construction Co.—J. Durr	467.77
Ruppenthal, John C., or J. Carl Ruppenthal—E. Kirschbaum et al.	172.07
Schlossinak, Kurt—M. Welte & Sons, Inc.	298.81
Spero, Frank—M. Welt & Sons, Inc.	326.31
Shafer, Abraham, or Schaefer—Cudahy Packing Co.	440.26
Sanita Tooth Pick and Straw Corp.—H. Kramer et al.	329.91
Scriven, J. Anderson, Jr., committee—A. Reinschmidt	1,511.47
Schwartz, Morris—D. W. Ettinger	347.16
Shearer, Margaret—West 67th St. Garage, Inc.	100.80
Schmidt, Jesse B.—C. Spiro	431.41
Schelberg, Joseph—C. Hammer	851.96
U. S. A. Supply Co.—American Can Co.	382.58
Viola, Frank—G. Verga	1,001.39
Woodend, Wm. E.—M. Daunt	593.80
Weintraub, Moe—L. Finegold	342.88
Weinerman, Joseph, and Irving Weinberg—D. Liebowitz	117.75
Appleton, Geo. A.—City of N. Y.	232.93
Beirneister Bros. Co.—Same	145.63
Bladowsky, Bernard—Same	232.93
Caro, Harry—Same	232.98
Cordo, Wm. L.—Same	232.93
Bluestone, Edward—Same	232.92
Economist Mfg. Co.—Same	145.63
Gochnour, Soble & Co.—Same	145.63
Henry Simonoff Co., Inc.—Same	103.17
Mounts, Frederick H.—Same	127.98
McKeever, Stephen W.—Same	127.98
Nathan, Philip—Same	123.80
N. Y. and Rockaway Beach Transportation Co.—Same	103.17
Pepper, James—Same	127.98
Peterson Engineering Co.—Same	145.63
Robert Hill Construction Co.—Same	145.63
Sternchuss, Jacob—Same	123.80
Silberman, Isidor M.—Same	127.98
Sedgwyn, John D.—Same	127.98
Special Film Co., Ltd.—Same	103.17
Tobin Whichway Signal Co.—Same	1,079.74
Union Drug Co.—Same	1,079.74
United Editors' Ass'n—Same	1,079.74
Vance Mfg. Co.—Same	103.17
Woods Pub. Co.—Same	103.17

In Bronx County.

Benyovits, Meyer—S. Horowitz	$112.90
Buccini, Antonio—Superior Outfitting Co.	44.97
Block, Maurice, and Nathan Kiselstein—Hannis Distilling Co.	68.54
Colonna, Nicholas—L. Loewn	61.17
Freedman, Charles N.—A. Lewin	1,184.97
Garland, Mary, John and Alfred—Superior Outfitting Co. Inc.	48.77
Golub, Max—B. Levine	401.99
Harris, Louis H.—Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	77.71
Irving, Louise A., and Francis A. Shepherd, as trustees, &c.—Broadway Sav. Institution	13,389.60
Kellwood Realty Co., and Thomas F. Meehan—S. Kraus	11,318.96
Lichtenstein, Dora—J. Corn	9,495.35
Lehmann, William—Inter. R. T. Co.	108.16
Morgan, Nell—S. Kaufman	81.80
Rosendorf, Samuel—A. Greenhut	559.72
Rosen, Philip—J. Jacobson	429.48
Stern Selling Service, Inc.—I. Hersh et al	32.27
Seymann, Bernhard—W. M. Purdy et al.	2,144.80
Wohlfarth, J. Bernard—E. Denerstein	62.87

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Cople, Edward—J. T. Maher, Dec. 13, 1916, vacated	$281.91
Whelan, Joseph F., Co., Inc.—M. Feldman, Jan. 4, 1917, vacated	214.65
Goldstein, Joseph, and National Surety Co.—People, &c., April 23, 1914	3,000.00
O'Beirne, Mary—W. H. Pratz et al., March 20, 1912	485.99
Russell, Arthur D.—Phoenix Furniture Co., March 19, 1915	287.81
Rapp, Bernard—M. Felstiner, May 8, 1916	225.09
Sheldon, Frederick M.—Ralph B. Carter Co., May 6, 1916	148.02
Sutton, Francis M.—C. W. MacBride, Jan. 5, 1916	106.24
Globe Rye and Bread Co., Inc.—I. Uhrbach, Jan. 22, 1917	463.00
Same—H. Richter, Jan. 22, 1917	524.26
McCarthy, Florence—International Mercantile Marine Co., June 8, 1916	111.58
Linde, John E., and Elsa M. Gross—E. H. McCool, July 20, 1914	2,686.20
Wesel, Ferdinand, ex'r.—L. Ott, Jr., Jan. 5, 1917	112.64
Same—Same, April 26, 1915	102.12
Same—Same, Jan. 22, 1915	6,223.80
Weiss Neckwear Co.—F. P. Maupai, July 21, 1913	159.09
Webb, James T. and Florence G.—L. Stern, Jan. 4, 1906	637.88
Theatrical Building Contracting Co., Max Rothbart-Lieb Guberman—Bregman, Guberman & Co., Inc., Feb. 19, 1915	121.44
Beal, Arthur W.—W. Kehoe, Jan. 17, 1916	224.91
Coniglio, Philip—C. P. Goldsmith et al., March 19, 1912	343.76
Meltzer, Isaac, Morris Levine, and Hyman Kobelson—Charter Construction Co., July 7, 1916	154.24
Meyers, Simon—L. R. Harsha Manufacturing Co., Aug. 25, 1916	170.15
Nassau Finance Co.—Montgomery Ward & Co., Jan. 19, 1917	1,503.17

In Bronx County.

Goldberg, Sherry—F. Zambetti, April 15, 1916	$230.73
Juno Realty Corporation, Abraham D. Weinstein and Albert Schaile—M. Rambeu & Co., June 3, 1915	677.88

Silk Buyers—A Suggestion

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GIMBEL BROTHERS invite the trade to inspect a special showing of Foreign Silks, suitable for Spring and Summer wear, of which we now have an exceptionally fine collection.

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Notice to Manufacturers

In order to facilitate verifying our records would ask all manufacturers to render immediately duplicate bills of all items open and unpaid on their books.

FRANK & SEDER

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Mack & Co.; C. Mack, clothing, millinery, ready-to-wear; Latham.

ATCHISON, Kan.—Boston Store; J. Wallerstein, cloaks, millinery; Imperial.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; S. Hirsch, children's and house dresses; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—E. T. Slattery Co.; P. A. O'Connell, ready-to-wear; 25 W. 33d.

BURLINGTON, Iowa—J. Bosch Co.; E. W. Casperson, cloaks, suits; Park Av.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hamilton Millinery Co.; W. B. Hamilton, millinery; Continental.

CHATTANOOGA—D. B. Loveman Co.; G. B. White, men's clothing; 1,150 Broadway; Wallicks.

CHICAGO—S. Mandl; Mr. Miller, wedding dresses; 1,133 B'way.

CHICAGO—The Fair; L. J. Rosenthal, laces, neckwear, ribbons; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—C. A. Stevens & Bros.; H. H. Rosenthal, millinery; 40 E. 22d.

CHICAGO — W. A. Wieboldt & Co.; M. Grossman, women's apparel; 334 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Consolidated Millinery Co.; F. Hengesch, millinery; 621 B'way.

CHICAGO—Sears, Roebuck & Co.; C. M. Morgan, coats, waists; 115 5th Av.

CHICAGO—N. Shure & Co.; N. Shure, notions, ribbons, handkerchiefs, hosiery; 874 Broadway.

DENVER—Daniels & Fisher Stores Co.; J. Slaughter, linens, blankets; 71 West 23d.

DETROIT—A. Krolik & Co.; I. Cohn, mfg. dept.; 820 B'way.

DETROIT—E. Kern Co.; E. S. Schultz, boys' clothing, children's dresses; Grand.

FARGO, N. D.—Herbst Dept. Store; J. K. Herbst, general mdse; 334 4th Av.

GREAT FALLS, Mont.—Fashion Cloak & Suit Co.; A. J. Katz, ready-to-wear; 110 W. 34; Breslin.

HOPKINSVILLE, Ky.—H. M. Frankel, clothing, cloaks; 1,133 Broadway.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Traugott Bros.; Louis Traugott, women's coats, suits, skirts, dresses, children's coats, dresses; Lea Traugott, boys' clothing, men's dress, work shirts, men's, women's shoes; McAlpin.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Ogus, Robinowich & Ogus; Miss M. Chambers, millinery; 621 Broadway.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Byron Bros.; P. Byron, ready-to-wear millinery; 212 5th Av.

LANSING, Mich.—J. W. Knapp Co.; R. K. Lackey, notions; 116 W. 32d.

LEBANON, Ind.—Adler & Co.; M. Adler, silk waists; 1,161 B'way, Room 409.

LE MARS, Iowa—M. Bird; A. D. Bird, F. Bird, cloaks, suits, dresses, waists, skirts, &c; Room 509, 1,170 Broadway.

LINCOLN, Neb.—A. Byron, ready-to-wear; 212 5th Av.

LINCOLN, Neb.—Herpolsheimer Co.; C. A. Birdzell, silks, dress goods; P. R. Elliott, notions, leather goods; Breslin.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Lubin's; D. Lubin, cloaks, suits, waists; 38 W. 33d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Jones House Furn. Co.; C. Jones, housefurn. goods, carpets; Wallick.

LOUISIANA, Mo.—Younker Bros.; R. Younker, ready-to-wear; 1,130 Broadway.

MACON, Ga.—Burden, Smith & Co.; J. E. Wilson, hosiery, gloves; 1,150 Broadway.

MACON, Ga. — Union D. G. Co.; D. M. Brown, notions; 1,170 B'way; Collingwood.

MANSFIELD, Ohio—R. B. Maxwell & Co.; Miss H. Brogan, cloaks, suits; Park Avenue.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—S. Schoen & Co.; L. G. Schoen, coats, suits, dresses; Prince George.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Butterfield & Co.; H. D. Butterfield, gen. mdse.; Prince George.

NORFOLK, Va.—M. Somek, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Scott-Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, hosiery, underwear; 1,140 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—Hagden Bros.; E. E. Cassill, jewelry, silverware, leather goods, notions, drug sundries; Broztell.

OTTUMWA, Iowa—W. J. Donelan & Co.; J. F. Lamb, cloaks, suits, muslin underwear; 334 4th Av.; Flanders.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; G. Kerngood, millinery; 1,261 B'way.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—D. S. Salesbury & Co.; C. A. Bryant, tailors', dressmakers' supplies; 356 2d Av.

PUEBLO, Col.—Crews-Beggs D. G. Co.; W. D. Young, dress goods, silks, ladies' gloves; 230 5th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; W. F. Schultz, silks, dress goods, domestics; 23 East 26th; Breslin.

ROANOKE, Va.—H. S. Heironimus & Co.; Miss R. Bell, women's garments; 353 4th Av.; Collingwood.

SAGINAW, Mich—E. A. Robertson Co.; S. P. Toole, silk waists, dresses; 303 5th Av.; Gregorian.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Walker Bros. D. G. Co.; Miss Morris, millinery; 353 4th Av.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Marston Co.; C. Christensen, housefurnishing goods; 220 5th Av.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa—Pelletier Co.; C. E. Pelletier, waists, petticoats; 116 W. 32d.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. — Forbes & Wallace; Miss B. F. Copp, books; 230 5th Av.

STEUBENVILLE, Ohio—Munker Co.; S. P. Weber, ready-to-wear; 60 West 3d; Aberdeen.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. A. Dobriner, hosiery, underwear, sweaters; 470 4th Av.

ST. LOUIS—Ferguson-McKinney Mfg. Co.; J. J. Woods, dress goods, silks, linings; 353 B'way.

ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss A. Fox, infants' wear; 1,170 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; F. A. Cramer, mdse. mgr.; G. Bubb, china, housefurn. goods; 470 4th Av.

TAYLOR, Texas—J. W. Morse & Co.; J. W. Morse, general mdse.; 334 4th Av.; Park Avenue.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; Miss E. Nitsche, suits; J. M. Keller, coats, suits; 116 W. 32d.

TOLEDO, Ohio—Thompson, Hudson Co.; G. A. Weller, ready-to-wear; Miss Smith, waists; 354 4th Av.

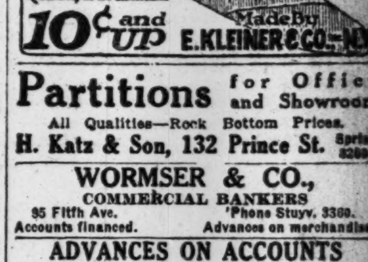
TROY, N. Y.—M. P. Gold, notions, furn. goods; Continental.

UTICA, N. Y.—R. Fraser; A. H. Cavannagh, cloaks, suits; Arlington.

VALLEY CITY, N. D.—Chaffee-Warley Co.; C. C. Chaffee, women's furnishing goods; Herald Square.

VINCENNES, Ind.—A. Lyon, silk waists; 1,161 B'way, Room 409.

WYANDOTTE, Mich.—A. Loeffler & Co.; A. Loeffler, carpets, millinery; Cumberland.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WOOLENS
in Men's and Women's Wear.
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To
Department Store
Buyers

You will secure advantageous offerings from houses with which you might never ordinarily come in contact. When in the market for merchandise of any kind briefly state your needs in a small advertisement on

the business page

If you are out of town and send your advertisement in a prepaid day letter to The Times it will be published the following morning in the Buyers' Want Column :: Your name and address need not appear in the advertisement. You can have replies addressed to a box at The Times office and they will be promptly forwarded to you without extra charge.

EDWARD N. HURLEY,
Chairman, Federal Trades Commission,
writes:

In five days after reference in The New York Times to our booklet, "Fundamentals of a Cost System for Manufacturers," we received 4,500 replies. Ninety per cent. of these inquiries were on the letter heads of business firms.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24154.—In Bankruptcy.—BERNARD FROMMER and OZIAS WEISSGRAW, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of FROMMER & WEISSGRAW, Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Bernard Frommer and Ozias Weissgraw, individually and as co-partners doing business under the firm name of Frommer & Weissgraw, are hereby given notice that on January 30th, 1917, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 15th, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 24,127.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of EMILE FAUCHE, Bankrupt.

The creditors of Emile Fauche are hereby given notice that on the 24th day of January, A. D., 1917, the said Emile Fauche was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February A. D., 1917, at 2:00 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3rd, 1917.

NO. 24,144.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of BERNARD BRINDZE, Bankrupt.

The creditors of Bernard Brindze are hereby given notice that on the 27th day of January A. D., 1917, the said Bernard Brindze was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of February A. D., 1917, at 11:00 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
February 3rd, 1917.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24136.—In Bankruptcy.—MAX VERSCHLEISER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Max Verschleiser are hereby given notice that on January 25th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 15th, 1917, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. N. Y.—No. 24045.—In Bankruptcy.—BARNETT SCHWARTZ, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Barnett Schwartz are hereby given notice that on January 15th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 15th, 1917, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist., N. Y.—No. 24,090.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL SELDIN, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Samuel Seldin are hereby given notice that on January 26th, 1917, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 68 William Street, New York City, February 15th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 23,907.—In Bankruptcy.—FRANK SEERY, Bankrupt.

Frank Seery was duly adjudicated bankrupt on January 4, 1917. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 67 Wall Street, City of New York, on February 15, 1917, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—24,064.

Notice is given that MOSES SHAFFRON, trading as M. SHAFFRON & CO., an alleged bankrupt, has applied for the confirmation of a composition of fifteen per cent. cash. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in the Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Tuesday, February 13th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why the above composition should not be confirmed.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

United Lt. & Rys. Co.
First & Refunding Mortgage 5% Bonds

are a first lien on a group of properties, subject to only $13,000 underlying bonds, the revenue from which is sufficient to pay the total interest charges on the outstanding bonds. They are also liens on the equities on two other groups of properties, the net earnings from which are more than three times the total interest requirements on the outstanding First and Refunding 5s.

Price to yield about 5.90%
Send for Circular No. 105-F.

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
London — William P. Bonbright & Co. Paris — Bonbright & Co.

February Bond Circular

We shall be pleased to send a copy of our February General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.

Send for General Circular 90

Harris, Forbes & Co
Pine Street, Corner William
NEW YORK

Tilney, Ladd & Co.
Railroad Bonds
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Fall in Stocks Renewed—What the Market Is Discounting.

Prices went lower on the Stock Exchange yesterday, but the selling was much lighter than it had been on Thursday. Wall Street was still extraordinarily calm in view of the fact that it was facing the gravest international situation which has yet arisen for the United States out of the world war. There was far less excitement and far less concern in brokerage offices than during any similarly severe downward movement in the past.

The explanation is that, having prepared for peace, the stock market found itself in an exceptionally good position to face the market consequences of the possibility of war. That plainly is what the stock market was discounting on Thursday and again yesterday, for the belief prevailed, that a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany would result from that country's announced purpose to defy all international law on the high seas, and a severance of diplomatic relations would almost certainly, it was felt, lead to a state of war.

Having liquidated stocks on a very large scale for an entirely different reason, traders for the most part were able to meet calmly the storm which swept over the market on Thursday, whose aftermath was seen in the further declines yesterday. The net losses were considerable, though much less for the most part than those of the day before. In a number of instances they represented merely the loss of part or all of the recovery which occurred on Thursday afternoon, but in many other cases they represented the reaching of lower levels than those touched on the first day's heavy selling.

The market continued to have the valuable support of orders from the public for the outright purchase of stocks, and it is safe to assume that it will continue to have this support, and in increasing volume should the course of events call the buying orders into effect. That sort of buying, however, is not asserted aggressively, as much selling by traders is done from choice and some from necessity. Of the two forces, however, the former is the one which tells the more in the long run. Even in a national crisis values do not change as abruptly as prices have lately been declining. That is not an assurance against their not declining more upon some fresh cause for grave concern, but it is a reason against assuming that price movements at such times fairly reflect intrinsic values. Had the market been held up at a highly inflated level until the coming of this news, the gravest which the war has brought to the United States, such a decline might be regarded as a concentrated but not exaggerated readjustment of market value to real value. The opportunity for putting an interpretation of that sort upon the fall in prices the last two days, and upon any further fall which may occur, is greatly lessened by the fact that this decline did not begin at the peak of a preceding forward movement. On the contrary, it started at a level of prices which had already been greatly reduced in recent weeks by liquidation which cleared the market of a very large volume of speculative commitments the building up of which had raised prices, if not far beyond their true worth, at least far beyond the level at which the price fabric could withstand the strain of heavy selling. It is a fair generalization that all wide price movements are carried to extreme, and this one probably will be as all others before it have been. It is this lesson drawn from experience which induces investors to buy with increasing freedom as prices recede.

LONDON MARKET IS STEADY.

Submarine Threat Has Little Effect on the Trading.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—American securities today showed a sharp reaction, but this was the result of marking down to parity, as there is practically no stock about. Prices at the finish were a shade over the lowest. Business in other directions was narrow.

The market was not affected by the submarine threat, and the tone was steady. Gilt-edge securities and shipping shares were inclined to harden, and Mexican rails improved on a light demand for stock.

Maturing Treasury bills offset the effect of applications for the war loan on the money market, where supplies are held awaiting developments in connection with the latest German threat.

Trading Quiet on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 81½ centimes. Five per cent. loan 87 francs 50 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L.		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	3¼@3½	Sixty days	3½@3¾
Ninety days	3¼@3½	Ninety days	3½@3¾
Four months	3½@3¾	Four months	3¾@4
Six months	3½@3¾	Six months	3¾@4

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ... 2⅝@2⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ... 2⅞@3

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.
30 to 90 days ... 3
4 to 6 months ... 3¼@3½
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ... 3¾@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.7575	$4.7570	$4.7570	—.0005
Cables	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	4.76 7/16	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.84 7/16	5.84 7/16	5.84 7/16	..
Cables	5.83 7/16	5.83 7/16	5.83 7/16	..
Marks—				
Demand	67.00	67.00	67.00	—0.25
Cables	67.06¼	67.06¼	67.06¼	—0.31¼

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Checks.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.7570	4.76 7/16
5.1825	Paris	5.84 7/16	5.83 7/16
95.28	Berlin	67.00	67.06¼
20.26	Austria	10.70	10.75
	China—		
	Hongkong	57.00	57.10
	Peking	92.00	92.12½
	Shanghai	87.00	87.12½
19.295	Greece	20.00	20.05
40.10	Holland	40.56¼	40.75
32.44	India—		
	Bombay	32.25	32.37½
	Calcutta	32.25	32.37½
5.1826	Italy	7.29	7.28
49.84	Japan—		
	Kobe	50.75	50.87½
	Yokohama	50.75	50.87½
50.00	Philippine Islands—		
	Manila	50.12½	50.25
51.45	Russia	28.30	28.40
26.79	Scandinavia—		
	Copenhagen	27.50	27.60
	Stockholm	29.50	29.60
	Christiania	27.95	28.05
19.295	Spain	21.20	21.40
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	44.00	44.12½
32.44	Rio	23.75	23.87½
5.1826	Switzerland	5.02	5.00⅝

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

—Bankers— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71½	$4.69⅝

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $757,031,812; balance, $44,624,713; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $977,863; Federal Reserve Bank debit balance, $373,082.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 25c discount; St. Louis, 15@5c discount; San Francisco, 15c premium; Montreal, 3.125@3.175 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 5-16d, unchanged; in New York, 76⅜c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 59¼@62¼c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Year.
Customs receipts	$817,100	$122,030,663
Ord. int. rev.	867,349	237,546,965
Income tax	47,461	24,665,855
Miscellaneous	270,379	41,327,513
Total receipts	$2,002,291	$425,570,997
Excess of ord. rects. over ord. disburse.	759,603	......
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	......	133,631,957
Excess of total rects. over total disburse.	798,872	......
Excess of tot. disburse. over total receipts	......	145,[illegible],115
Expenditures	1,242,637	564,252,[illegible]

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	1,276,046	893,567	312,707
Year to date	19,664,589	18,842,330	6,235,981

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
15½	15¾	300	Advance Rumely	15½	15⅝	15½	15⅝	—⅜
66	69½	1,300	Ajax Rubber	68	70	68	68	+1
8¼	8½	1,900	Alaska Gold Mines	8⅛	8¼	8⅛	8¼	—¼
7	7⅛	500	Alaska Juneau	7	7	7	7	..
21½	23	4,700	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	25	25	21⅝	21⅝	—2½
..	..	500	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	81⅝	81⅝	80	81	—¼
83½	85	500	Am. Agri. Chem.	85¾	86	84	84	...
101¾	102½	100	Am. Ag. Chem. pf.	101	101	101	101	—1½
41½	43	100	Am. Bank Note	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	—1½
89	89⅞	39,000	Am. Beet Sugar	86½	91	85⅝	89⅞	+7⅜
38½	39¼	8,900	Am. Can	39½	41	37½	39	+½
106	110	100	Am. Can pf.	107	107	107	107	—1
59	60	4,900	Am. Car & Fdy.	61¾	62¼	58⅞	59	—3
117	117¼	200	Am. Car & Fdy. pf.	117⅛	117⅞	117⅛	117⅛	—¾
42	45	300	Am. Cotton Oil	45	45	44½	44½	—1½
10	10½	1,800	Am. Hide & L.	10½	11	10	10	—¾
59	60	3,500	Am. Hide & L. pf.	60¾	63	58½	59	—2¾
24	24½	1,400	Am. Ice Securities	26	26	24	24½	—1
16	16¼	3,100	Am. Linseed	16	16¾	16	16	—½
48½	49½	600	Am. Linseed pf.	49¾	49¾	49⅛	49⅛	—⅝
63	63¼	10,500	Am. Locomotive	67	68⅛	62½	63⅛	—2⅜
7	7¼	100	Am. Malt	7	7	7	7	—¼
7⅛	7¼	100	Am. Malt cfs of dep.	7	7	7	7	—1⅜
44	45	100	Am. Malt pf.	46½	46½	46½	46½	—½
44⅛	46	100	Am. Malt pf., cfs. of d.	46½	46½	46½	46½	—3⅜
94½	94¾	16,300	Am. Smelt & Ref.	96½	98⅞	94⅝	94⅝	—3⅜
114½	115½	200	Am. Smelt. & R pf.	115	115	114¾	114¾	—1
98¾	99	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf., A.	99	99	99	99	—¾
97	97½	700	Am. Smelt. S. pf., B.	97½	97⅞	97⅛	97¼	—⅞
131½	145	100	Am. Snuff	135	135	135	135	—3
55	56	1,800	Am. Steel Foundries	56	56½	55⅛	55⅛	—½
105¼	106	2,200	Am. Sugar Ref.	107	107⅞	105¼	105¼	—1⅝
117	121	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	117	117	117	117	—4
123½	124	1,200	Am. Tel. & Tel.	124½	124⅞	123½	123½	—1
204	205	200	Am. Tobacco	204	204	204	204	—13
107	108	100	Am. Tob. pf., New	108	108	108	108	...
37	38	2,900	Am. Woolen	39¼	40½	37½	38	—1⅞
94	94¾	500	Am. Woolen pf.	95	95	94¼	94¼	—1¼
37½	38	2,100	Am. Writing P. pf.	38¾	39½	37½	37½	—1½
31¾	33½	2,600	Am. Zinc L. S.	33	34	31½	32	—1½
64½	66¼	800	Am. Zinc L. S. pf.	65	65	65	65	—3
71¾	72¼	32,500	Anaconda Copper	72⅞	75	71⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	75.43	73.39	73.71	—1.38
25 industrials	86.83	83.42	84.01	—2.08
50 stocks	81.13	78.40	78.86	—1.73

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
Feb. 2	81.13	78.40	78.86	—1.72
Feb. 1	82.52	79.54	80.59	—4.62
Jan. 31	86.10	84.71	85.21	— .75
Jan. 30	86.55	85.24	85.96	— .27
Jan. 29	87.16	86.12	86.23	— .79
Jan. 27	87.46	86.85	87.02	— .44
Jan. 26	87.92	87.21	87.46	+ .04

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

Feb.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	82.52	Feb. 1	78.40	Feb. 2	78.86
1916	89.06	Feb. 10	84.16	Feb. 28	85.02
1915	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	60.02
1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	70.49
1913	77.80	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	70.49
1912	76.61	Feb. 20	72.54	Feb. 1	75.04
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	90.46	Jan. 4	78.40	Feb. 2	78.86
†1916	91.83	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.37
Full Years.					
1916	101.51	Nov. 20	80.91	Apr. 22	88.22
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.06
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.00

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

Feb. 2	88.29	—.40	Jan. 27	89.23	—.02
Feb. 1	88.69	—.48	Jan. 26	89.25	
Jan. 31	89.17	—.06	Jan. 25	89.25	—.06
Jan. 30	89.23	+.02	Jan. 24	89.31	—.01
Jan. 29	89.21	—.02	Jan. 23	89.32	—.11

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1917	89.48	Jan. 20	88.29	Feb. 2	88.29
†1916	87.35	Feb. 4	86.68	Jan. 8	87.35
Full Years.					
1916	89.18	Nov. 27	86.19	Apr. 28	88.64
1915	87.62	Nov. 24	81.51	Jan. 2	86.67
1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2	81.96
1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 13	86.34

*To date †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Worst Break of All.

There was much discussion in the financial district yesterday over the relative severity of the slump in prices seen on each of the big bear market days since the beginning of the war. Remembering the panic that followed the receipt of news of the sinking of the Lusitania, many people thought that the break which came on that day had not been equaled since. It has been exceeded three times. Prices were still low when the Lusitania scare arrived, and they did not have so far to fall. The greatest slump experienced by the stock market since the beginning of the war was that of Thursday of this week. Both in maximum decline at the period of greatest weakness and in the net loss at the close of the session it established a new record.

⁂

Market Losses.

The trend of the market is fairly well represented by the behavior of fifty of the most active stocks, divided equally between rails and industrials. The Lusitania market was on May 7, 1915. At their weakest stage that day the average price of the fifty issues was down 4.06 points from the close the night previous. On Oct. 9 last, the day following the submarine activity off the New England coast, the average was off 4.22 points. On Dec. 12, following the German Chancellor's peace offer, stocks went off 3.78. On Dec. 21 the President's peace note sent them down 5.16. On Thursday of this week receipt of the notice of the proposed cancellation of the Sussex pledge broke prices 5.67 points.

⁂

Real Selling.

Commission houses supplied a large amount of selling orders yesterday, showing that customers who have held on through much of the decline were finally letting their stocks go. The weakness in the rails evidenced real liquidation, for they have not been popular with the bear side. The dividend yield from many of the industrials is now so high that some holders of the rails sold out in order to switch to the stocks that pay a larger return.

⁂

Caution in Foreign Exchange Market

Bankers were cautious yesterday about buying commercial bills in the foreign exchange market. In fact one house, at least, did not buy a single bill all day, a development made all the more striking by the fact that the firm is normally an active purchaser of cotton bills. The seriousness with which foreign shipping companies and merchants were taking Germany's threat had its effect on dealers in foreign exchange. The retention of Dutch vessels in home ports was interpreted as strong proof that neutral nations closest to Germany geographically were taking no chances and that the exchange men decided to see what happened at Washington before increasing their commitments.

⁂

Standard Oils Under Pressure.

The Standard Oil stocks, conventionally considered as investment rather than speculative issues, were in far greater supply yesterday than the day before. Declines from 10 to 20 points were frequently noted when the list was scanned after the day's business came to an end. Presumably selling from points distant from this market was stimulated by news of the severe break on the Stock Exchange and Curb on Thursday. The dealers reported steady buying at the lower levels of Standard of New Jersey, New York and Indiana, South Penn Oil, Ohio Oil, Vacuum and others which had of late been in especial demand. Despite the investment atmosphere surrounding the Standard group, it was said in market quarters that the selling came largely from holders who had bought in recent months in order to profit from an expected upturn. The upward movement came and yesterday's sellers were able to seize a part of their profits in many cases.

⁂

Suspense.

The atmosphere on the Stock Exchange was blue all day long. It was so blue, in fact, that ground for the thought that the bears were overdoing it might have existed had it not been for the nervousness and uncertainty which existed in other parts of the Street. The continued silence from Washington affected a great many nerves.

⁂

Reserve Bank Earnings.

Total earnings of the Federal Reserve Banks for the calendar year 1916 were nearly $5,000,000, while the total current expenses for the same period were approximately $2,500,000. Of this total, $291,500 represents the estimated expenses of the transit department for the period July 15 to Dec. 31 of the last year. This amount is returned to the Federal banks through special charges assessed member institutions which forward checks for collection. The aggregate net earnings were thus $2,751,000, or at the rate of almost 5 per cent. on an estimated yearly average paid-in capital of $55,178,000. Three of the twelve banks, namely, Kansas City, Dallas, and Chicago, report net earnings in excess of 6 per cent.; five banks show a rate in excess of 5 per cent., but less than 6 per cent., while two more show net earnings in excess of 4 but below 5 per cent. In the case of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, the earnings were 3.61 per cent., and the rate for the San Francisco bank was 2.84 per cent.

⁂

Acceptances for Advertising.

The Federal Reserve Board in Washington has just ruled that a trade acceptance, which is defined as "a draft drawn by the seller on the purchaser of goods sold, and accepted by such purchaser," includes a draft based on the purchase of advertising space. The term "goods" as used in the regulations includes goods, wares, merchandise or agricultural products, including live stock; and because of the doubts raised as to whether this term is broad enough to include advertising space, the board has ruled that a draft drawn by a publisher, or other advertising agency, on the purchaser of advertising space and accepted by such purchaser shall be considered a trade acceptance, provided the advertisement on which the draft is based is for the purpose of promoting or facilitating the production, manufacture, distribution, or sale of goods, merchandise, &c., and provided further that such advertisement is not illegal and is not for the purpose of promoting or facilitating any transaction which is prohibited by the laws of the State in which it is to be consummated.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Continued from Preceding Column.

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
51	52	100	United Drug 1st pf.	53	53	53	53	—1
85	90	100	United Drug 2d pf.	90	90	90	90	...
139	141	1,700	United Fruit	140½	142½	139⅞	139⅞	—⅝
7½	7¾	1,000	United Rys. Invest.	7⅝	8	7⅝	7½	+1
18	20	500	United Rys. Inv. pf.	19	19	18¼	18¼	—¾
17	18	1,800	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	19	19	17	17	—2¼
55	58	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	56	56	56	56	+1
113¼	113⅞	26,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	112½	116	111	113½	...
14	14½	100	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	14	14	14	14	—⅛
52¾	53	5,900	U. S. Rubber	54	55	52	53	—1½
105	106	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	—1⅝
54½	55	1,600	U. S. Sm., R. & M.	55	56¼	54⅜	54⅜	—1⅞
51	51½	100	U. S. S., R. & M. pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	—½
100⅝	100¾	288,300	U. S. Steel	102½	104⅛	100⅛	100⅝	—2⅜
117	117¾	3,200	U. S. Steel pf.	118½	119	117	117	—1⅜
103½	104	45,800	Utah Copper	104	106⅞	102½	104	+¾
19½	20½	2,600	Utah Securities	20⅞	21	20	20	—1⅛
35¾	36¼	2,900	Va.-Car. Chemical	38	38⅞	35¼	35¾	—2⅜
109½	112	400	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	110	110	110	110	...
46	48	1,000	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	48	48	46½	46½	—1⅛
..	..	1,700	Wabash	13⅜	13½	13	13⅛	...
46	47	7,600	Wabash pf. A	49¾	50	46½	46½	—3
25	25½	2,500	Wabash pf. B	26⅝	26⅝	25½	25⅝	—1⅛
98	103	125	Wells Fargo Exp.	100	100	100	100	—3⅜
23¼	24	2,100	Western Maryland	24	24¼	22¾	23½	—½
93¾	94½	900	Western Union Tel.	94	95	93¾	93¾	—¼
47¼	47½	15,300	Westingh. E. & M.	49	50	47¼	47⅞	—2¼
16⅞	17	2,600	W. & L. E. w i	18	18⅞	16½	16½	—⅝
46	48	2,000	White Motor	47⅛	48	46	46	—1⅛
59½	60	600	Wilson & Co.	60	60½	59¾	59¾	—¼
100	106	200	Wilson & Co. pf.	104	104	104	104	...
33	33⅛	12,472	Willys-Overland	33⅝	33⅞	32¾	33	—¾
95	97	300	Willys-Overland pf.	96	96	95	95	—3¼
48	49	1,400	Wisconsin Central	48¾	49¼	48	48	—2
143½	145	500	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co.	145⅝	145⅝	143½	143½	—3⅜
25	26	100	Worthington Pump	25	25	25	25	...

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	$5,528,500	$5,466,500	$2,553,000
Year to date	136,701,800	135,352,000	66,856,500

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

EXTRA BEET SUGAR DIVIDEND

American Co. Pays $12 a Share and Raises Quarterly Rate to $2.

The American Beet Sugar Company declared an extra cash dividend of $12 a share on the common stock yesterday and raised the quarterly dividend rate from $1.50 to $2 a share. The extra disbursement was a product of excellent business in the current year, the earnings in the fiscal period to be ended March 31 being estimated at $40 a share for the junior issue.

Previous to news of the large payments, the stock was quoted around $86 a share and afterward there was a sharp upturn to $91. Beet Sugar closed the session with a net gain of 6½ points. The special dividend will be paid on March 1. The next regular quarterly payment is due April 30.

100 Years of Commercial Banking
THE **CHATHAM AND PHENIX NATIONAL BANK** of the City of New York
Capital & Surplus, $5,000,000
Resources, - $80,000,000
Charter Member N.Y. Clearing House
Member Federal Reserve Bank
United States Depository
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Cor. Liberty St.
Branches
Greenwich and Warren Sts.
Bowery and Grand St.
Ninth Avenue and 14th St.
Broadway and 18th St.
Fifth Avenue and 20th St.
2 West 33d Street
57th Street and Third Ave.
Broadway and 61st St.
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Send for descriptive circular T-25
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Adirondack Electric Power Co.
Stockholders
We request that stockholders communicate with us before depositing their common stock under the new plan of consolidation. We would suggest that you read the plan over carefully before signing the agreement and look into same thoroughly. Do you understand this plan expects you to sacrifice the equivalent at half the par value of your holdings?
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LIBERTY NATIONAL BANK
A Worthy Ally To Your Business

Dependable Investment Advice
The purpose of the Bond Department of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York is to give a thoroughly dependable service in all matters connected with investment. 140 Broadway and 5th Avenue and 43rd Street.

WANTED—(5) responsible men to handle our High Grade, dividend paying, listed stocks on commission basis. The best of references required. Address "STOCKS," P. O. Box 822, N. Y. City.

$18,683,009 EARNED BY REPUBLIC STEEL

Last Year's Profits Show Increase of Nearly 165 Per Cent. Over 1915.

COMMON STOCK GETS 37%

Only Small Part of Gross Business of $52,844,017 for War, Chairman Topping Announces.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, reporting yesterday on the biggest year in its history, showed an increase of nearly 165 per cent. in net earnings in 1916 over 1915. The figure was $18,683,009, against $7,086,907. This was attained from gross business amounting to $52,844,017, in contrast with $29,916,228 in 1915.

The company charged off $2,138,373 for maintenance and repairs and $1,245,812 for depreciation, and $858,737 was paid out in interest. The final balance for dividends was $14,789,162, more than three times the amount available the year before, and after 18 per cent. was paid in the way of current and back dividends on the preferred, there remained a sum equivalent to more than 37 per cent. on the common stock, compared with a fraction more than 8 per cent. reported for 1915.

John A. Topping, Chairman, informed stockholders in the pamphlet report yesterday that all previous high price records for finished products were exceeded during the year.

"While the steel trade in general has been benefited by the large and increasing demands for munitions steel," he added, "and this company has received indirect benefits, yet not over 7 per cent. of our sales was war steel, for the reason that our trade demanded the bulk of our production of commercial steel."

The company's net quick assets at the end of the year aggregated $19,721,351, equal to approximately $70 a share on the par value of the common stock. The year's surplus was $9,881,297 and the total accumulated surplus on Dec. 31 was $18,236,251. Unfilled orders for steel products totaled 617,950 tons at the end of 1916, compared with 591,270 tons a year before. Pig iron orders amounted to 183,026 tons, against 138,406 tons as of Dec. 31, 1915.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Stockholders of the Solvay Process Company will vote on Feb. 27 to increase the capital stock from $10,000,000 to $20,000,000. Of the increase $2,000,000 is to be offered to the share owners for subscription on the basis of 20 per cent. of their holdings as of March 1.

The Stock Exchange membership of Rudolph Keppler has been posted for transfer to Emil A. C. Keppler.

Johnston de Forest has been elected a Trustee of the Union Trust Company.

E. I. Rosenfeld, President of the Smith Motor Truck Company, announced yesterday that January shipments amounted to 1,255 truck units. The February schedule calls for 2,800 units, with 3,000 each booked for March and April.

Stock of the National Motor Car and Vehicle Corporation is being transferred at the Bankers' Trust Company. The trust company has been appointed transfer agent of the Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company.

Louis E. Delson, formerly connected with the Chicago office of Albert Frank & Co., has organized the Delson Publicity Service to specialize in financial advertising.

The Cleveland Automatic Machine Company declared yesterday an initial quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent. on the common stock.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.75	1¼
Am Oil	.24	.25
Begole	.82	1
Bay S G	.10	.11
Bing Min.	8	8⅝
Bost Cor	.70	.75
Bohemia	1⅜	2
Bost Ely	.45	.60
Bost Mon	.65	.67
Bost Ariz.	2¼	2⅝
Butte & L.	.24	.27
Butte & D.	.90	1 1/16
Cal Corb	1½	2
Calaveras	4½	5
Champ C.	.07	.09
Chief Con.	1 3/16	1¼
Cons Ariz.	2¼	2½
Crown Res	.35	.45
Cortez	.30	.32
E & B B.	1⅛	1¼
Earl-Eagle	.40	.42
1st Nat C.	4	4⅜
Fortuna	.10	.11
Gold Lake	.04	.07
Homa Oil	.80	.85
Houghton	1½	1⅞
Humboldt	1	3
Iron Blos	1	1¼
Iron Cap	15	15½
Do pf	15	15½
Jerome V.	1⅛	1⅜
La Rose	.45	.55
Majestic	.71	.75
McK-Dar	.31	.35
Mex Met	.35	.36
Mojave T.	.80	.85
N L & Z.	.53	.54
New Balt	2¼	2½
N Cornelia	17	17½
Nev-Doug	1⅞	2
N U Bing	.50	.65
Nixon	.68	.70
Oneco	.65	.75
Onondaga	.65	.80
Ohio Cop	.50	1
Pilot B	.08	.10
Pion C M	1⅜	2
Ray Herc	3⅝	4¼
Rilla	.03	.04
*S W M	2¼	2⅜
†S W M	3	3½
Truro	1	1¼
U V Ext	34½	35
Yukon G'd	1⅞	2¼

*Part paid. †Full paid.

Income Tax Returns

An article, by Godfrey N. Nelson, Member of the New York Bar, in the last issue of THE INVESTMENT WEEKLY will clear up many doubtful points and show you how to make your Income Tax Return for the year 1916.

A copy containing this article will be mailed free with a trial subscription—13 issues for a dollar bill.

42 Broadway, *Dept. T.* New York

American Beet Sugar Company.
NOTICE OF DIVIDENDS ON COMMON STOCK.

The Board of Directors of the American Beet Sugar Company has declared an extra dividend of Twelve ($12.00) Dollars per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable on March 1, 1917, to Common Stockholders of Record at the close of business on February 17, 1917, and also a dividend of Eight ($8.00) Dollars per share on the Common Stock of the Company, payable in four installments as follows:

First installment, $2.00 per share, payable on April 30, 1917, to Common Stockholders of Record at the close of business on April 14, 1917.

Second installment, $2.00 per share, payable on July 31, 1917, to Common Stockholders of Record at the close of business on July 14, 1917.

Third installment, $2.00 per share, payable on October 31, 1917, to Common Stockholders of Record at the close of business on October 13, 1917.

Fourth installment, $2.00 per share, payable on January 31, 1918, to Common Stockholders of Record at the close of business on January 12, 1918.

Cheques will be mailed.
Dated February 2, 1917.
JOHN E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE DOME MINES COMPANY, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
EXECUTIVE OFFICES
No. 43 Exchange Place, New York.
January 22nd, 1917.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per cent. (Fifty Cents per share), payable March 1st, 1917, to shareholders of record at the close of business on Saturday, February 17th, 1917.
J. R. DeLAMAR, President and Treasurer.

THE J. G. WHITE ENGINEERING CORP.
ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (16th quarter) of One and Three-Quarters Per Cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable March 1, 1917, to stockholders of record February 15, 1917. A. N. CONNETT, Jr., Secretary.

200 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
The Board of Directors of WAHLSTROM TOOL COMPANY has declared a dividend of 14% on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders of record on January 29, 1917. GEO. E. NACE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BENEDICT, DRYSDALE & CO.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned made, severally signed and acknowledged and filed and recorded a certificate of limited copartnership in the Clerk's Office of New York County on the twenty-ninth day of December, 1916, of which the substance is as follows:

The name of the partnership is Benedict, Drysdale & Co.; principal place of business, New York County; general nature of business, general stock brokerage and commission business; general partners, Robert A. Drysdale, Lemuel C. Benedict, Francis S. Page, Randolph Rodman; special partner, Harry K. Knapp; all of full age, residences as below given; contribution of special partner to the common stock, $100,000.00 cash as capital; partnership begins January 1st, 1917, and ends December 31st, 1919.

ROBERT A. DRYSDALE,
147 S. Mountain Avenue, Montclair, N. J.
LEMUEL C. BENEDICT,
Huron Street, Neponsit, Long Island, N. Y.
FRANCIS S. PAGE,
67 Harvard Drive, Greenwich, Conn.
RANDOLPH RODMAN,
577 Hamilton Road, South Orange, N. J.
HARRY K. KNAPP,
Main Street, East Islip, N. Y.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Although early in the day the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a somewhat calmer view of the international situation, renewed nervousness showed in the later dealings. There were evidences of liquidation in many sections of the list, the steady offerings of prominent issues at constant concessions in price attracting special attention.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
450	Alaska Gold	8⅜	8	8⅛
250	Allis-Ch.	25	23⅞	23⅞
2,150	Am.B.Sugar.	90¼	85½	89⅞
590	Am. Can	41¼	37⅝	38
400	Am. C. & F.	62⅛	59½	59½
100	Am.H. & L.	11	11	11
150	Do pf.	61½	61½	61½
100	Am. Ice Sec.	25	25	25
200	Am. Linseed	16⅜	15⅞	16⅜
940	Am. Loco.	68	63⅝	63⅝
450	Am.Sm.& R.	98⅞	94⅝	95
100	Am. Sugar	106	106	106
200	Am. Woolen	40⅛	38⅛	38⅛
150	Am. Zinc	34⅛	31⅝	31⅝
3,940	Anac. Cop'r.	74⅝	71⅝	72⅝
100	A.,T. & S.F.	102¼	102¼	102¼
850	Bald. Loco.	50½	45⅛	45⅛
100	Balt. & Ohio	75⅛	75	75
550	Bklyn. R. T.	75	69⅛	69¼
140	Butte & Sup.	41⅛	40	40
250	Cal. Pet.	23⅛	21	21⅛
150	Do pf.	52	52	52
100	Can. Pac.	157	157	157
1,230	Cent. Leath	74⅜	70	71
100	Ches. & O.	60	59⅛	59⅛
100	Chi. Gt. W.	127	127	127
100	Do pf	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
500	C.,M. &St.P	85⅝	82⅛	82⅛
350	Chile Copper	22⅛	21	21
400	Chino Cop.	51	49⅛	49⅛
500	Col. F. & I.	41⅞	39	39½
40	Colum. Gas.	37	37	37
100	Consol. Gas.	125⅞	125⅞	125⅞
940	Crucible St.	56	51	52
530	Cuba Cane.	40	37	38
100	Dist. Sec.	23⅛	23	23
2,130	Erie	27	24⅞	24⅞
150	Erie 1st pf.	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛
100	Gen. Elec.	53	53	53
100	Gen. Motors.	102¼	100	100
250	Goodrich Co	53	51⅛	51⅛
150	Gt. Nor. Ore	31⅝	29⅝	29⅝
550	Inspir. Cop.	51⅝	49⅝	49⅝
500	Int. Mer. M.	22⅛	21⅛	21⅛
1,130	Int. M. M.pf	70⅝	67	67
250	Int. Nickel.	40⅛	37⅞	38
250	Int. Paper.	42⅜	39⅛	39⅛
250	Int. Paper.	42⅜	39⅛	39⅛
400	Inter. Cons.	14	13⅞	13⅞
100	Kan City So.	22⅜	21⅛	21⅛
500	Kenne. Cop.	41⅞	39⅞	40½
150	Lack. Steel.	75	75	75
100	Lehigh Val.	73⅛	72⅝	72⅝
250	Maxwell M.	49⅛	49	49
1,290	Mex. Pet.	90⅛	84¼	85⅛
450	Miami Cop.	36	33⅜	33⅜
100	Mo.,K. & T.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
150	Mo.,Pac.w.i.	29	27⅞	27⅞
250	N. E. & S.	27⅛	25	25
100	Nat. Lead.	55⅜	55	55
250	Navada C.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
550	N. Y. Cent.	96½	92½	92½
250	N. Y., N. H. & H.	41⅜	40⅛	41⅜
100	N.Y.,O.&W.	24⅛	23	23
530	Nor. Pac	105¼	102⅞	102⅞
50	Pac. Mail	19	19	19
150	Pennsylvania	55⅛	54	54
350	Pitts. Coal ctfs	39	39	39
250	Pr.Steel Car	75	75	75
500	Ray Copper.	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛
960	Reading	93⅞	90⅛	90⅛
560	Rep. I. & S.	68	65	65
150	SouthernPac.	93⅛	93	93
1,350	Southern Ry.	29⅜	27⅜	27⅜
640	Studebaker	101	96	96⅛
150	Tenn. Cop.	13⅜	13	13
640	Union Pac.	136⅝	132⅜	133⅜
1,230	U. S.Ind.Alc.	115⅜	111⅛	113
710	U. S. Rub.	55⅛	52⅛	52⅛
79,870	U. S. Steel.	103⅞	100⅛	100⅛
3,560	Utah Cop.	106⅛	103	104
50	Wabash	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
150	Wabash pf.	48	47	47
100	Wab. pf.,(B)	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
150	Western Md.	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜
250	W'house El.	50	47⅜	47⅜
250	Willys-Over.	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛
	MINING STOCKS.			
4,200	Atlanta	.15	.14	.14½
400	G'dfieldCon.	.67	.67	.67
1,300	G'dfieldMer.	.07½	.07½	.07½
1,500	Gt. Bend	.09	.09	.09
1,000	Isabella	.21½	.21½	.21½
800	Iron Blos	1.20	1.20	1.20
300	Jim Butler.	.74	.74	.74
500	Midway	.19	.19	.19
500	Sioux Con.	.12	.12	.12
1,000	RescueEula.	.25	.25	.25
300	Tono. Ext.	4.00	4.00	4.00
500	West End.	.68	.68	.68

OUT-OF-TOWN EXCHANGES

BOSTON.

Mining.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
100	Adventure	3	3	3
117	Ahmeek	99⅞	99	99
945	Alaska Gold	8½	8	8
615	Algomah	1 1/16	1	1
250	Allouez	62	60	60
2,843	Am. Zinc	33⅛	31½	31⅞
278	Anaconda	74⅝	72⅝	72⅝
1,910	Ariz. Com'l.	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛
100	Butte & Bal	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
210	Butte & Sup	42	39⅝	41½
870	Cal. & Ariz.	76½	75	75½
38	Cal. & Hec.	535	535	535
30	Centennial	20	20	20
2,277	Cop. Range.	61	59	59
990	Davis Daly.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
390	Lake	13¼	11	11⅛
100	La Salle	4	4	4
830	Mason Val.	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
625	Mass. Con.	12½	12	12
150	Mayflower	2½	2½	2½
120	Miami	40	40	40
470	Michigan	3	2⅞	3
150	Mohawk	79	77½	78¼
110	Nev. Con.	22¼	21⅞	22¼
140	New Arc.	4½	4¼	4¼
100	New Idria.	14	14	14
1,428	North Butte.	21½	20¼	20¼
385	Nipissing	8⅛	8	8
95	Ojibway	2	2	2
150	Old Colony.	2½	2½	2½
695	Old Dom.	59	57	57
115	Osceola	82¼	80	80
1,947	Pond Creek.	19½	18	18⅛
25	Quincy	87	86½	86½
50	Ray Con.	24	24	24
185	Santa Fe	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
385	Shannon	8½	8	8½
20	South Lake.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
120	St. M. Land.	82	79	79
1,275	Su. & Bos.	5¼	5	5
70	Sup. Copper	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
859	Tamarack	50	47	48
490	Trinity	4¼	4	4¼
1,010	Tuolumne	1 7/16	1⅜	1⅜
945	U. S. Smelt.	56	54⅝	54⅝
225	Do pf	51½	51	51
260	Utah Apex.	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
900	Utah Con.	17¼	17	17
800	Utah Cop.	105½	103⅛	103⅛
810	Utah Metals	5½	5	5
200	Victoria	4⅜	4½	4½
79	Winona	4	4	4
84	Wolverine	46	45	45
80	Wyandot	1½	1½	1½
	Railroads.			
105	Bos. & Alb.	174½	174½	174½
36	Bos. Elev.	74	73	73
3	Bos. & Me.	40	40	40
5	Fitchb'g pf.	71½	71½	71½
210	New Haven	41⅝	41	41⅝
10	Rutland	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
10	Do pf.	27	27	27
71	West End.	55	54	55
	Miscellaneous.			
163	Am. Agr. pf.	102	102	102
250	Am. Pn.Svc.	2	2	2
25	Am. Sugar.	108	107	107
13	Do pf.	120½	120	120
1,171	Am. T. & T.	124⅝	124½	124½
121	Am.Wool. pf	95⅝	95	95⅝
130	Amoskeag	71	71	71
3,025	A. G.& W. I.	99	94	94¼
35	Do pf.	60	60	60
220	Cuban Cem.	16	14½	14½
800	E. Bos. Ld.	9	9	9
46	Edison	210	210	210
20	Ga. Ry.&E.	162	162	162
835	Int. P. Cem.	15¼	14	14
5	McElwain pf	101½	101½	101½
265	Mass. Gas.	88⅝	87½	88⅝
3	Do pf.	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
105	New River.	22⅜	22	22½
225	Do pf.	83	82	82½
10	N.E. Cot. Y.	55	55	55
53	N. E. Tel.	122	122	122
70	Punta A. S.	34⅛	34	34
163	Swift	138	135½	136
405	Torrington.	58	56	56
490	Un. Fruit.	142	140⅛	140⅛
540	Un. S. Mac.	56⅛	56	56⅛
10	Do pf.	30	30	30
10,370	U. S. Steel.	103⅛	100⅛	100½
10	Do pf.	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
1,120	Ventura Oil.	7¼	6⅞	7
10	Western Un.	95	94⅝	95
	Bonds.			
$9,000	A. G.& W. I.	81½	81	81
8,000	A. T. & T.4s	92	91⅞	91⅞
14,000	Do 5s.	101⅝	101¼	101¼
2,000	Miss. River Power 5s.	77	77	77
5,000	Pond Ck 6s.	103	103	103
2,000	Punta A.S.6s	90	90	90
34,000	United Fruit 4½s, 1923.	102	101¾	102
1,000	U. S. Smelt. 6s	107½	107½	107½
4,000	W. T.& T.5s.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛

BALTIMORE

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Arun. S.& G.	38½	38½	38½
5	Balt. Tube.	116	116	116
	Do. pf	105	105	105
13	Cit. Nat.Bk.	38	38	38
425	Con. Power.	120	119½	119½
3,400	Cosden Ref.	15⅜	15	15
5,000	Cos. O. & G.	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝
1,830	Do. pf	5	4⅞	4⅞
100	Davidson Ch.	40	39½	39½
220	Elkhorn Fuel	23	23	23
6	Mar. Nat.Bk.	43	43	43
30	M. & M.Nat.	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
37	Nor. Central	88	88	88
410	Penn.,W.&P.	80	79¼	79¼
650	U. Ry. & E.	33½	33	33
450	Wayl'dO.&G.	4½	4¼	4¼
	Bonds.			
$5,000	Ana.&Pot.5s.	101	101	101
700	City Balt.4s.	102¼	102¼	102¼
1,000	Do. 3½s,'28	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
6,000	Con. Coal 6s.	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
16,000	Con. Power notes	106⅜	105⅜	106
4,000	Con.Gas 4½s	96½	96¼	96¼
22,000	Con.Pow.4½s	93½	93½	93½
56,000	Cos. Ref. 6s.	103⅜	102⅝	102⅝
47,000	Cos.O.&G.6s.	106⅛	105⅝	105⅝
3,000	Elkhorn Corp. 6s	100½	100½	100½
2,000	Fairmont & C. Trac.5s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
4,000	Ga., A.&F.5s.	102½	102½	102½
1,000	Houston Oil div. ctfs.	90	90	90

BALTIMORE—Continued.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
23,000	Kirby Lumber 6s	100	100	100
4,000	Md.D'dge 6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼
1,000	Mt.Ver.n'tes.	100¼	100¼	100¼
11,000	N. O., M. & C. 5s	54	54	54
8,000	Unit. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	84½	84	84½
5,000	Do. fdg. 5s.	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
19,000	Do. inc. 4s.	66	65⅝	65⅝

CHICAGO.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
200	Am. Ship.	60	60	60
10	Do pf.	94	94	94
200	Booth Fish.	65	64½	64½
46	Do pf.	85	82	82
111	Chi. P. Tool.	68½	67	68
84	Chi. Ry., S.1.	70	69	69
50	Do Series 2.	19	19	19
85	Cudahy	110	110	100
227	Com. Edison.	136	135	135
325	Dia. Match.	123½	120	120
10	H.,S. & M.pf.	117½	117½	117½
145	Ill. Brick.	87	86	86
225	Hartman	74	72	72
450	Lindsay L.	17¼	16⅛	17
300	Do pf.	10	10	10
60	M. Ward pf.	115½	115½	115½
26	Nat. Car. pf.	130	130	130
164	Prest-o-lite	122	112	112
109	People's Gas.	103⅝	102	102
5	Public Serv.	111	111	111
79	Do pf.	100½	100	100
5	Quaker Oats.	325	325	325
1,411	Sears-Roe	220	216¼	216½
8	Do pf.	127	127	127
40	Shaw	50	50	50
50	Do pf.	94	94	94
16	Strawboard	60	60	60
3,020	S. Warner.	88⅝	80	82
2,766	Swift	137	135	135½
704	Un. Carbide.	182	175	175
275	Un. Paper.	29	28	28½
565	Wilson	61	59⅝	60
92	Do pf.	103	103	103
	Bonds.			
$4,000	C. Ry. a. 1.4s	41½	41½	41½
4,000	Chi. R. 1st 5s	99½	99½	99½
23,000	C. Ry. C. M. 5s, B.	69½	69	69
1,000	Armour 4½s.	94	94	94
4,000	C. Ed. 1st 5s.	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2,000	M. El. 1st 4s.	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝
7,000	C. Ry. 1st 5s.	97½	97½	97½
3,000	Swift 1st 5s.	101½	101½	101½
2,000	S. S. E. 4½s.	89½	89¼	89¼
6,000	B. F. deb. 6s.	92¼	92¼	92¼

PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
6	Alliance Ins.	21½	21½	21½
70	Am. Rys. pf.	97	97	97
529	Elec. Stor.	63⅝	63	63
25	Erie	26	26	26
12	Gen. Asp.pf.	67½	67	67½
700	Ins. N. A.	27	26	26
50	Kenne. Cop.	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
50	Key. Tel.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2,270	Lake Sup.	16½	15¼	15¼
399	Leh. Nav.	81	79⅝	80
530	Leh. Valley.	75	73⅛	73⅛
500	L. V. Tr. pf.	42¼	42¼	42¼
160	Lit Bros.	25	25	25
220	Nev. Con.	22	21	21
4,369	Penna.	55½	54¼	54¼
113	Ph. Salt Mfg.	95	95	95
5	Phila. Co.	40	40	40
6	Do cum. pf.	42½	42½	42½
1,436	Phila. Elec.	33	32⅞	33
8,661	Ph. R. T.t.c.	30	29⅛	29⅞
20	Rep.I.& S.	66	66	66
257	Reading	94	90⅛	90⅛
1,150	Ton. Bel.	4⅜	4¼	4¼
635	Un. Tract.	44¼	44	44¼
431	Un. G. Imp.	89	88	88
7,540	U. S. Steel.	103⅞	100⅛	100⅛
65	W.N.Y.& P.	19	19	19
175	W. I. & S.	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Wm. Cramp	75	74	74
60	YorkRys. pf.	37	37	37
	Bonds.			
$1,600	A.G.& E.5s.	96⅜	96¼	96½
2,000	E.& P.T.4s.	83⅞	83⅜	83⅜
7,000	I'state R.4s.	55½	55½	55½
10,000	L.V.con.4½s.	101½	101½	101½
1,000	Do 1st 5s.	94	94	94
1,000	Penna. 4½s.	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
74,000	Ph. Elec. 5s.	106	106	106
70,000	Do new 5s w. i.	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
14,000	Read.gen.4s.	96	96	96
5,000	Do term.5s.	113	113	113
100	Un. Rys. 4s.	73	73	73

PITTSBURGH.

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
50	Am. Sew. P.	18	18	18
50	A. W. G. pf.	109	109	109
1,045	A.W.G.Mach.	52½	50½	50½
445	A.W.G. M.pf.	103⅛	103	103
100	Consol. Ice.	4½	4½	4½
20	Colum. Gas.	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1,500	Gold Bar	35	35	35
70	Harbison-W.	127	127	127
10	Do pf.	106	106	106
15	Ind. Brew.	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
20	Lone Star.	95	95	95
86	La B. I. & S.	75	74	74
10	Do pf.	124	124	124
475	Mfrs. L.&H.	66	65	65½
100	Nat. Firepr.	7	7	7
190	Do pf.	17	17	17
2,027	Ohio Fuel S.	51½	50½	50½
350	Ohio Fuel O.	20¼	19	19
910	Pure Oil	21	20⅝	20⅝
150	Pitts. O.& G.	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝
6,100	Pitts. Con.	10	10	10
42,350	Mt. Shasta.	76	60	60
9,450	Pitts.-Jer.	80	75	80
9,900	Ross Mining.	23	20	20
1,900	San Toy.	15	15	15
30	U. S. Glass.	38	38	38
400	Nat. Gas	183½	183½	183½
20	United Coal.	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
12	Do pf.	70	70	70
150	U. S. Steel.	104⅛	102	102
330	West. A. B.	153	153	153
778	West. Elec.	50	48	48
30	Do pf.	70	70	70
	Bonds.			
$2,000	Col.G.& E.5s.	87½	87½	87½
2,000	Ind.Brw. 1-6s	49½	49½	49½

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Th'rsday. Bid.
Anglo-American	16	17	16
Atlantic Refining	1000	1050	1000
Borne-Scrymser	450	500	450
Buckeye Pipe Line	110	115	110
Chesebrough Mfg.	425	450	425
Colonial Oil	50	70	50
Continental Oil	575	600	575
Crescent Pipe Line	37	42	37
Cumberland Pipe L.	120	130	120
Eureka Pipe Line	210	220	215
Galena S. Oil	170	173	170
Galena S. Oil pf.	140	145	140
Illinois Pipe Line	230	240	230
Indiana Pipe Line	105	110	105
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	11¼	11⅜	12
National Transit	17	19	17
N. Y. Transit	215	230	215
Northern Pipe L.	105	110	105
Ohio Oil	380	385	395
Penn.-Mex. F. Co.	55	60	55
Prairie O. & G.	580	600	620
Prairie Pipe Line	300	310	310
Solar Refining	360	390	360
Southern Pipe Line	205	215	205
South Penn. Oil	530	550	540
South. W. Penn	105	115	105
Stand. Oil of Cal.	375	385	395
Stand. Oil of Ind.	860	880	880
Stand. Oil of Kan.	550	575	575
Stand. Oil of Ky.	700	725	700
Stand. Oil of Neb.	550	600	575
Stand. Oil of N. J.	690	700	705
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	275	285	285
Stand. Oil of Ohio	475	500	490
Swan & Finch	110	120	110
Union Tank	90	95	90
Vacuum Oil	300	400	430
Washington Oil	30	40	30

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
Amer. Cigar	108	114	110
Do pf.	98	100	98
Conley Foil	250	325	250
J. S. Young	160	170	165
Do pf.	105	110	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	130	100
MacAndrews & F.	200	220	205
Do pf.	100	103	100
P. R.-Am. Tob.	230	240	240
R. J. Reynolds	580	600	580
Do pf	123	125	123

PUBLIC UTILITIES

The following range of prices and closing quotations were reported to THE NEW YORK TIMES by dealers in public utility securities. The trading in these securities is done privately over the counter, and this record gives only those trades which are reported by the dealers making them:

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Closing. Bid.	Closing. Asked.
60	American Cities pf.	40	37	36	38
85	Amer. Water Works 1st pf.	72	72	71	74
100	Cities Service	294	280	280	285
800	Cities Service pf.	93	90	90	92

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Pow.	25	27
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	88	91
American Cities pf.	40	42
American Gas Co.	120	123
Amer. Gas & Electric	140	145
Amer. Gas & El. pf.	51	52
Amer. Light & Trac.	365	370
Amer. Light & Tr. pf.	113	115
Amer. Power & Lt.	86	92
Amer. Power & Lt. pf.	92	94
Amer. Public Utilities	38	42
Amer. Pub. Utilities pf.	70	74
Am. W. W. & Elec.	11½	12
Am. W. W. & E. part.	27	28
Appalachian Power	7½	8½
Appalachian Power pf.	40	41½
Baton Rouge Elec. pf.	90	93
Carolina Power & Lt.	44	47
Carolina Pow. & Lt. pf.	97	101
Cent. Miss. V. Prop. pf.	..	75
Central Power	30	32
Central States Elect.	18	18½
Cent. States Elec. pf.	74	75
Colorado Power	30	32
Colorado Power pf.	100	104
Commonwealth P. & L.	58	61
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	81	84
Columbus Electric pf.	80	85
Connecticut Power pf.	94	96
Consumers' Power pf.	97	99
Dayton Pow. & Lt. pf.	94½	97½
Eastern Texas Electric	63	67
Eastern Texas Elec. pf.	90½	93
Electric B. & S. pf.	101	103
Electric Properties	64	67
El Paso Electric	122	125
El Paso Electric pf.	100	..
Empire Properties	64	67
Empire D. Elec.	90	93
Federal Light & Trac.	14	16
Federal L. & Trac. pf.	52	55
Galveston-Houst. Elec.	34	37
Gal.-Houst. Electric pf.	77	81
Gas & Elec. Securities	300	325
Gas & Elec. Sec. pf.	95	100
Illinois Traction	..	46
International Traction	49	51
International Trac. pf.	90	92
Interstate Electric	30	45
Kentucky Sec. Corp.	29	33
Kentucky Sec. Corp. pf.	79	84
Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
Mississippi River Pow.	10½	12½
Miss. River Pow. pf.	38	41
Northern Ohio Electric	43	45
Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	80	82½
North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	13	16
Nor. Ont. Lt. & P. pf.	55	60
Northern States Power	105	107
North. States Pow. pf.	98½	100
Northern Texas Elec.	60	..
Northern Texas El. pf.	84	87½
Ozark Pow. & Water	43	46
Pac. Gas & Elec.	64	65
Pac. Gas & Elec. pf.	92	94
Pennsylvania Light Co.	33	40
Penn. Light Co. pf.	75	83
Pine Bluff 7 p. c. pf.	95	97
Puget Sound Traction	29	..
Puget Sound Trac. pf.	70	..
Pub. Service, Inc. pf.	82½	86
Republic Ry. & Light	46	48
Rep. Ry. & Light pf.	74	76
Securities Corp.	25	30
Securities Corp. pf.	83	88
Southern Cal. Edison	94	96
South. Cal. Edison pf.	107	109
Southw. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Stand. Gas & Elec.	14	15
Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	40	42
Tampa Electric	127	130
Tenn. Ry., L. & P.	9¼	10¼
Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	42	45
Toledo Traction	53	55
United Gas & Elec.	10	12
United G. & E. 1st pf.	76	80
United G. & E. 2d pf.	12	15
United Lt. & Rys.	49	50
United Light & Rys. pf.	76	78
Western Power	17	19
Western Power pf.	67	69
West Penn. pf.	103	107
Yadkin Riv. P. 7% pf.	99	101

BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Am. P. & L. 6s, 1921	100	101½
Am.W.W. & E. coll. 5s.	79½	81
Baton Rouge 1st 5s,'39	91	93½
Baton R.notes, Apr.1,'18	99½	..
Cent. Ill. Light 5s	95	97
Cent. Pow. & Lt. 6s	97	100
Cape Breton El., Ltd., 1st 5s, 1932	89	92
Cin., G. & E. Co. 1st 5s, 1956	100½	102
Col. G. & E. 1st 5s,'27	89½	90½
Col. G. & E.deb.5s,'27	80	83
C'wealth P. & L. (Neb.) 1st 6s, 1944	98	101
Conn. Power 1st 5s	93	96
Cum. Co. P. & L. 1st ref. 5s, 1942	96	99
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99⅝	..
Defiance G. & E. 5s,'42	91	94
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	98	100
East. Tex. Elec. 6s, '18	100	..
East. Texas Elec. col.5s	92	95
Empire G. & F. 6s, '26	99½	100½
Galveston Elec. 1st 5s	90	95
Gt. Lakes P. 6s,'19-'35	99	101
Gt. West. Pow. 5s,'46	89½	91
Gt. West. Pow. 6s,'25	98	100
Houston Electric 1st 5s	98½	..
I. R., L. & P. 1st 6s,'42	99	102
Ken. Pub. Svc. 5s, '41	93	96
Knox. Gas 1st 5s, '36	90	95
L. G. & E. Co.1st 5s,'41	92	96½
Middle West U. 6s, '25	97½	99
Mah. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	76⅝	..
Miss. V. G. & E. 5s, '22	94	94½
N. O. Lt & P.1st 6s,'31	84	88
Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	101	101½
Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	90	94
Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
O. & C. B. Ry.1st 5s,'28	95	98
Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	88	..
Roanoke W. W. 1st 6s	99	..
Seattle Elec. cons. 5s	94	98
Stan. G. of N. J. 5s,'46	94	96
Tampa Elec. 1st 5s	99	100
U. S. S.,R. & M. 6s,'26	111	113
W. W. Light 6s, 1925	96	98
Western Power 1st 5s	99	100
West. S. G. & E.1st 5s	91½	93½
West P. Pen. 1st 5s,'46	99	100
Wiscon. Edison 6s, '24	98	100

CURB TRANSACTIONS

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 562,790 shares of stocks and $3,870,000 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 80,125; railroads, 1,250; oils, 167,615, and mining, 313,800. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
7,000	‡Aetna Exp.	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
500	Am. Su. T.	18	15	15
700	Brit.-Am. T. ord. bear.	19	18	19
1,100	Carwen St'l.	11½	10½	10½
200	Ch.I.of A.pf.	6¼	6¼	6⅝
3,100	Chev. Mot.	102	95	95
150	‡Emer. Mot.	3	3	3
500	Emer. Phon.	11¼	11	11
200	†‡Erick.Wh.	33	33	33
800	H.& B. Car.	*39⅝	38¼	38¼
1,100	‡Imp.Carb.C.	⅝	½	½
3,100	†‡Jop.Ore Sp. new	25	25	25
500	Key. T.& R.	15¼	14	15¼
5,000	‡Lake T. Bt.	9¼	*6⅜	8½
1,800	‡ Do 1st pf.	8½	8	8½
100	‡Lima Loco.	58	58	58
35	Lu.St.1st pf.	99½	99½	99½
1,200	Marlin Arms v. t. ctfs.	79	74	76
15,000	‡Mid. Steel.	52⅞	50⅞	50⅞
300	‡Mitchell M.	51	50	50
350	‡Nat. Acme.	35	33	33
400	‡N. Y. Ship.	37	36½	36½
1,500	N.A.P.& P.	7⅜	6⅜	6⅜
400	‡Pierce-Ar.	49	45	45
300	‡ Do pf.	104	101	101
50	‡San.Ce.S.pf.	60	60	60
1,260	‡Smith M.T.	8	7⅜	8
300	Smith & T. Trans. pf.	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
700	‡St. J. Ld.	18	17	17⅛
1,500	‡Steel Alloys	9	8⅛	8½
20,000	Subm. Boat v. t. ctfs.	24	19	20½
15	‡Todd Ship.	81	81	81
300	TriangleFilm v. t. ctfs.	2½	2¼	2½
900	U. S. S'ship	5⅛	5	5¼
3,500	‡Un. Motors	39⅛	37⅜	38⅛
2,000	‡Un. Al. St.	46	42	44½
765	‡Un. S. w. i.	35⅛	35	35¼
500	World Film v. t. ctfs.	⅜	⅜	⅜
3,000	‡Wright-Mart. Aircraft.	12¼	11	11⅛

RAILROADS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,050	‡R. I., w. i.	35½	34	34
200	St. L. R. M. & P. v.t.c.	32	31½	32

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
65	Nat. Tran.	20	19	19
250	S. O., N. J.	715	690	690
400	S. O., N. Y.	298	278	278

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
22,000	†‡Am. V. O.	30	25	30
1,500	‡B. O. & G.	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜
4,500	‡Cos. & Co. oil ref.	16	14¼	15
8,000	‡Cos. O. & G.	14⅜	13⅞	14
700	‡Elk B. Pet.	8¼	8	8
5,000	†‡Es. O. Cp.	75	74	75
1,500	‡Fed. Oil.	5½	5¼	5¼
100	‡Houston O.	18½	18½	18½
2,700	‡Inter. Pet.	12⅝	11⅞	11⅞
8,000	K. O., a pr.	9/16	7/16	½
3,500	‡Mer. O. Cp.	14⅜	13½	13½
3,500	Metro. Pet.	2½	2⅜	2⅜
500	‡M.-C. C. O. & Ut.	12½	12¼	12½
8,000	†‡Midwest O.	69	66	67
300	‡Mon. O. Co.	⅝	½	⅝
2,300	‡N.Y. & T. O	2 5/16	2¼	2¼
9,000	†‡Okla. Oil.	11	10	11
4,000	Ok. P. & R.	11½	11	11⅛
31,000	†O. O. & G.	60	55	55
4,500	‡O. Hom. O.	8⅞	8½	8⅝
600	Penn. G'lene.	1⅛	1 1/16	1 1/16
1,500	‡Roy. Dutch.	62	59⅜	59⅜
800	‡Sap. O. & R	9½	9½	9½
100	Savoy Oil.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
14,200	Seq. O. & R.	1⅜	1 3/16	1⅜
8,000	‡Sinclair Oil.	56	50	50½
2,000	‡Un. W. Oil.	13/16	¾	¾
7,500	Vac. O. & G.	½	7/16	7/16
7,900	‡Victoria O.	1⅛	1⅛	1 1/16
500	Way. O. & G	4⅛	4	4
3,200	†‡W.E.O.& G	30	30	30

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	Alaska-Brit. Col. Metals	3/16	3/16	3/16
7,500	AlaskaMines	1 1/16	1⅛	1 1/16
800	‡Alaska Std.	¼	¼	¼
5,000	†‡Am.Comdr.	7	7	7
15,600	‡Ariz. Chlor.	¾	⅝	11/16
1,300	‡Ariz.Copflds.	⅜	¼	⅜
23,500	†‡Atlanta	15½	13½	14
200	Big Jim	1¼	1¼	1¼
7,400	Big Ledge.	5	4¼	4⅜
3,800	‡Bisbee Cop., (a pros.).	⅞	¾	13/16
6,000	‡Boston Cr'k	1¼	1⅛	1¼
5,000	Bos. & Mon.	67	65	67
7,600	‡B'dshawCop.	1⅜	1	1¼
1,200	Butte Cop. & Z. v.t.ctfs.	9	8	8½
2,500	Butte Det.	1⅛	15/16	1 1/16
1,500	†‡Caledonia.	53	52	52
3,300	‡Calu. & Jer.	1 13/16	1⅜	1⅞
1,800	Canada Cop.	1 1/16	1½	1 3/16
400	‡CarlisleMin.	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	†Cashboy	6½	6⅛	6½
2,000	Cerro de Pas.	36½	34	35½
10,000	Con.Ariz.Sm.	2	1⅝	1⅞
2,000	‡Con.-H'st'd	11/16	⅝	⅝
1,250	xCressonCon.	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,100	‡Dexteretta.	⅝	9/16	⅝
6,000	Ely Con	15	13	14
10,000	‡Emma Con.	1⅜	1⅛	1 1/16
3,000	FirstNat.Cop.	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
700	†G'dfieldCon.	66	65	66
10,000	†‡G'fieldMer.	7	7	7
5,000	†‡Gt. Bend.	9	9	9
10,000	‡Gr'nmonster	1½	1⅜	1⅜
20,000	Hargraves.	20	19	20
2,200	Hecla Min.	7⅝	7½	7½
100	Inspir.Needles Cop.,(pros.)	½	½	½
900	‡Iron Blos.	1 3/16	1 3/16	1¼
10,000	Jer. Verde, (a pros.).	1 7/16	1 3/16	1⅜
2,500	†‡Jim Butler	75	73	74
2,200	†Jumbo Ext.	32	30	30
1,000	†‡Kewanas.	15	15	15
600	Loma Prieta, (a prosp.).	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6,800	Louisi. Con.	1	.90	1
2,000	Magma Cop.	48	42	43
2,100	†‡Magmatic C.	32	29	31
1,800	Majestic M.	13/16	11/16	13/16
3,500	†‡Marsh M.	10	10	10
400	Marysv.G.M.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
1,500	Mason Val.	5¾	5½	5½
1,500	†McKin.-Dar.	54	50	54
1,200	†‡Miami Mer.	1½	1¼	1⅜
1,000	Monitor Sil.	1	⅞	⅞
3,900	‡Monster C.	⅝	9/16	9/16
700	†‡Mont. G.M.	59	59	59
7,000	†‡Moth. Lode	41½	40	41
1,200	†‡N. H'ks,M.	82	80	80
1,000	†Newray M.	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛
500	N. Ut. Bing.	13/16	13/16	13/16
1,000	Nipis. M. Co.	8	7⅞	7⅞
1,800	†OhioC.n.,w.i.	1	¾	13/16
10,000	†‡O. Em. L.	47	37½	40
1,300	†‡Peer. Jen.	79	77	79
200	Pitts.-Jer.,(a prospect)	1½	1⅛	1⅛
1,500	Prog. M.&M.	½	½	½
1,800	‡Ray Herc.	4	3⅝	3⅞
7,500	†‡Rex C. M.	87	85	85
2,200	†Roch. Mines	60	58	58
2,100	‡Sacra. V. C.	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
2,300	†Scr. G.G.M.	61	59	60
500	‡Sec. Thirty.	11½	11	11
1,500	‡Sen. C. Cp.	14½	13⅜	14½
1,800	S. K. of A.	½	7/16	7/16
2,500	†‡Silver Pick	19	18	19
3,000	‡St. N. Zinc.	3/16	¼	¼
900	St. S.-Lead.	⅜	11/16	⅜
8,500	†‡Success M.	35	33	34
3,400	†S. M. a pr.	39	36	37
9,500	†T. B. Gold.	42	35	35
900	‡Tono. Bel.	4 7/16	4¼	4¼
800	Tonopah Ext.	4	3 13/16	3 13/16
100	Tonopah M.	6	6	6
1,800	†‡Troy-Ariz.	50	50	50
1,000	Tuol. Copper	1¾	1 11/16	1 11/16
5,000	†‡U. S. C. M.	10	8½	9
3,700	†‡U. S. Tung	21	20	21
800	‡U. V. Ext.	35¼	34½	34½
300	U. G. M. Co.	3¼	3	3
200	‡W. E. Con.	65	65	65
1,000	‡W. C. Cop.	½	7/16	7/16
150	‡W. Oaks M.	2½	2½	2½
1,200	†Yer. M. C.	23	23	23

BONDS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$100,000	‡C.,M.&St. P. 4½s.	96¼	96⅛	96¼
20,000	C. A. S.5s.	50	50	50
50,000	‡C. O. 6s.	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
50,000	‡Fr. M. 6s	96⅛	95⅜	95⅜
10,000	‡M. S. 5s.	96	96	96
15,000	‡Rus. Gov. new 5½s.	89	89	89
1,600,000	‡Un. K. n 5½s,1 yr.	99⅝	99 9/16	99 9/16
1,000,000	‡Un. K. n. 5½s,2 yr.	99	98 15/16	98 15/16
1,000,000	U. S. Rub. new 5s.	96⅛	95⅞	95⅞
25,000	‡W.P. n.5s	90⅛	90	90

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted. xEx dividend.
Note.—Thursday Green Monster sold at 1 7/16.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Ask.
Aetna Ex. pf.	30	31	30	31
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	12	14
Am. Int. Corp	51	53	51	53
Am.S.Tob. pf.	75	80	75	80
Am. Writ. P.	3¼	4¼	3¼	4¼
Br.-Am.T.ord.	19	20	19	20
Butter. Jud	48	53	48	53
Cal. Packing.	33	35	38⅜	38¾
Can. Nat. Gas	¾	1	¾	1
Car L. & P.	2½	3	2½	3
Char.I.of Am.	7½	7⅞	7½	7⅞
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Fed. D. & C.	39	45	39	45
Fisk R.c 1stpf.	..	105	..	105
G. A. Tank C.	54	60	54	60
Hart Bell.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Grant Mo.Car.	7	9	7	9
Holly Sug. pf.	93	100	97½	99
Int. A. & F.	24½	25	24½	25
Intercon. Rub.	12¼	12½	12¼	12½
Kath. Br. pf.	2⅝	3½	2⅝	3½
Key.T.& R.pf.	15½	16	15½	16
Leh. V. C. S.	97	100	97	100
Lukens Steel.	38	41	38	41
Man. El. Sup.	40	42	40	43
Do pf.	95	98	97	97½
Mar. Arms pf.	33	33⅝	33	33⅝
Maxim Mun.	2	3	2	3
Mex. Pet. Ex.	20	21	20	21
Marconi of A.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nat. Auto.	29	30	29	30
Old Col. Choc	4	4¼	4	4¼
Peer. T. & M.	15	18	15	18
Penn. Sec. S.	49	51	49	51
Rep. Mot. Tr.	62	66	63	67
San.Cecil.Sug.	25	27	25	27
Spring. Body.	78	84	78	84
Do pf.	116	120	116	120
Stand. Motors	5½	6½	5½	6½
Superior Steel	33	35	33	35
Do 1st pf.	100	100½	100	100½
Todd Shipy'ds	81	85	81	85
Unit. Pr. Shar	⅜	½	⅜	½
U. S. L. & H.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
Wright-Martin Airc. pf.	40	55	40	50
Zinc	3⅞	3⅞	..	..
RAILROAD.				
Pitts.& W.Va	22	23	22	23
OIL STOCKS.				
Alcoken Oil	1⅜	2	1⅜	2
AlphaO. & G.	70	75	70	75
Midw. O. pf.	87	89	85	90
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	14
Tide Water	225	230	225	230
Utah Pet.	50	53	50	53
MINING STOCKS.				
Magma Chief.	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Mogul Mining.	32	38	32	38
Round Mt.	45	48	45	48
White Caps.	40	42	40	42
BOND.				
Pierce Oil 6s.	82	85	82	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.
Aetna Expl. pf.	29	32	29
Am. Brass	296	301	310
Atlas Powder	150	160	160
Do pf.	100	102	100
Babcock & Wilcox	115	117	115
Bliss	450	525	500
Do pf	73	78	73
Can. F. & F.	190	200	190
Can. Explos.	400	500	400
Do pf.	104	110	104
Colt's Arms	780	800	793
Du Pont, new	253	258	255
Do deb.	98	102	102
Hercules Powder	275	285	290
Do pf.	117	119	117
Inter. Arms	22	26	22
Niles-Bement-Pond	160	170	165
Scovil Mfg.	550	580	580
Winchester Arms	850	1000	850

RAILROAD STOCKS HIT IN LIQUIDATION WAVE

Show Heavy Decline as Result of Uncertainty Over Issue with Germany.

NEW YORK CENTRAL A TARGET

Exchange Hears Selling Was Done by Firms Having Teutonic Connections, Fearing a Break.

Liquidation and short selling of stocks resultant from the attitude of Germany toward sea warfare found particular reflection in declines of the railroad issues yesterday from 2 to more than 6 points. The market displayed the greatest weakness in the last hour, following a period early in the day when fair recoveries from Thursday's collapse occurred. Taking the day as a whole, trading was orderly, and the trend of commission house comment indicated that the market was well intrenched to withstand further shocks without undue strain.

On the Stock Exchange it was reported that important selling of the rails was put through by firms believed to have German connections. This was interpreted as an indication that persons in close touch with developments in Berlin were convinced that a break between the United States and Germany was only a question of time. The spread of this feeling around the stock posts and through the brokerage houses promoted liquidation.

New York Central appeared to be the especial mark of bearish selling, declining from 97 to 91 and closing with a net loss of 4½ points. Reading sold down 2¾ points, Rock Island 3⅛, Illinois Central 2⅛, Canadian Pacific 2⅞, Atchison 2, and Erie second preferred 6⅜ points, while nearly all the other leading rails lost good-sized fractions or more. The sudden crumpling of the railroad shares was more disturbing to the Street than the accompanying decline of the industrials, as warning had long been held out in market circles that in case of untoward developments in the international situation the industrials would be inclined to suffer severely.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit, with a drop of 5¾ points, attracted considerable attention, although its decline appeared to be the continuation of a movement begun last week rather than a particular result of international news. Among the industrial group, losses extending from 2 to nearly 5 points were forced in such issues as American Smelting, Atlantic, Gulf & West Indies, Baldwin Locomotive, Crucible Steel, and Mercantile Marine. United States Steel was in heavy demand during the first hour, and its swing upward from 102½ to 104 aroused bullish hopes that the worst of the recession was over. Later, however, pressure was renewed, and the quotation slanted off to a level close to par.

The stock trading community was in a "jumpy" state all day, and a rumor soon after noon hour that a German submarine had sunk a ship unwarned was the forerunner of the heaviest selling. When there were no rumors to consider, traders professed to find much bearish significance in the silence of Washington. In the absence of definite news, both from Washington and foreign capitals, the Street's nerves drew more taut as time passed. In many banks and commission houses the opinion was expressed that a break with Germany was imminent, and that the selling of the railroad stocks indicated this more fully than action of the industrials. The day's turnover was 1,276,000 shares, of which nearly a quarter was accounted for in the last hour.

The grain market followed the stock market's lead, displaying irregularity in early trading and renewed weakness afterward. May wheat declined 2⅝ cents to the bushel under persistent selling in the afternoon, while the July option rose 1⅝ cents.

KEEP COTTON EXCHANGE OPEN

Managers Deny Appeal of Southern Interests to Close in Crisis.

The cotton market was extremely nervous all yesterday, and although fluctuations were not quite as violent as on the day before, when there occurred the severest break in the history of the New York Cotton Exchange, prices moved downward, and the general list closed at a net loss of from 75 to 106 points. This represented a decline of more than $5 a bale in the case of certain deliveries.

May contracts, which sold down to 12½ cents on Thursday and closed at 15.14, opened yesterday at 15.26, touched 14.05 on the decline and closed at 14.09. March contracts closed at 13.94 and October at 13.78.

Before the opening of the market the Board of Managers held a special meeting to consider the urgent pleas received from Augusta and Charleston that the Exchange be closed. The board decided to keep the Exchange open. It adopted the following resolutions:

> Whereas, The action of yesterday's market has resulted in materially reducing the volume of outstanding contracts, leaving a large majority of those open for the account of trade interests and merchants as hedges; and
>
> Whereas, Our Clearing House has demonstrated conclusively its ability to protect the trade; and
>
> Whereas, Experience has taught us that the peremptory closing of the Exchange does not prevent a decline in values; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That this meeting adjourn without action.

A. L. Nelms, President of the Houston Cotton Exchange and Board of Trade, who sent a telegram on Thursday urging the New York exchange to remain open, and suggesting that a suspension would cause still more demoralization, when informed of the action of the Board of Managers by Elwood P. McEnany, sent his thanks, remarking that the board had "acted wisely."

Power Company Earns $16,962,606.

The Commonwealth Power, Railway and Light Company reports $16,962,606 gross earnings by its subsidiaries in 1916, a gain of $2,372,482 over the preceding year. Operating expenses absorbed $8,374,620, and the net income left available for dividends amounted to $2,651,742, an increase of $356,155. The year's surplus of $1,632,572 was $296,985 more than in 1915.

To the Stockholders of the Fraternal Flag Company, Inc.:

Notice is hereby given that the election of Directors for the Fraternal Flag Company, Inc., not having been held on the day designated in the By-Laws, and the Directors not having within one month thereafter called a special election, a meeting of the members of said corporation, for the purpose of electing Directors thereof, will be held at the office of said corporation at 101 Greene Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of February, 1917, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated New York, January 27, 1917.
LOUIS SCHULMAN,
President, Director, and Stockholder of Fraternal Flag Company, Inc.

KNOX HAT COMPANY, Incorporated

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of KNOX HAT COMPANY, Incorporated, will be held at the principal office of the corporation, No. 452 Fifth Avenue, Manhattan, New York City, on Monday, February 5th, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing twelve Directors and two Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

Dated Jan. 22, 1917.
H. F. J. KNOBLOCH, Secretary.

The New York County National Bank.
February 2, 1917.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, Mr. James C. Brower was elected Vice President, Mr. Lewis Leland Pierce 2d Vice President, and Mr. Lawrence J. Grinnon was appointed Cashier.
JAMES C. BROWER, Vice President.

The Franco-American Ferment Co.
New York, Feb. 1, 1917.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Franco-American Ferment Company for the election of Directors and other business will be held in the offices of this Company at 225 Sixth Avenue at noon on Tuesday, February 6, 1917. S. EDWIN ALLEN, Jr., Secretary.

Notice.—GLOBE RUBBER TIRE MFG. CO.
Annual stockholders' meeting and election will be held at the office of the Corporation Trust Company of America, Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, February 6, 1917, at 11 A. M. J. P. Hall, Secretary.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, as Trustees, COMPLAINANTS, vs. THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, IN EQUITY, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE, NO. 4540.

Referring to the final decree entered in the above entitled cause on December 21, 1916, and to the copy of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, notice is hereby given that complaints as to the fairness or equitableness of the offers to creditors of the defendant, The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, made in or pursuant to said Plan, will be heard by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, at the United States District Court Room in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1917, commencing at two o'clock P. M., from the following persons or corporations: (1) Those who prior to the entry of said decree, according to the orders of said Court, filed with George C. Hitchcock, Special Master, their claims or demands against the defendant Railway Company; (2) those who prior to the entry of said decree asserted such claims or demands by action in any court of competent jurisdiction; (3) those who prior to the entry of said decree filed intervening petitions in the above entitled cause or in any constituent cause; and (4) those who, having a lien on any of the property of the defendant Railway Company, by intervening petition, filed in the above entitled cause, prior to March 6, 1917, assert a liability of said defendant Railway Company for the debt secured by such lien. All such persons or corporations who make no such complaint at the time and place aforesaid will be barred from doing so thereafter.

Dated, January 31, 1917.
W. W. NALL,
Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION.—UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK and BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, vs. ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, IN EQUITY, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 4485.

Referring to the final decree entered in the above entitled cause on December 21, 1916, and to the copy of the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, notice is hereby given that complaints as to the fairness or equitableness of the offers to creditors of the defendant, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, made in or pursuant to said Plan, will be heard by the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division, at the United States District Court Room, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on March 6, 1917, commencing at two o'clock P. M., from the following persons or corporations: (1) those who prior to the entry of said decree, according to the orders of said Court, filed with George C. Hitchcock, Special Master, their claims or demands against the defendant Railway Company; (2) those who prior to the entry of said decree asserted such claims or demands by action in any court of competent jurisdiction; (3) those who prior to the entry of said decree filed intervening petitions in the above entitled cause or in any constituent cause; and (4) those who, having a lien on any of the property of the defendant Railway Company, by intervening petition, filed in the above entitled cause, prior to March 6, 1917, assert a liability of said defendant Railway Company for the debt secured by such lien. All such persons or corporations who make no such complaint at the time and place aforesaid will be barred from doing so thereafter.

Dated, January 31, 1917.
W. W. NALL,
Clerk of the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

REORGANIZATION
of
THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
and
ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

TO HOLDERS OF UNSECURED CLAIMS OR DEMANDS AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY OR ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY WHO, ON OR BEFORE DECEMBER 21, 1916, ASSERTED THEIR CLAIMS OR DEMANDS (1) BY FILING THE SAME WITH GEORGE C. HITCHCOCK, THE SPECIAL MASTER APPOINTED BY THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR EASTERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI, EASTERN DIVISION, IN THE CAUSE THEREIN PENDING ENTITLED "GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE NO. 4540," AND IN THE CAUSE PENDING IN SAID COURT ENTITLED "UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK AND BENJAMIN F. EDWARDS, AS TRUSTEES, COMPLAINANTS, AGAINST ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, DEFENDANT, CONSOLIDATED CAUSE, NO. 4485," OR (2) BY ACTION IN ANY COURT OF COMPETENT JURISDICTION, OR (3) BY FILING INTERVENING PETITIONS IN SUCH CAUSES, OR IN ANY CONSTITUENT CAUSE THEREOF:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all holders of claims or demands above described that, upon the filing on or before March 15, 1917, of proper evidences of such claims or demands and assignments thereof with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, as Depositary under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization, as modified July 25, 1916, of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company (under which the undersigned are Reorganization Managers,) such holders will receive receipts therefor entitling them to receive, when and as provided in said modified Plan, and subject to all the provisions thereof, Convertible Five Per Cent. Preferred Stock of the New Company to be organized pursuant to said modified Plan, or Voting Trust Certificates for such Preferred Stock, at par, to the extent that their claims or demands may be established in either of the above entitled causes in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri, Eastern Division.

Forms of the assignments to be filed as aforesaid, and copies of said modified Plan and Agreement, will be furnished, upon request, by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, New York, or Mercantile Trust Company, 721 Locust Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

Dated, New York, January 31, 1917.
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
Reorganization Managers.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of Section 10, Article Fourth, of the mortgage and deed of trust executed by this Company to the Equitable Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated January 3d, 1905, to secure its First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds, this Company has set apart out of the net income derived by it from the lines of railroad subject to the lien of said mortgage and deed of trust the sum of $12,000 in the year 1916, in trust to be used to redeem said bonds, and that bonds will be redeemed therewith. Bids are hereby invited for the surrender of such bonds at prices to be named by the bidders to the amount of $12,371.07, in the sinking fund. Such bids should be presented to this Company at its office, 165 Broadway, in the City and State of New York, on or before the 1st day of March, 1917, at 12 o'clock noon, and should be indorsed "Bids for surrender of Southern Pacific Railroad Company's First Refunding Mortgage Gold Bonds."

Dated January 12, 1917.
SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
By G. L. KING, Secretary.

The Citizens Central National Bank of New York

New York, January 23, 1917.
Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the shareholders of The Citizens Central National Bank of New York will be held at its banking office, No. 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on February 28, 1917, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking action on the proposition, which has been approved by the Board of Directors of the said Bank, to change its corporate name to

The Citizens National Bank of New York

By order of the Board of Directors.
EDWIN S. SCHENCK, President.
Albion K. Chapman, Cashier.

WESTCHESTER & BRONX TITLE & MORTGAGE GUARANTY CO.,
White Plains, N. Y.
STOCKHOLDERS' ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Company will be held at the office of the Company, 169 Main Street, White Plains, N. Y., on the 13th day of February, 1917, at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting. Polls will remain open between the hours of 9:30 and 10:30 in the forenoon of said day.

Transfer books will be closed from 12 o'clock noon, February 8, 1917, to 12 o'clock noon, February 13, 1917.
REGINALD P. RAY, Secretary.
White Plains, N. Y., January 26, 1917.

Executor — Trustee

Chartered 1822

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company

Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York

LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W., 26 Old Broad St., E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann. BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7

Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.

Administrator — Guardian

Chicago, Illinois, January 30, 1917.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE
CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY:—

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 12th day of December, 1916, the following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLVED: That to obtain funds for the purpose of reimbursing the Company for moneys actually expended in constructing, extending, improving and equipping its railway, not directly or indirectly secured by or obtained from the issue of any stocks, stock certificates, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness of said Company, within five (5) years next prior to the filing of application for authority therefor, there be issued an additional amount of common capital stock equal to ten (10) per cent. of the total preferred and common shares now outstanding, represented by shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each and fractions thereof; such additional stock not, however, to be entitled to participate in any dividends payable prior to July first, 1917;

RESOLVED: That the Common and Preferred Stockholders of the Company shall be entitled to subscribe to such additional stock at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share, to the extent of ten (10) per cent. of their respective holdings as shown upon the stock books at the close of business on Thursday, March first, 1917, and that the right to such subscription shall terminate with Saturday, April seventh, 1917, on or before which last mentioned day payments shall be made. Certificates of stock of the par value of One Hundred Dollars ($100) each for the amounts so paid shall be issued and dated on Monday, April ninth, 1917, for all full shares which stock shall not be entitled to participate in any dividends payable prior to July first, 1917; and scrip certificates, which shall pass by delivery, but which shall not be entitled to participate in dividends, shall be issued for fractions of shares. Such scrip certificates for amounts aggregating a full share or a multiple thereof shall be exchangeable for stock certificates in like amount, providing such exchange shall be made on or before Monday, October first, 1917. After that date no exchange shall be made, but fractions shall be redeemable at their proportionate value at the rate of One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share. The Board of Directors shall have power to sell or dispose of such stock as may not be subscribed for by stockholders, or, if subscribed for by them, shall not be paid for, in such manner and at such price, but not less than One Hundred Dollars ($100) per share, as may in their judgment be deemed best;

RESOLVED: That for the purpose of the issue of such additional common stock, the transfer books of the stocks of this Company be closed on Thursday, March first, 1917, at the close of business on that day, and re-opened on Monday, the ninth of April following, and that notice thereof be published in the usual manner.

Warrants representing the subscription rights in the additional stock authorized by such resolutions, accompanied by a circular containing full explanations, will be mailed by the Treasurer to stockholders as soon as possible after the closing of the transfer books upon March 1, 1917.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
RICHARD H. AISHTON, President.
JOHN D. CALDWELL, Secretary.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY

New York, January 30, 1917.
To the Stockholders of
THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY:

The time within which subscriptions may be made to $25,000,000 of additional stock of The New York Central Railroad Company under and on the terms of the warrants dated January 2, 1917, evidencing the right to subscribe, is hereby extended to February 13, 1917; and the time within which payment of such subscriptions shall be made is hereby extended to **February 16, 1917.**

This extension is made because the Supreme Court of Ohio, on Clarence H. Venner's appeal from the order of the Ohio Public Utilities Commission, entered on January 5, 1917, granting the Company's application to issue stock, has postponed the effective date of that order until after the decision of the appeal, the argument of which is set for January 31, 1917.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
By A. H. SMITH, President.

ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT
5% Internal Gold Loan 1909

Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. hereby give notice that they are prepared to receive Tenders for the amortization on 1 March, 1917, $353,200 Gold, say, £70,640 nominal of the above Loan.

Tenders for sale of Bonds with coupons due 1st September, 1917, at a price to be stated in the Tender, must be lodged not later than 12 o'clock noon on 14th February, 1917, with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who will announce the result of the Tenders as soon thereafter as possible.

Tenders will be received also in Paris by the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, in London by Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co., Ltd., and in Buenos Aires by the Credito Publico Nacional.

Each bond has a par value of $973 U. S. Gold Dollars, and Tenders must be made at a flat price under par expressed in dollars per bond.

Tenders must be made on a form obtainable on application, and must be securely enclosed in an envelope marked "Tender of Argentine Government 5 per cent. Internal Gold Loan 1909 Bonds for redemption."

Forms of Tender may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York, who reserve the right to reject all or any Tenders.

Dated New York, 29 January, 1917.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
4% Gold Coupon Notes, Series B,
Due February 18, 1919, of the
CALUMET & HECLA MINING COMPANY

Under the provisions of an Indenture dated February 18, 1909, between the above Company and the City Trust Company, Trustee, the undersigned hereby gives notice that all of the outstanding 4% Gold Coupon Notes, Series B, of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, dated February 18, 1909, and issued under the above Indenture, will be paid and redeemed by it on the next semi-annual interest date, i. e., February 18, 1917, at par and accrued interest, at the [illegible] the Old Colony Trust Company, 17 Court Street, Boston, Massachusetts. Interest on the above notes will cease on February 18, 1917.

OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, Trustee
(Succeeding City Trust Co.)
By J. R. WAKEFIELD, Vice-President.
Boston, Mass., January 6, 1917.

THE SHREVEPORT WATER WORKS COMPANY.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Notice is hereby given that The Shreveport Water Works Company has called for redemption at par and accrued interest on February 10, 1917, all of its outstanding first mortgage gold bonds dated September 1, 1899, issued and outstanding under the Company's mortgage of that date, to North American Trust Company, as Trustee. On and after the said date holders of said bonds, on surrender of the same bearing all unmatured coupons, at the office of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, successor Trustee, 37 Wall Street, New York, N. Y., will be entitled to receive the principal amount of said bonds with interest accrued to February 10, 1917. The said bonds will cease to bear interest after February 10, 1917, and the coupons representing such future interest will be void.

Dated, New York, December 29, 1916.
THE SHREVEPORT WATER WORKS COMPANY.
By A. M. LYNN, President.

TEMPLE COAL COMPANY FIRST AND COLLATERAL TRUST MORTGAGE 5 PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS.

Under the provisions of the mortgage, proposals for the account of the Sinking Fund will be received until 3 o'clock P. M. on February 8, 1917, at the office of The Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, Trustee, for the sale to it at the lowest price not exceeding 101 and accrued interest, of as many bonds as $131,368.09 will purchase. All tenders should be addressed to the undersigned. C. S. W. PACKARD, President,
Tenders for Sinking Fund Temple Coal Co.,
517 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

NOTICE.

The Third National Bank, located at Buffalo, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

GEORGE A. DRUMMER, Cashier.
Dated Jan'y 16th, 1917.

St. Louis Southwestern Railway Co.
Equipment Gold Notes—Series E.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company has elected to redeem on April 1, 1917, at par and accrued interest to date of Redemption, $690,000 principal amount of Equipment Gold Notes, Series E, being 690 notes of the par value of $1,000 each of said Railway Company, issued under Agreement of Conditional Sale, dated April 1, 1914, with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, and that notes bearing the following numbers have been designated for redemption:

513 517 518 519 522 523 524 525 526 532 533 534 536 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 548 549 551 553 554 555 556 559 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 573 576 577 578 580 581 582 584 585 587 588 589 590 593 599 601 602 603 604 607 609 611 612 615 616 617 618 622 624 626 627 629 630 631 632 635 636 637 638 640 641 642 643 646 647 649 650 651 652

653 655 656 657 659 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 673 674 680 681 683 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 702 704 705 706 707 708 710 713 717 718 720 722 724 725 726 727 728 730 731 732 733 735 736 737 738 739 740 742 743 745 747 749 750 753 754 756 759 760 762 763 764 766 767 768 769 771 772 773 779 783 784 787 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 800 801

802 803 804 809 810 811 813 814 815 816 818 819 820 821 824 826 829 830 831 838 839 841 842 843 844 845 847 849 851 853 869 870 872 873 874 876 877 878 879 880 881 884 887 889 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 904 905 906 907 908 911 913 914 916 920 924 925 927 928 929 930 937 941 943 946 951 952 953 958 959 961 962 964 965 966 967 968

969 972 973 975 978 979 980 981 988 995 997 998 999 1000 1002 1004 1007 1008 1009 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1017 1018 1020 1021 1022 1024 1025 1026 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1035 1037 1038 1040 1041 1042 1043 1046 1048 1050 1051 1053 1054 1056 1059 1060 1063 1067 1069 1071 1072 1073 1075 1076 1078 1079 1080 1081 1082 1083 1085 1086 1088 1089 1090 1091 1092 1093 1094 1095 1096 1099 1101 1103 1106 1109 1110 1111 1113

1118 1120 1121 1122 1123 1124 1125 1126 1127 1128 1129 1130 1132 1133 1134 1135 1136 1139 1141 1142 1143 1144 1148 1151 1152 1153 1154 1155 1158 1160 1164 1165 1167 1168 1169 1171 1172 1174 1176 1178 1180 1181 1182 1183 1184 1185 1186 1187 1190 1192 1194 1195 1196 1199 1202 1203 1205 1208 1212 1213 1215 1216 1217 1221 1222 1224 1225 1226 1228 1229 1231 1232 1233 1235 1236 1237 1238 1239 1242 1243 1247 1248 1249 1250 1251 1253 1255

1256 1258 1260 1263 1264 1266 1268 1269 1270 1272 1275 1276 1278 1279 1280 1281 1285 1287 1288 1289 1290 1293 1302 1303 1305 1306 1307 1308 1309 1310 1311 1315 1316 1318 1322 1323 1324 1325 1326 1327 1332 1333 1335 1336 1338 1339 1344 1345 1346 1347 1348 1351 1352 1355 1357 1358 1359 1360 1361 1362 1364 1365 1367 1368 1370 1373 1374 1375 1378 1379 1380 1384 1386 1387 1388 1390 1392 1393 1394 1396 1399 1401 1402 1403 1405 1408 1411

1412 1414 1416 1418 1419 1420 1421 1422 1425 1426 1428 1435 1436 1437 1438 1439 1440 1441 1442 1446 1447 1448 1449 1450 1451 1454 1455 1456 1459 1460 1462 1466 1467 1469 1470 1471 1472 1475 1476 1477 1478 1481 1486 1487 1488 1489 1490 1491 1493 1494 1498 1499 1500 1504 1505 1506 1507 1510 1511 1514 1518 1519 1521 1525 1526 1527 1529 1531 1535 1538 1539 1541 1542 1543 1544 1545 1546 1549 1551 1552 1555 1556 1557 1558 1561 1562 1563

1564 1566 1567 1571 1574 1576 1577 1578 1579 1580 1581 1582 1585 1587 1591 1592 1593 1594 1596 1597 1599 1600 1601 1602 1604 1606 1607 1608 1611 1614 1615 1616 1620 1621 1623 1626 1627 1628 1629 1630 1631 1633 1635 1636 1637 1638 1639 1640 1642 1643 1644 1645 1646 1650 1653 1655 1656 1657 1659 1660 1662 1665 1667 1668 1670 1671 1672 1673 1674 1675 1677 1680 1681 1682 1685 1686 1687 1689 1690 1695 1698

The notes bearing the above numbers will be redeemed at the aforesaid price on presentation and surrender thereof (with all coupons maturing on and after the first day of April, 1917, attached) on the first day of April, 1917, at the office of Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 140 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. Said notes will cease to draw interest from the first day of April, 1917.

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By ARTHUR J. TRUSSELL, Secretary.

ST. JOSEPH LEAD COMPANY
61 Broadway, New York.
NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of St. Joseph Lead Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 61 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Monday, February 19, 1917, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing trustees to serve until the next annual meeting, of electing two inspectors of election to serve at the next election of trustees of the company, of considering and approving the annual report and the acts of the directors and officers of the company as therein described and as reported at said meeting, and of considering and transacting such other business as may properly come before said meeting, and that in addition to the foregoing business said meeting is called as a meeting for the purpose of acting upon the following propositions:

1. To reduce the number of trustees of the company from thirteen, the present number, to eleven.

2. To alter the Certificate of Incorporation of said company so as to include other purposes, powers, and provisions, in addition to those now set forth in the Certificate of Incorporation of said company, by amending Section Second of said certificate so that the same shall read as follows:

"SECOND. The objects for which this corporation is formed are to do any of the things herein set forth to the same extent as natural persons might, and in any part of the world, to wit: To conduct mining operations of all kinds; to purchase, take, hold, sell, convey, lease, explore, develop, improve, or otherwise deal in mining, land, town site, building, power, water, and other properties of all forms; to mine minerals, ores, and metals of all kinds; to smelt, reduce, and otherwise treat minerals, ores, and metals of all kinds; to sell the product of all the foregoing operations; to undertake and carry on any business and operations incidental to such dealings, mining, and treatment.

"To apply for, purchase, or otherwise acquire, and to hold, own, use, operate, and to sell, assign, or to otherwise dispose of, to grant licenses in respect to or otherwise turn to account letters patent and any and all inventions, improvements, and processes used in connection with or secured under letters patent of the United States or elsewhere, or otherwise.

"To build and construct houses, structures, engines, cars, machinery, and other equipment, and mining and metallurgical facilities and plants, including plants for the handling, concentrating, smelting, reduction, and treatment of minerals, ores, and metals of all kinds, and to operate the same.

"To conduct manufacturing operations of all kinds; to manufacture, purchase or otherwise acquire, hold, own, mortgage, pledge, sell, assign, transfer or otherwise dispose of, invest, trade, and deal in goods, wares and merchandise, and property of all classes and descriptions; to transact a general mercantile business.

"To act as the agent of others in disposing of their minerals, ores, and metals of all kinds or other substances, and to make contracts with others with reference to handling, smelting, treating, and disposing of their minerals, ores, and metals of all kinds and other substances.

"The corporation may purchase, acquire, hold, and dispose of the stocks, bonds, and other evidences of indebtedness of any corporation, domestic or foreign, and issue in exchange therefor its stock, bonds, or other obligations.

"The corporation may do everything necessary, suitable, and proper for the accomplishment of any of the purposes or the attainment of any of the objects or the furtherance of any of the powers hereinabove set forth, either alone or in association with other corporations, firms or individuals, and do every other act or thing incidental or appurtenant to or growing out of or connected with the aforesaid business or powers, or any part thereof."

For the purpose of this meeting the transfer books of the company will be closed from February 10, 1917, to February 19, 1917, both inclusive.

Dated New York, February 3d, 1917.
CLINTON H. CRANE, President.
LEONIDAS H. BESSON, Secretary.

American Beet Sugar Company.
PREFERRED STOCK DIVIDEND NO. 71.
32 Nassau Street, New York, Feb. 2, 1917.

A Regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 71) of One and 50-100 ($1.50) Dollars per share on the Preferred Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on April 2, 1917, to Preferred Stockholders of Record at the close of business March 17, 1917.

Cheques will be mailed.
JOHN E. TUCKER, Treasurer.

COTTON DROPS AGAIN

The General List Closes Unsteady, with a Net Loss of 75 to 108 Points.

Price fluctuations in the cotton market were again violent yesterday, but the volume of business was lighter than on Thursday, when trading was demoralized, with an opening break of 516 points in May contracts. Sentiment was extremely nervous and unsettled, however. At one time the market was actually quiet, and prices showed a tendency to rally during the middle of the day, but a very sharp break occurred in the late trading. May contracts sold off to 14.05c, or more than $5 a bale below Thursday's closing quotation. Yesterday's closing for May was 14.09c, and the general list closed unsettled at a net decline of 75 to 106 points.

The cotton market heard all kinds of rumors—friction with Japan, the sinking of an American steamer, calling of loans by Southern banks, and war with Germany. Although the market opened steady at an advance of 15 points on March, but generally unchanged to 6 points lower, and sold 35 to 54 points under Thursday's closing prices during the first ten minutes, there was a rally of 30 to 35 points in another ten minutes, and the market became quiet. Liverpool was considered the chief buyer and houses representing spinning interests bought some cotton, although some of the large spot houses were sellers.

The Board of Managers of the Exchange held a meeting before the opening and decided to keep the Exchange open, despite the urgent pleas that it be closed that had been received from Augusta and Charleston. Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Thurs.
Feb.	..	..	..	13.82 bid	14.80
March	15.10	15.17	13.93	13.94@14.00	14.94
April	..	..	..	13.98 bid	15.03
May	15.26	15.26	14.05	14.09@14.16	15.14
June	..	..	..	14.10 bid	15.10
July	15.09	15.10	14.05	14.10@14.15	15.14
August	14.65	14.65	14.65	13.88@13.90	14.94
Sept.	14.72	14.72	14.66	13.95 bid	14.71
October	14.52	14.60	13.75	13.78@13.82	14.55
Dec.	14.65	14.65	13.98	13.90@13.92	14.65

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 45 points lower, at 14.30c, for middling upland. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were: New Orleans, 17.19c; Galveston, 14.50c; Savannah, 18½c; Houston, 14.50c.

Liverpool cables reported spot cotton as quiet, with middling at 10.33d. Sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,000 bales. Imports, 7,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady, 20 to 25 points lower, and closed quiet at a net decline of 45 to 50 points. March-April, 9.65d; May-June, 9.60d; July-August, 9.51d; October-November, 9d; January-February, 8.87d. Manchester—Yarns and cloths demoralized. The noon bids cabled to Liverpool were: March, 14.74c; May, 14.91c; July, 14.90c; October, 14.49c.

Yesterday's port receipts totaled 16,824 bales, compared with 166,022 bales last year. Stocks total 1,389,405 bales, compared with 1,729,567 bales last year. Exports for the week were 84,453 bales, compared with 199,828 bales last year.

The weekly movement figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Port receipts, 103,264 bales, against 166,002 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 24,684 bales, against 24,172 bales last year; Southern mill takings, estimated, 125,000 bales, against 70,000 bales; loss of stocks at interior towns, 89,747 bales, against 63,409 bales; brought into sight for the week, 213,201 bales, against 196,765 bales.

Total Crop Movement.—Port receipts, 5,546,414 bales, against 5,054,457 bales last year; overland to mills and Canada, 1,002,519 bales, against 847,272 bales; Southern mill takings, 2,820,000 bales, against 2,250,000 bales; stock at interior towns in excess of Aug. 1, 833,934 bales, (3,968 bales added, Memphis,) against 843,892 bales; brought into sight thus far for season, 10,202,867 bales, against 8,995,621 bales last season.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN for December—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Gross	$63,829	$514,301	$384,304
Net after tax.	216,536	162,943	80,753
6 mos. gross..	3,057,060	2,710,633	2,445,797
Net after tax.	1,072,976	793,100	447,653

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC for December—

Gross	1,123,135	986,956	754,248
Net after tax.	359,247	294,066	159,353
6 mos. gross..	6,153,374	5,194,416	4,762,695
Net after tax.	2,133,515	1,368,390	945,021

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA for December—

Gross	299,447	230,757	206,986
Net after tax.	111,332	62,891	37,674
6 mos. gross..	1,437,249	1,212,848	1,192,205
Net after tax.	374,459	264,266	152,245

N. Y., N. H. & HARTFORD for December—

Gross	6,792,182	6,057,554	5,015,072
Net after tax.	1,786,359	1,463,078	1,063,267
Other income..	802,181	181,224	207,471
Total income..	2,588,540	1,644,302	1,270,738
Sur. after chgs	905,050	*25,104	*217,687
6 mos. gross..	41,943,129	37,822,615	33,095,293
Net after tax.	12,855,694	12,177,937	8,736,318
Other income..	1,579,603	833,459	1,243,816
Total income..	14,435,297	13,011,396	9,980,134
Sur. after chgs	4,546,090	3,306,870	955,701

*Deficit.

ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO for December—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	4,764,996	4,320,667	435,329
Net after taxes.	1,448,593	1,446,994	1,599
Six mos. gros..	28,768,044	24,035,769	4,732,275
Net after taxes.	8,801,895	7,330,557	1,471,338

Public Utilities.

AURORA, ELGIN & CHI. for December—

Gross	176,571	154,562	22,009
Net	53,318	50,487	2,831
Sur. after chgs. and deprec'n.	10,966	9,298	1,668
12 mos. gross...	2,056,262	1,909,545	146,817
Net	675,494	605,843	68,651
Sur. after chgs. and deprec'n.	172,584	118,632	53,952

NIAG. FALLS POW. CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Total op. rev..	3,062,835	2,685,598	377,237
Net op. rev...	2,210,939	1,896,838	314,101
Total income..	2,365,815	2,062,686	303,128
Total deduct'ns.	1,003,698	1,034,629	*30,930
Surplus	1,362,116	1,028,057	334,058

*Decrease.

Miscellaneous.

AVERY CO.'S (Chicago) balance sheet as of Dec. 31 shows surplus for the year of $1,427,601, against $862,436 previous year; total surplus, $5,175,636, against $4,609,271.

THE EMERSON-BRANTINGHAM CO. reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1916, net profits amounting to $351,173, after allowances for interest and depreciation, as compared with $201,652 in 1915.

NEW YORK TRANSIT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	1914.
Net income...	1,339,121	813,729	1,434,741
Dividends	900,000	800,000	1,450,000
Surplus	439,121	13,729	*15,259

*Deficit.

NORTHERN PIPE LINE for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net income...	600,898	428,433	421,981
Dividends	400,000	400,000	400,000
Surplus	200,898	28,433	21,981

REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings.	†16,544,636	5,439,598	2,330,672
Int. and divs..	348,577	183,311	76,879
Total profits..	16,893,212	5,622,909	2,407,552
Net profits....	15,647,900	4,385,723	1,869,074
Surplus	14,789,163	3,515,819	1,028,748
Div. 7 p. c....	1,750,000	1,187,500	875,000
Balance	13,039,163	2,328,319	153,748
Back divs.	2,750,000	....	....
Balance	10,289,163	2,328,319	153,748
Com. div.	407,865	....	....
Surplus	9,881,298	2,328,319	153,748
Prev. surp.	8,354,954	6,615,290	6,512,778
Total	18,236,252	8,943,609	6,666,526
Spec. aprop.	....	588,655	51,236
Pr. and l. sur.	18,236,252	8,354,954	6,615,290

†After deduction of $2,138,373 for maintenance and repairs, and for special compensation under merit system plan.

SEARS-ROEBUCK & CO.'S sales in January were $13,183,812, an increase of $3,633,561, or 38.04 per cent.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'26	4 @4½	4.38	4.20
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Canadian North.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.50	4.75
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'26	4½	4.55	4.35
Chi. & N. W.	1917-'23	4½	4.30	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.05	4.65
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'2[illegible]	5	4.40	4.20
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	4.60	4.40
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	5.50	5.00
Dela. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.30	4.10
Erie Railroad	1917-'26	4½@5	4.55	4.35
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	4.90	4.40
Illinois Central	1917-'26	4½@5	4.30	4.10
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	5	4.30	4.05
Michigan Central	1917-'30	5	4.50	4.25
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	5.50	5.00
Missouri Pacific	1917-'22	5	5.50	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'24	4½@5	4.85	4.50
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1917-'28	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1917-'24	4½	4.30	4.05
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	4.60	4.30
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4½@5	4.30	4.00
St. Louis S. W.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Seaboard Air Line	1917-'26	5	4.60	4.40
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	4.35	4.20
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.30

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The wheat market was quiet during yesterday's session, and the trade at large was disposed to await new developments in connection with the international political situation. The weather over the entire country was extremely cold, with temperatures as low as 8 to 16 below zero in Kansas. The new-crop months were comparatively firm and closed 1½@1¾c net higher, although the May position was weak, closing 2¼c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.84; No. 2 Northern, Duluth, $1.97, and No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.97½, all free on board, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.64½	1.59⅞	1.61	1.63¾	1.34
July	1.45	1.41½	1.43¾	1.41⅞	1.25½
Sept.	1.35	1.32	1.33⅞	1.32¼	..

CORN.

The corn market displayed a very steady undertone throughout the greater part of the day. At one time values were 1⅛@1¼c above the final of Thursday, but toward the close there was quite a sharp reaction under liquidation which left final quotations net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Exporters were in the market despite the unfavorable traffic conditions, and sales were estimated at about 600,000 bushels. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.09½, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.98¼	96½	96¾	97	79½
July	.97⅛	95½	96	96	79⅝

OATS.

The oats market was only moderately active and prices were influenced largely by the action of corn. There was fair buying early by commission houses, but the trade took the selling side late in the day. The local cash market was steady; standard quoted at 65½@66½c; No. 2 white, 65½@67c; No. 3 white, 65@66c; No. 4 white, 64½@65c; fancy clipped white, 67½@69c; ordinary clipped white, 66@67c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.53¾	52½	52¾	52¾	50¾
July	.52¾	51¾	51⅞	52⅛	47½

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was only moderately active, but prices developed a steadier tone, with commission houses on the buying side. The cold weather was against the movement, and the hog markets were steady. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 13,000, estimated for Saturday 7,000, while total interior receipts amounted to only about 60,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	16.30	16.00	16.17	16.02	10.17
July	16.40	16.17	16.32	16.17	10.35
Ribs—					
May	15.20	14.90	15.12	14.92	11.02
July	15.30	15.22	15.25	15.07	11.15
Pork—					
May	28.75	28.00	28.27	28.17	20.50
July	28.45	27.70	28.07	27.75	20.50

COTTONSEED OIL.

The cottonseed oil market was firmer, with less pressure to sell and a fairly good absorbing demand, which was credited to refiners and shorts. Toward the close of the day part of the advance was lost in sympathy with the decline in cotton and nervousness over the political situation. Closing quotations were 2@5 points net higher. Total sales for the day were 22,000 barrels. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	12.30	12.20
February	..	..	12.30@12.55	12.18
March	12.45	12.30	12.30@12.34	12.25
April	..	..	11.99@12.02	11.99
May	12.12	11.99	12.00@12.01	11.96
June	..	..	11.99@12.02	11.96
July	12.11	12.00	11.98@12.01	11.96
August	12.08	11.98	11.96@11.99	11.92
September	..	..	11.90@11.92	11.80

COFFEE.

The volume of business showed a sharp falling off in the coffee market yesterday, and fluctuations were narrow. It looked as though the immediate effect of the German blockade announcement had been felt during Thursday's trading. Thursday's sales were estimated at about 126,000 bags, while yesterday's business was placed at only 30,750. Closing prices were 1 point higher to 2 points lower. The local spot market was dull and unchanged on the basis of 10c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	8.38@8.40	8.37
March	8.44	8.40	8.43@8.44	8.42
April	..	..	8.47@8.48	8.48
May	8.53	8.51	8.52@8.53	8.53
June	..	..	8.56@8.57	8.57
July	8.63	8.60	8.61@8.62	8.62
August	..	..	8.66@8.67	8.67
September	8.72	8.71	8.71@8.72	8.72
October	..	..	8.74@8.75	8.75
November	..	..	8.77@8.78	8.79
December	8.83	8.80	8.81@8.82	8.82
January	..	..	8.85@8.87	8.86

SUGAR.

The sugar futures market opened heavy, 1 to 5 points below, with the trade disposed to liquidate, owing to reports that the strike was spreading and that Cuban planters were pressing sugar for sale at concessions and that sales had been made at 3⅛c, or for a fraction under the previous sales. The close was irregular, 6 points net lower to 3 points net higher, with transactions for the day 9,600 tons. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	3.93	3.89	3.89@3.90	3.95
March	3.88	3.82	3.84@3.85	3.88
April	3.85	3.85	3.84@3.86	3.89
May	3.90	3.85	3.85@3.86	3.90
June	..	..	3.87@3.90	3.93
July	3.93	3.90	3.90@3.92	3.96
August	..	..	3.92@3.94	3.97
September	3.98	3.98	3.93@3.95	3.99
October	3.92	3.92	3.86@3.88	3.92
November	..	..	3.80@3.82	3.82
December	..	..	3.75@3.77	3.72

The local market for refined sugar was unchanged at 6.75c for fine granulated, but trading was again light. Raw sugar closed 1/16c lower, with local refiners and operators entering the market at the concession. There were sales of about 60,000 bags Cubas, February and March shipment, at 3⅛c, cost and freight, equal to 4.83c, duty paid. Private advices from Cuba stated that the weather was favorable and that 173 mills were grinding and that the crop was rapidly being made. Spot quotations follow: Centrifugal, 4.83c; molasses, 3.96c; cost and freight, 3⅛c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,088 packages. Quite a marked shortage of high-grade fresh butter at the opening, and buyers were compelled to pay ½@1c advance. At the higher rates the later receipts were absorbed pretty well, and the market closed firm. Secondary qualities have moved up a little in sympathy with the advance in the best. Storage creamery quiet and unchanged. Ladles and packing stock steadier. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 43@43½c; extras, (92 score,) 42@42½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 37@41½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 35@36½c; thirds, 33½@34½c; creamery, unsalted, higher scoring than extras, 44@44½c; extras, 43@43½c; firsts, 37½@42c; seconds, 35½@37c; creamery, held, higher scoring than extras, 39c; extras, 38½c; firsts, 36@38c; seconds, 34@35½c; thirds, 33@33½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 41c; good to prime, 37@40c; common to fair, 29@36½c; renovated, extras, 34c; firsts, 32@33c; lower grades, 29@31c; imitation creamery, firsts, 31@32c; ladles, current make, firsts, 29@30c; seconds, 28½c; lower grades, 27@28c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 28@28½c; No. 2, 27½c; lower grades, 25½@27c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 4,239 cases. Arrivals of fresh gathered eggs continue light. Cold weather in the West is spreading south and east, and the prospect of increasing supplies to take the place of the rapidly reducing stocks of cold storage eggs is unfavorable. There is strong speculative support, and the actual needs of the trade are absorbing most of the very moderate current receipts at higher prices. Market closed strong at the improvement. Storage eggs are higher and remaining lots are held with much confidence; there are a few sales above 40c, although at the close holders of the best goods are generally asking more money. Nearby eggs are higher and meeting a fair demand at the improvement. Fresh gathered, extra fine, per dozen, 48@49c; extra firsts, 47½@48c; firsts, 47c; seconds and lower grades, 45@46½c; refrigerator firsts, 40@41c; seconds, 30@40c; lower grades, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 50c; ordinary to good, 48@49c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 47@49c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 47@48½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 48@49c; gathered brown and mixed colors, firsts to extra firsts, 47@48c.

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	50.00	52.00	47.50	50.00
Lead	8.25	8.50	..	8.25
Spelter	9.75	..	4.75	..
Antimony	..	25.00	..	25.00
Quicksilver	$84.00	..	$84.00	..
Aluminium	*55.00	60.00	*55.00	60.00
Iron, No. 2X fdy.	30.00	31.00	30.00	31.00

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31@31½c, carload lots, first quarter, 1917; 30¼@31c, second quarter, 1917, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	134	0	0	134	0	0
Copper, futures	130	0	0	130	0	0
Tin, spot	199	5	0	195	5	0
Tin, futures	200	10	0	196	10	0
Spelter	47	0	0	47	0	0
Lead	30	10	0	30	10	0

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Am. Beet Sugar..	2	Q	Apr. 30	Apr. 14
Am. Beet Sugar..	$12	ex	Mar. 1	Feb. 17
Am. Beet Sugar...	1½	Q	Apr. 2	Mar. 17
By-Prod. Cake....	1½	Q	....	....
By-Prod. Cake.....	1	ex	....	....
Champion Cop..	$6.40	—	....	....
Citizens' G. of Ind.	5	S	Mar. 27	Mar. 10
Clev. Auto. Mach.	1½	Q	Feb. 15	Feb. 1
J.G.White & Co.pf.	1½	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
J.G.White Man. pf.	1¾	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
St. Mary's M. Ld..	$2	—	Feb. 26	Feb. 5
Secur. Prod. & Ref.	1	Q	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Solvay Process...	2	Q	Feb. 20	Feb. 5
Solvay Process....	3	ex	Feb. 20	Feb. 5
Solvay Process...	20	sp	Feb. 16	Mar. 1
Stand. Oil of N. Y..	$2	Q	Mar. 15	Feb. 23

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—353—Erie R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. A. L. Winfield.—Reargument continued for defendant and concluded for plaintiff.

149 to 162, inclusive—The 5 per cent. discount cases.—Reargument commenced for petitioner, continued for respondents, and concluded for petitioner.

119—A. Bond et al. v. J. L. Hume.—Argued for Bond and Butterfield. No appearance for Hume.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. Room 331, P. O. Building at 10:30 A. M. Admiralty calendar:

Unione Austrica<Bark Skaro.
Mitchell<Mesick.
N Y C R R<Lighter Reliance.
Coast Transit<Tug N Y Central 11.
Gholstin<Old Dom SS.
Nav'g Gen Italiana< Timmins.
L I R R<Tug Transfer 22.
Aug Acti, &c, Tirfing <SS San Giovanni.
Union Marine Ins Co< Tug Transfer 21.
Boston Ins Co<same.
L, D & G Ins Co<same
Colgan<Tug Mascot.
Ward<N Y Trap Rock Co.
N Y C RR<Tug Bridgeton.
Gilbert & Morse< Yacht Crusader.
L V Transp<SS Santa Clara.
B & O RR<Tug Donner 5.
L V Transit Co<L I R R.
Same<Tug P RR 34.
Kenny<Tug West Farms and Mascot.
Mulligan<N Y C RR.
Grymes Eng Co<L V RR.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Building.

Common law—Case on: Petrowsky<D, L & W R R.

Criminal at 10:30 A. M.: United States<Russian Monopol Co.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Finelite, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Dunning—John Reilly. A. E. R. Realty Corporation<Kelly—Timothy A. Leary. Wallace<Woolf—John H. Rogan.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—Bankers Trust Co.<Haddock—Wm. Browne Parsons.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Finch, J.—George W. Dibble<Augustina Realty Co.—Edward Thomas. James R. Parkinson<Osward La Belle. John T. Kelly.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M., ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM, (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Mitchell, J. — Stuart<Cipriani Realty & Const Co et al—Daniel E Hanlon. Holzapfels American Compositions Co<Capiello et al—Matthew C. Griffin. German Savings Bank<The Union Republican Club of the City of N Y et al—William C Stone.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mitchell, J.—Minna H Neumer<Alfred C Bachman—James A Hurlbert.

COUNTY COURT—Gibbs, J.—Jewish Theological Seminary of America<John J Tully Co —Joseph Cohen.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.

DECISIONS.

Kings County Lighting Co., respt., v. City of New York, applt.—On reconsideration, order heretofore entered in this case vacated, and motion for leave to appeal to the Court of Appeals granted.

S. H. Loomis as trustee, &c., applt., v. J. S. Crospy, respt., et al., defts.—Motions denied.

F. D. Miller et al., respts., v. A. B. Russe et al., applts.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

M. N. Brooks, as executrix of E. F. Brooks, deceased, respt., v. Erie R. R., applt.—The verdict of $25,000 is too large. The judgment and order are therefore reversed and new trial granted unless within twenty days from entry of this order herein plaintiff stipulate to reduce the recovery to $15,000 and interest, in which event judgment and order are affirmed.

City of New York, respt., v. Woodhaven Gas Light Co., applt, (Acts 1 and 2.)—Orders affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

First National Bank of Bath, applt., v. H. R. Sturgis, respt., et al., deft.—Judgment modified, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

A. G. Hill, respt., v. Hickson, Inc., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted so far as to limit the examination.

Re estate of J. W. Canfield, deceased, E. K. Canfield, applt.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Orange County affirmed, with costs.

S. Kolson, respt., v. J. Hirschhut, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

W. J. Logan, applt., v. New York Sugar Refining Co., respt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs of this appeal, and plaintiff's motion for an interlocutory decree granted, with $10 costs.

H. A. Malinowski, as admr., &c., of W. Malinowski, dec'd, applt., v. F. Kindt Co., respt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

E. Martin, as admx. of W. J. Martin, dec'd, respt., v. S. A. Herzog, applt., and F. Herzog, deft.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

C. G. Paige, respt., v. M. Protzman, applt.—Order of the County Court of Kings County affirmed, without costs.

M. N. Pettit, as admx. of L. F. Pettit, dec'd, applt., v. L. I. R. R., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion to change place of venue denied.

People, respt., v. S. Cohen, applt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

A. Reisenburger, applt., v. F. and C. Otto, respts.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

H. E. Schwab, respt., v. N. J. Schwab, applt., and Greenwich Savings Bank, deft., (Act. 4.)—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Same, v. N. J. Schwab and Greenwich Savings Bank, respts., (Act. 3.)—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Same v. N. J. Schwab and South Brooklyn Savings Institution, respts., (Act. 6.)—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Same v. N. J. Schwab and East River Savings Institution, respts., (Act. 8.)—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

H. E. Schwan, respt. v. N. J. Schwan, applt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

F. Skrodanes and M. Nataska, as admrs. of J. Skrodanes, dec'd, respts., v. Knickerbocker Ice Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Springfield, L. I., Cemetery Society, respt., v. L. and B. Herman, applts.—Judgment modified by striking therefrom the allowance for damages, and as so modified affirmed, without costs.

Staten Island Water Supply Co., respt., v. C. N. Y., applt.—Judgments and orders affirmed, with costs.

G. Yakaitas, an infant, by J. Yakaitas, his guardian ad litem, respt., v. Welz and Zerwick, applt.—Order affirmed, with costs to this court to abide the event.

Young Men's Lyceum of Tarrytown, applt.-respt., v. National Ben Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh, Penn., respt.-appit.—Judgment and order reversed.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Cropsey, J.—Motions at 10 A. M.

Huowitt<Wood.
Plunkett<Bohan.
White<Snedeker.
Home Title Ins Co< Tuxhill Realty Co.
Schroeder<Smith.
792 Park Place, Inc< Moore.
Baylis<Elmont Cemetery, Inc.
Frankfort<Arnstein.
Cassidy<Cassidy.
Swenson<Prendergast.
Maylew Co, Inc< Coughlin.
People<Sanger.
Halabi<Merhige.
Axelrod<Levine.
Parmegiani<Salomon.
Re Els.
Re Stevens.
Re Bergman.
Mitchell<O'Neill.
Lutz<Schwerdfeger.
Sherman<Edison Elec Ill Co.
Lyons<Lyons.
Re Harrison.
Imperial Auto Co< Allers.
Kaufman<Mooney.
De Bekker<Frederick A. Stokes Co.
L S E Co, Inc< Parkes.
Klein<Klein.
Riverside Estates Co< Gefaell.
Re Church Av, (Schenck.)
N Y Mun Ry Co<C I & B R R Co, (2.)
Johnston<Johnston.
Reilly<Reilly.
Re Wellworth Rty Co, (Cannella & Sons.)

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,435; Columbus Circle Construction Corporation against Zoe M. Deane, owner; Louis Werner, contractor.......$2,307

24TH ST, 516 West; Sigmund Wagreich et al. against Joseph N. Courtada & Sons, Inc., owners; Emanuel Bornstein, contractor...$80

150TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 169.4x99.11; Phoenix Metal Weather Strip Co., Inc., against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc.; Hoytreis Construction Co. et al., owner and contractor..........$75

150TH ST, 462 to 480 West; Weisberg Baer, Inc., against Parkside Avenue Realty Co., Inc., owner; Hoytreis Construction Co., contractor..........$7,600

Bronx.

DALY AV, n w corner of 180th St, 57.6x96; John Lucas & Co., Inc., against Lanzer & Kahn, Inc., owners; David Bergman, contractor..........$164

GRAND BOULEVARD, 2,585 to 2,593; Enee Chandelier Co., Inc., against 173d Street Realty Co., Inc., owner; A. Miller, as President, contractor..........$410

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Bronx.

HONE AV, w s, 375.2 ft n of Pierce Av, 25x100; Bronx Door and Sash Co., Inc., against Edward Hollan et al, Oct. 21, 1916.......$142

192D ST, n s, whole block from between Grand Concourse and Creston Av, —x—; Sanitary Fireproofing and Contracting Co. against 173d St. Realty Co. et al, Dec. 27, 1916..........$846

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

An important Fifth Avenue deal, in the choice Lenox Hill residential section, was closed yesterday in the sale of the old dwelling at the northeast corner of Seventy-first Street. It is opposite the Henry C. Frick home, on the site of the old Lenox Library, and on the north a vacant lot separates it from the new apartment lately finished on the Seventy-second Street corner.

The property, which covers a plot 29.2 on the avenue by 125 on the street, was sold by Henry A. C. Taylor, who acquired it about a year ago from the heirs of Nathalie E. Baylies. He purchased it to protect his fifty-foot residence adjoining, at 3 East Seventy-first, as the corner plot had been offered for sale without restrictions. It was assessed last year at $425,000, of which $335,000 was land value. The asking price of the property is said to have been $550,000, and it is understood that the purchase price was in the neighborhood of $500,000.

Frederick Winant represented the seller as broker, and the buyer was represented by the firm of Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company. The name of the purchaser was not divulged, but he is said to be a New Yorker who contemplates erecting a high-class five-story residence on the plot.

$30,000 Deal on West Tenth Street.

Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company sold to an investing client, for the estate of Thomas Gaston d'Arschot, 27 West Tenth Street. The property, which consists of an old four-story dwelling, on a lot 25.4 by 94.10, located between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, was held at $30,000.

Another Burling Slip Sale.

Another deal on Burling Slip was reported yesterday by Cammann, Voorhees & Floyd, who sold for Thomas S. Gladding 187 Front Street, northeast corner of Burling Slip, a five-story building, on a plot 33.9 by 75 by irregular, to Frederick H. Cone. Out of thirty-one properties on Burling Slip thirteen have been sold during the last year, and some figured in resales.

Bull Estate Sells Murray Street Building.

The Richard Harrison Bull estate sold to an investing clint of Manning & Trunk 79 Murray Street, a five-story and basement loft building on a lot 25 by 100 located between West Broadway and Greenwich Street. It was held at $60,000.

Outsider Buys Lenox Avenue Property.

At the auction stand of M. Morgenthau, Jr., Company yesterday Maxwell H. Elliott purchased the property known as 145-147-149 Lenox Avenue for $85,000.

There was spirited bidding for the property, which was sold as the result of an action brought by the New York Savings Bank, holder of the first mortgage on the premises.

The property consists of three five-story buildings on a plot about 75 feet front and 75 feet in depth, located just north of the northwest corner of Lenox Avenue and 117th Street.

The Fisk Company Purchases the Victor Hugo.

The Victor Hugo, a seven-story elevator apartment house 100 by 100, southwest corner of Seventh Avenue and 114th Street, has been purchased for investment from the Seventh Avenue Realty Company by the Fisk Company, F. D. Fisk President.

Tenement Investments.

Quinlan & Leland sold to a client of Myers & Sherwin 56 East 107th Street, a five-story tenement on a lot 25 by 100.11.

Mary Mersch purchased from M. Hoffman for investment 320 Sixth Street. Moses Metzger negotiated the sale.

James C. McEachen sold to Marcus Goldfarb, 227-229 West 116th Street, a six-story tenement on plot 40 by 100.11.

Anna C. Anderson bought from Charles Grosskurth 77 Market Street, northwest corner of Cherry Street, a six-story tenement on plot 31.8 by 60.4.

Bronx Sales.

Miss M. Schacht purchased from Mrs. N. Benenson for investment 642 Fox Street, a five-story new law tenement on a lot 40 by 100. Louis Schloss negotiated the sale.

James G. Abramson sold to Anna Abel 788 East 166th Street, a two-story frame dwelling on a lot 20.6 by 100.

The Tonne Construction Company sold to an investing client of H. M. Fischer 1,226 Vyse Avenue, a five-story new-law tenement on a plot 50 by 100.

Brooklyn.

E. J. Hollahan sold the brick store building at 715 Eighty-sixth Street for the B. W. P. Realty Company to a client for investment.

Louis Gold sold to a builder seventeen lots in Midwood Manor, which will be improved with private dwellings.

Long Island.

The Lewis H. May Company sold for Miss Eleanor Bunzl the Benjamin property on the west side of Rochester Avenue, Edgemere, on a plot 80 by 100, to a client for investment.

The Duryea and Powell farms, near the Piping Rock section of Long Island and midway between Glen Head and Roslyn, comprising about 140 acres, have been purchased as a site for a country club and golf course by the Engineers' Club.

Westchester County.

Herbert A. Sherman has sold for Mrs. J. Howard Wainwright the property known as The Gables, at Milton Point, Rye, N. Y., consisting of a large house, grounds, and garage, to J. W. Lee, Jr., for his own occupancy.

The Batson Farm Agency, associated with the Moore-Wigman Company of Peekskill, sold the Jordan Frost farm at Yorktown, Westchester County, to Curtis Bell of Manhattan. The property was sold at $15,000.

George Howe sold a plot of land on Park Hill Avenue, Park Hill, for the receivers of the American Real Estate Company to E. F. Cole of Park Hill. Mr. Cole plans to add the plot to his present property.

Mrs. Stanley McCormick of Chicago has purchased through Fish & Marvin the Ullman estate Wilson Park, Tarrytown, N. Y. The property consists of a large Colonial house surrounded by about thirteen acres of parked land. It was held at $175,000.

New Jersey.

In the Passaic Park section of Passaic, N. J., Miltfor Bishop has sold for the Passaic Realty and Construction Company to Winfield J. Schleich ten lots, 250 by 104, on the west side of Brook Avenue, 150 feet south of Passaic Avenue, and to Albert Martin, Jr., two lots, 50 by 104, on the west side of Brook Avenue, 112 feet south of Albion Street; for Winfield J. Schleich to William Bills, 295 Brook Avenue, a two-story cobblestone bungalow, on a plot 40 by 104, and for Louis R. Cowdrey to A. E. Pasman 263 Brook Avenue, a two-story and attic stucco dwelling, on plot 50 by 104.

Recent Buyers.

Walter J. M. Donovan is the buyer of 315 West Eighty-seventh Street, sold recently by Eliza W. McMann.

The Fifty Per Cent. Profit Sharing Company is the buyer of 129 West 142d Street, sold recently by the R. S. Morgan Realty Company.

The Hardcastle Realty Company is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at 502 West 176th Street.

Henry Wicke is the buyer of the five-story apartment house at the northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and the Concourse and 192d Street, sold recently by the 173d Street Realty Company.

Big Increase in Building Contracts Awarded.

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York, New England, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, District of Columbia, Virginia, Ohio, West Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, and portions of Missouri and Eastern Kansas, as compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

Contracts awarded, January—

1917	$90,849,000	1913	$62,810,500
1916	62,784,500	1912	38,910,000
1915	43,257,000	1911	66,892,000
1914	51,102,000	1910	39,003,395

Comparative statistics of building and engineering operations in New York State and Northern New Jersey:

Contracts awarded, January—

1917	$21,858,000	1913	$22,481,500
1916	9,227,500	1912	10,075,000
1915	9,940,500	1911	15,499,000
1914	8,111,000	1910	11,193,500

Commercial Leases.

William H. Whiting & Co. leased for the Colgate estate, in conjunction with Robert F. Bonsall, the five-story building at 80 Nassau Street, for a long term of years. The premises are to be extensively altered and occupied by the Ward Shoe Company.

Samuel H. Martin leased the store and basement at 1,974 Broadway to the Hess Bright Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia for a term of years.

Hausman & Hausman leased for the estate of Charles C. Shildwachter the entire five-story building at the northeast corner of 128th Street and Park Avenue to the Progressive Grocery Stores Company, Inc.; also for John H. Boynton the entire five-story building at 603 West Forty-fifth Street to The Standard Wax Company, Inc.

Harris & Vaughan and Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for Williamson & Bryan to the Regal Shoe Company for a term of ten years the store and basement at 991 Southern Boulevard.

Herbert Hecht & Co. leased for Aaron Adler to Misel & Warshaw, jewelers, store at 28 East Fourteenth Street, and for the United Cigar Stores Company store at 78 Nassau Street to the Times Square Auto Company for a term of years.

Realty Notes.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease of 384 and 386 Broadway, with an option to purchase, to the Schulte Company for the estate of R. T. Wilson.

Robert E. Farley, President of the Scarsdale Estates, Inc., stated yesterday that the Scarsdale Company which filed a petition in bankruptcy is in no way connected with the development concerns in which he is interested.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

34th St, 112 West, s s, 625 ft e of 7th Av, 18x98.9, and 111 West 33d St, 50x98.9, four-story Savoy Theatre; adjourned sine die.

96th St, 231 East, n s, 127 ft w of 2d Av, 28x100.11, five-story tenement; E. W. C. Arnold against East Side Building Association et al, Action 1; Curtis, M., P. & C., attorneys; due, $17,233.04; taxes, &c., $714; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

96th St, 233 East, n s, 100 ft w of 2d Av, 27x100.11, five-story flat; same against same, Action 2; due, $17,233.06; taxes, &c., $699.12; to the plaintiff for $14,000.

30th St, 240 East, s s, 149.6 ft w of 2d Av, 25.9x98.9x irregular, five-story flat; J. C. Hastedt and another against J. P. Meagher et al: A. & H. Bloch, attorneys; due, $4,244.21; taxes, &c., $1,150; prior mtg $16,000; to the plaintiff for $21,666.

By M. Morgenthau, Jr., Co.

Lenox Av, 145-149, w s, 25.2 ft n of 117th St, 75.2x75x irregular; New York Savings Bank against H. F. Bindsell et al; J. A. Dutton, attorney; due, $80,052.06; taxes, &c., $5,438.95; to Maxwell H. Elliott for $85,000.

By Joseph & Co.

3d Av, 1,406, s w corner of 80th St, 25.2x90, four-story tenement and store; S. G. Harris and another against Clara Leopold et al; Edmund Bittiner, attorney; due, $37,486.99; taxes, &c., $2,100; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur Sheridan.

Allerton Av, s s, 100 ft e of Laconia Av, 260x600; adjourned to March 2.

Tiebout Av, w s, 148.4 ft s of 184th St, 25x100, vacant; Tiebout Av, w s, 198.4 ft s of 184th St, 25x100, vacant; Tiebout Av, w s, 248.3 ft s of 184th St, 25x100, vacant; E. M. Travis against D. S. Voorhees et al; E. E. Woodbury, attorney; due, $4,905.15; to the plaintiff for $4,000.

By George Price.

Tiebout Av, w s, 73.2 ft s of 184th St, 50x125x irregular; same against same; due, $6,169.12; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

By Charles A. Berrian.

Valentine Av, e s, 100 ft s of Clark St, 50x135, vacant; E. M. Travis against A. R. Bresler et al; E. E. Woodbury, attorney; due, $6,189.04; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

Valentine Av, e s, 150 ft s of Clark St, 50.1x135; same against same; due, $6,178.96; to the plaintiff for $2,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Southern Boulevard, w s, 77.94 ft s of Fairmount Place, for a five-story brick tenement, 73.11x111.6; Benenson Realty Co., Benjamin Benenson, 401 East 152d St, President, owner; H. Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $50,000.

Haven Av, w s, 50 ft n of 170th St, for a five-story tenement, 44x88; C. and S. Lipman, 505 West 162d St, owners; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost..$50,000

72d St, 114 and 116 West, for a fifteen-story apartment hotel, 50x102.2; Waitt Construction Co., 2 West 45th St, owner; Schwartz & Gross, 347 5th Av, architects; cost, $300,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Nassau St, 80, to a five-story store and office; Colgate Estate, 37 Wall St, owner; M. M. Porter, 121 Duane St, architect; cost..........$10,000

William St, 166, to a five-story store and loft; G. Van Broderick, 7 East 42d St, owner; J. M. Felson, 1,133 Broadway, architect; cost..........$5,000

Forsyth St, 105, to a five-story stores and tenement; K. Coles, 283 Elizabeth St, owner; O. Reissmann, 147 4th Av, architect; cost..........$5,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 2.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ACADEMY ST, 686, w s, 275 ft n of Broadway, 50x153.3x50.7x145.4; Delta Holding Corporation to Ceri Realty Co., 11 Cooper St, mtg $47,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, C. B. Augustine, 261 Broadway..........$100

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,513-2,515, e s, 39.11 ft s of 185th St, 40x100; The Shetland Co. to A. Berkman, 725 11th Av, mtg $19,500, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1

AMSTERDAM AV, 2,513-15, e s, 39.11 ft s of 185th St, 40x100; Eugene L. Richards, as Supt. of Banks, liquidating assets of Union Bank of Brooklyn, to Abr. Berkman, 725 11th Av, quitclaim, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........Mtg. $19,500

AVENUE A, 160-164, n e corner of 10th St (293,) 109.4x24, foreclosure Jan. 3, 1917; Emil E. Fuchs, referee, to Arthur Blue, 355 West 122d St, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.. Over mtgs. and liens, $6,400

AVENUE A, s w corner of 72d St, 75x16.8; Leonhard and Louise Greim, White Plains, N. Y., to Philip and Pauline Greim, 448 East 72d St, as joint tenants, Jan. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

AVENUE C, 279, w s, 21.10 ft n of 16th St, 24.2x63; Jonas Weil et al. to Bertha Kahn, 421 East 82d St, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Morris Leight, 115 Broadway.......$100

BOLTON ROAD, n e s at s e s of Lot 517, Map 725 of Isaac Dyckman, runs n e 250.1x n w 80x s w 268.11 to road x s e 77.1 to beginning, being Lot 517 of said map; Malcolm M. Thompson to Martha M. Thompson, Morsemere, N. J., Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 45-53, (110th St,) n s, 125 ft e, 125x100; Juno Realty Corporation to Zaro Holding Corporation, 3 and 5 Washington Place, mtg $65,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway..........$100

CHERRY ST, 232, n s, 25.6 ft e of Pelham St, 25.11x100, foreclosure Jan. 23; Thomas E. McEntegart, referee, to Robert Carter, Princeton, N. J., Feb. 2; attorney, Samuel T. Carter, Jr., 111 Broadway.......$23,000

COLUMBUS AV, s w corner of 69th St, 100.5x25; James J. O'Reilly to Charlotte O'Reilly, 18 Cedar St, Saranac Lake, N. Y., ½ part, c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, E. M. Garbe, 38 Park Row.......$1

DIVISION ST, 218 to 222, n e corner of Clinton St, (188 and 188½,) 64.10x67.10x26.10x90.4; Jatison Construction Co. to Louis G. Grossman, 25 St. Nicholas Av, mtg $95,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Walter M. Wechsler, 30 East 42d St..........$100

FRANKFORT ST, s s, 118.1 ft w of Gold St, 59x107x46.6x111.4; Augustus Hemenway et al., trustees, to Joseph F. Cullen, 39 West 71st St, all liens, Jan. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

LEONARD ST, 17, n s, 25x91; 13th St, n s, 205 ft w of 6th Av, 20x100; Margaret A. Campbell et al. to Charles I. Campbell, 911 Park Av, b. and s., c. a. g., Jan. 29; attorney, E. J. McGuire, 51 Chambers St...$1

MADISON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 128th St, 20x85; Minnie F. Neely to Lorenz Zeller, 2,013 Madison Av, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1

MADISON AV, 841, s e corner 70th St, 32x100; Mary Herter to Albert Herter, 130 East 67th St, b. and s., all liens, May 28, 1912; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$1

MARKET ST, 77, n w corner Cherry St, 31.8x60.4x38.1x60.7; Charles Grosskurth to Anna C. Anderson, Palisade, N. J., mtg $27,000, all liens, June 22, 1916; attorney, L. C. Anderson, 114 East 130th St..........$1

MORTON ST, 34 and 36, s s, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 50x91; Joseph L. Buttenwieser to Carmela Amendola, 41 Bay 34th St, Brooklyn, mtg $44,500, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$100

MOTT ST, 302 and 304, e s, 81.6 ft n of Houston St, 60.8x83.4; Antonio De Candia to 25 West 136th Street Corp., all liens, Jan. 26; address S. Jarmulowsky Bank, 54 Canal St..........$1

ORCHARD ST, e s, 25x87.6, Lot 5, map of Leandert farm; Fredericke Winckler to Joseph Calmenson, 228 West 142d St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, I. M. Levy, 233 Broadway..........$100

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 88.9 ft s of 115th St, 12.8x74; Harlan F. Stone, trustee, to Nicolo Grassi, 277 Pleasant Av, c. a. g., all liens, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$4,788

7TH AV, s w corner of 114th St, 100.11x100; 7th Avenue Realty Co. to the Fisk Co., 259 Main St, New Britain, Conn., mtg $177,500, Jan. 30; attorney, Albert J. Appell, 51 Chambers St..........$100

8TH AV, 2,191, w s, 125.8 ft s of 119th St, 25.8x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..$100

8TH AV, 2,094, e s, 50.5 ft n of 113th St, 25x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..$100

8TH AV, 2,652, s e s of 141st St, (267 West,) 25x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St....$100

8TH AV, 2,585, s w corner of 138th St, 24.11x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..........$100

8TH AV, 2,243, s w corner of 121st St, 25.11x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St.......$100

8TH AV, 2,193, w s, 100 ft s of 119th St, 25.8x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1, attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..$100

8TH AV, 2,214, e s, 50.11 ft n of 119th St, 25x100; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, same..........$100

13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, 33.4x108; Frank Gass, Inc., to Anna Gitzinger, 235 Irving Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 30; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av...$1

18TH ST, n s, 525 ft w of 9th Av, 16.8x92; Laura L. and Margaret A. Ecker to New York Edison Co., 130 East 15th St, Jan. 29; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

40TH ST, 104-6 West, s s, 100 ft w of 6th Av, 50x98.9; Valentine Cook, Jr., to Edith W. Provost, Great Neck, L. I., mtg $87,200, all title, Jan. 31; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

46TH ST, 404 West, s s, 100 ft w of 9th Av, 25x100.5; Delta Holding Corporation to Andrew and Mary K. Beer, 1 Duer Place, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $23,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$100

48TH ST, n s, 275 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; Lena Bogner to Joseph Bogner, 443 West 47th St, mtg $18,500, Feb. 1; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St..........$19,500

56TH ST, 227 and 229 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5; Trustees of the Leake & Watts Orphan House in the City of N. Y., Yonkers, N. Y., to L. L. D. Realty Co., 60 Wall St, mtg $31,000, b. and s., c. a. g., Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1

67TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of West End Av, 70x100.5; Rosina Vollhart to Ice Manufacturing Co., 1,480 Broadway, mtg $25,000, Jan. 30; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$1

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Charles A. Dards to Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St, mtg $38,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

72D ST, 116 West, s s, 125 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Mary E. Jones to Elsie Beechel, 607 West 180th St, mtg $45,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, same..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Elsie Beechel to Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St, mtg $45,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, same..........$100

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Sterling Realty Co. to Waitt Construction Co., 2 West 45th St, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

74TH ST, 321 East, n s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x102.2; Esther Landaeman to Gustave A. Kerker, 5 West 104th St, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb. 1..........$100

77TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x104.4; Hy. Wicke to 173d Street Realty Co., 700 West 179th St, mtg $8,000, Jan. 31; attorneys, Geltner, S. & A., 299 Broadway...$1

87TH ST, s s, 230 ft w of 3d Av, 25.6x100.8; George M. Fitzpatrick to Young Men's Christian Association, 215 West 23d St, mtg $10,249.56, Feb. 1, attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

87TH ST, s s, 35.2 ft e of Lexington Av, 27x100.8; William H. Schmohl to same, mtg $16,000, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, same.. $100

95TH ST, 40 West, s s, 355 ft e of Columbus Av, 19.6x100.8; Norman L. Hobart to Nilton Realty Corporation, 46 Cedar St, mtg $11,000, all liens, all title, Jan. 31; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St..........$1

107TH ST, 304 West, s s, 119 ft w of West End Av, 18x100.11; Maud S. Paige to Mary B. Ladd, 149 Lincoln Place, Brooklyn, mtg $22,000, all liens, Jan. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

116TH ST, n s, 360 ft e of 8th Av, 40x100.11; James C. McEachen to Marcus Goldfarb, 55 West 95th St, mtg $40,000, all liens, Feb. 1; attorney, Julius Levy, 257 Broadway..$1

118TH ST, 343 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.10; Mercury Holding Co. to Leonard J. Meehan, 1,113 Amsterdam Av, mtg $15,350, Feb. 1..........$100

119TH ST, 326 East, s s, 337.6 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10; Phelan Estates to Laura C. Phelan, 2,047 Ryer Av, Bronx, mtg $4,750, all liens, June 30, 1916; attorney, Frank J. Rinaldi, 233 Broadway..........$100

119TH ST, 324 East, s s, 356.3 ft w of 1st Av, 18.8x100.10; same to same, mtg $4,750, all liens, June 30, 1916; attorney, same..$100

119TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 1st Av, 18.9x100.10; same to same, mtg $4,500, all liens, June 30, 1916; attorney, same..........$100

120TH ST, 151 West, n s, 143 ft e of 7th Av, 18x100.11; Andrew Kane to A. Kane Holding Co., 300 West 121st St, Feb. 1; attorney, Louis J. Gold, 132 Nassau St..........$100

124TH ST, 356 West, s s, 88 ft e of Morningside Av, 27.10x100.11; Corporal Realty Co. to Andrew Kane, Jr., 300 West 121st St, mtg $21,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

126TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x99.11; Sophia Weber to H. C. W. Beckman, 308 East 126th St, mtg $12,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

129TH ST, s s, 109.10 ft e of Lenox Av, 25.4x99.11; Howard Hayes to Bertram Hayes, 60 West 128th St, mtg $26,000, May 8, 1915; attorney, E. J. Ludvigh, 31 Nassau St..$100

131ST ST, 246 West, s s, 325 ft e of 8th Av, 16.8x99.11; Harry De More to Sarah H., his wife, 246 West 131st St, mtg $5,800, Jan. 26; attorney, S. A. Singerman, 35 Nassau St. $100

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11; Katharine A. Kingsland and another, trustees, to Class Realty Co., 74 East 92d St, b. and s., Jan. 2; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$14,145

137TH ST, 103 West, n s, 75 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x99.11; Sibilla Mohr to Hy. Young, 125 West 115th St, all title, quitclaim, all liens, Jan. 24; attorneys, Price Brothers, 271 Broadway..........$1

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11; Joseph J. Cullen to Hardcastle Realty Co., 347 5th Av, all liens, Jan. 31; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$1

Bronx.

BEACH AV, n e corner of Dawson St, 20.3x81.8x19.10x77.8; Constantino Calamari to Esther Realty Co., Inc., 790 Riverside Drive, mtg $6,500, Jan. 31; attorney, Max Cohen, 790 Riverside Drive..........$100

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, at w s of Southern Boulevard, runs s w along road 137.9x s e 64.10 to Southern Boulevard x n 133.4; Adele S. Dodd to Wendover Hall Co., 1,662 Boston Road, Jan. 31; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$100

BURNSIDE AV, n w corner of Bassford Pl, as on map Mt. Pleasant, 31.1x106.4x26x123.4; Calvin Dean to Julia V. Schmitt, 2,029 Ryer Av, mtg $12,000, Jan. 24; attorney, J. T. Booth, 271 Broadway......$1

CAMBRELENG AV, e s, 199.6 ft s of 187th St, 50x100; William Bondy, referee, to William C. Arnold, 30 Bard Av, Borough of Richmond, New York, Feb. 2; attorney, William C. Arnold, 120 Broadway....$2,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 377.5 ft n of 181st St, 40.8x97.9x35.9x101.4; Ajay Realty Corp. to Herman Schrank and another, 2,306 Arthur Av, mtg $26,600, Feb. 1; attorneys, Leum & R., 5 Beekman St..........$100

CROTONA PARK EAST, s s, 147.10 ft e of Wilkins Av, 70x143.6x54.9x143.6; also Crotona Park East, s s, 217.10 ft e of Wilkins Av, 70x143.6x54.9x143.6, remortgage; Margaret J. Becker to Kleban-Leader, Inc., a corporation, Dec. 26, 1916; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$22,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 245.5 ft n of 194th St, 100.2x151.3x100.2x152.7; Benenson Realty Co. to Eugenie Frering, 1,061 Hall Place, mtg $72,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Charles Furthman..........$100

EASTBURN AV, s e corner 173d St, 46.8x95; John H. Cornish to Robert Podgur, 941 Hoe Av, mtg $4,000, June 27, 1916; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Robert Podgur to Taroof Construction Co., Inc., 1,679 Carter Av, mtg $4,000, Jan. 31; attorney, same..........$100

FAILE ST, e s, 280.8 ft n of Aldus St, 20x100; Mary Schacht to Nettie Benenson, 255 East 174th St, mtg $10,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

FOX ST, 642, s e s, 40x100; Nettie Benenson to Mary Schacht, 463 West 159th St, mtg $32,500, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

GLOVER ST, e s, 175 ft n of Lyon Av, 25x130; Marie Lang to Alice V. Conklin, 1,945 Benedict Av, Jan. 25; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1

GRAND VIEW PLACE, w s, 100 ft s of 168th St, 50x125; Eva Van C. Hawkes to Newbold Morris, 115 East 73d St, Jan. 24; attorneys, Parsons, C. & McE., 52 William St..........$1

GRAND VIEW PLACE, w s, 150 ft s of 168th St, 50x125; Newbold Morris to Eva Van C. Hawkes, 8 East 53d St, Jan. 24; attorneys, Hawkes & H., 32 Nassau St....$1

HALL PLACE, 1,061 and 1,063, w s, 44x113.9x46.5x117.9; Eugenie Frering to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $30,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

SAME PROPERTY; Benenson Realty Co. to Landwehr-Scherer Co., Inc., 1,061 Hall Place, mtg $30,000, Feb. 1; attorney, same. $100

HUGHES AV, 2,253, w s, 25x100; Eliz. Landivehr to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, Feb. 1; attorneys, Elfers & A., 277 Broadway..........$100

JENNINGS ST, 890, s s, 26x131.8x20x129.10; Duo Co. to Julius Zop et al, 1,424 Bryant Av, mtg $10,500, Feb. 1; attorney, Samuel Clerkos, 116 Nassau St..........$1

LINCOLN AV, 141 to 153, n w corner 134th St, 125x100; also Lincoln Av, 146 and 148, e s, 50x100; William H. Chorosh, referee, to Broadway Savings Institution, 5 and 7 Park Place, Jan. 30; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.......$40,000

LOT 43, Block 14, map Morris Park; Edwin Holland to Mary Holahan or Holland, on Hone Av, e s, 225 ft s of Pierce Av, Feb. 1; attorney, Edwin Holland, Hone Av, near Pierce Av..........$1

LOT 38, map of M. Morgenthau; Annie Garrety to William P. Garrety, 1,273 Vermont Av., N. W., Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1916; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1

LOTS 554 to 558, map of Lohbauer Park; George F. Barthold to River Realty Co., 1,005 East 180th St, Jan. 18; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,005 East 180th St....$100

MINFORD PLACE, e s, 75 ft n of Jennings St, 50x100; Emma Schlag to Eye of Congregation Anshe Liskowsa, a corporation, 890 Jennings St, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 100x95; Smarto Construction Co., Inc., to John Alvino, 819 Crescent Av, Borough of Queens, N. Y., Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 173 Broadway..$1

TIFFANY ST, e s, 267.1 ft n of 167th St, 30x113.2; Charles Schlesinger to R. P. Building Co., Inc., 505 5th Av, mtg $4,000, Jan. 31; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St.$1

UNION AV, e s, 212.3 ft s of 168th St, 19x100x21.8x100; Herbert G. Rockwell to Sparta Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $4,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

WALTON AV, n e corner of Mount Hope Place, 100x80; Lillian A. Wolff to K. & R. Construction Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, Feb. 1; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St.$100

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, s s, 300 ft w from n w corner of stone wall on land of William Post, 50x100; Concrete Realty and Holding Corporation to Haras Lubelsky, 2,128 Westchester Av, mtg $3,000, Feb. 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

3D AV, 3,855, w s, 25.2x99.3; Lena Goldsmith to Michael Goldsmith, at Gravesend Av and 22d Av, Brooklyn, Jan. 31; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$100

152D ST, n s, 300 ft e of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Frederick William Co. to Herbert G. Rockwell, 1,172 Union Av, mtg $6,150, Feb. 1; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$100

165TH ST, 788 East, s s, 20.6x100; Joseph G. Abramson to Anna Abel, 786 East 165th St, Feb. 1; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St..........$100

175TH ST, 241 East, n s, 25x101.4x25.4x96.9; George A. Steinmuller, referee, to Margaret J. Becker, at "Lincluden," Irvington-on-Hudson, N. Y., Feb. 1; attorneys, Geller, R. & H., 22 Exchange Place..........$7,000

183D ST, 661 East, n e corner of Belmont Av, 50x100; Samuel W. Levine, referee, to Marion Hartshorne Haines Emlen, 763 East Haines St, Germantown, Penn., Feb. 2; attorney, William C. Arnold, 120 Broadway, $5,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, s w corner 72d St, 75x16.8, Feb. 1; Philip & Pauline Greim to Leonhard Greim, White Plains, N. Y., due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.......$10,000

SAME PROPERTY, Feb. 1; same to same, due as per bond, prior mtg $5,000; attorney, same..........$5,000

CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, 45-53, n s, 125 ft e of Lenox Av, 125x100, Feb. 1; Zaro Holding Co. to Juno Realty Co., 2 and 4 Lenox Av, 10 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $145,000; attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg, 320 Broadway..........$20,000

CHERRY ST, 132, n s, 189.5 ft e of Catherine St, 25x103.5, Feb. 1; Antoinette Innella to William F. Benkler, 147 Chauncey St, Brooklyn, due Aug. 1, 1919, 6 p. c.; attorney, John L. Danzilo, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..........$400

LEXINGTON AV, 1,664, w s, 67.7 ft s of 105th St, 16.8x55, Jan. 4; Bliss Real Estate Co. to Anna Lederer, 888 Jackson Av, due Jan. 1, 1918, 6 p. c..........$1,000

MADISON AV, 149, n s, 84.6 ft w of Pike St, 25x100, Feb. 2; Louis Cohen to Louis Shaftel, 642 Willoughby Av, Brooklyn, and another, 3 years, 6 per cent, prior mtg $20,000; attorneys, Miller & Stein, 802 Broadway, Brooklyn..........$2,000

MADISON AV, e s, 20 ft s of 128th St, 20x85, Feb. 1; Lorenz Zeller to Minnie F. Neely, 371 East 165th St, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$6,000

MORTON ST, 34-36, s s, 75 ft w of Bedford St, 50x91, Feb. 1; Carmela Amendola to Joseph L. Buttenwieser, 300 Central Park West, due May 1, 1923, 6 p. c., prior mtg $34,500; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$10,000

PLEASANT AV, 275, w s, 88.9 ft s of 115th St, 12.8x74, Jan. 22; Nicolo Grassi to Harlan F. Stone, trustee, Englewood, N. J., due and int. as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$3,788

RIVINGTON ST, 194-96, northwest corner of Ridge St, 50x69.11, Feb. 1; Solomon H. Schlanger to Crescent-Star Realty Co., 211 East 55th St, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $80,600; attorney, A. J. Ditmas, 211 East 55th St..........$6,157

7TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 26.11x98, Feb. 1; George J. Kuck to William Dittenheimer, 1,131 Forest Av, due and interest as per bond, prior mtg $40,000; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway. $5,000

10TH ST, 115 East, n s, 366 ft w of 2d Av, 21x94.6, Feb. 1; Mary E. Blue to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square East, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$10,000

16TH ST, 425 West, n s, 300.1 ft w of 9th Av, 24.11x92, Feb. 1; Abraham Hershfield to International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, 124 East 28th St, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..........$10,000

17TH ST, 335-41 East, n s, 188.4 ft w of 1st Av, 80x92, Feb. 1; N. Y. City Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to the N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Jno. A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane..........$30,000

45TH ST, n s, 282 ft w of 3d Av, 18x100.5, Feb. 1; Lucy J. Doyle to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 3 years, prior mtg $11,000; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman, 51 Chambers St..........$2,500

56TH ST, 727-29 East, n s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.5, Feb. 1; L. L. D. Realty Co. to the Trustees of the Leake and Watts Orphan House in N. Y. City, Yonkers, N. Y., 1 year; attorney, William A. Kirk, 15 William St..........$31,000

55TH ST, 25 West, n s, 350 ft w of 5th Av, 17.6x100.5, Feb. 7; Honore M. Berger to Emery L. Ferris, 65 Central Park West, 1 year, prior mtg $35,000; attorneys, Anderson & A., 15 Broad St..........$20,000

67TH ST, n s, 80 ft w of 11th Av, 70x100.5, Jan. 29; Rosina Vollhart to Lillian E. Vollhart, 250 West 82d St, 1 year; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$25,000

72D ST, 114-16 West, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2, building loan, Feb. 1; Waitt Construction Co. to Sterling Realty Co., 51 Wall St, due Aug. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$300,000

SAME PROPERTY, prior mtg to extent of $52,500 as building loan, Feb. 1; same to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, 8 years, 6 p. c..........$75,000

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x99.11, Jan. 2; Class Realty Co. Katharine A. Kingsland, Plaza Hotel, New York City, and another, trustees, due Feb. 1, 1922; attorney, F. de P. Foster, 44 Wall St...$12,145

176TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 44x99.11, Jan. 31; Hardcastle Realty Co. to Isabella M. Forbes, 633 75th St, Brooklyn, due April 15, 1918, 6 p. c., prior mtg $31,800; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway..........$5,000

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, w s, 130.2 ft n of 175th St, 27x103.7; Jennie B. Kenny, executrix, to Jacob O. Lang, 463 Wales Av, Jan. 31, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, O. E. Davis, 3,210 3d Av..........$3,500

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, at w s of Southern Boulevard, 137.9x64.10x133.4; Wendover Hall Co. to City Mortgage Co., 15 Wall St, Jan. 31, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St..........$25,000

BOSTON ROAD, s e s, 152.3 ft n of 177th St, 47.3x31.6x65x30x54.3x120.7 to Bronx St x46.11x237.5x64; Cornelia E. McCormack to Metropolitan Savings Bank, 59 Cooper Square, Feb. 2, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$10,000

CAULDWELL AV, n w corner of 149th St, runs w 10x w 192 ft to Eagle Av x n 100x e 100x n 75x e 100x s 203.7; St. Mary's Park Realty and Construction Co. to Mary T. Grace, 2,550 Grand Av, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$28,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, 1,502, s s, 70x143.6x54.9x143.6; Kleban-Leader, Inc., to Albany Savings Bank, 20 North Pearl St, Albany, N. Y., Feb. 1; 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway; gold..........$50,000

CROTONA PARK EAST, 1,498, s s, 70x143.6x54.9x143.6; same to same, Feb. 1, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, same; gold.$50,000

DECATUR AV, w s, 245.5 ft n of 194th St, 2 lots together in size 100.2x151.3x100.2x152.7, two mtgs, each $5,000; Eugenie Frering to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 150th St, two prior mtgs, each $36,000, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$10,000

FOX ST, 642, s e s, 40x100; Mary Schacht to Nettie Benenson, 255 East 174th St, prior mtg $10,500, Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,000

FULTON ST, w s, 250 ft n of Elizabeth St, 50x100; Margaretha Bunge to Paul Dochtermann, Mineola, L. I., Feb. 1, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$3,250

GREYSTONE AV, at West 237th St, house and barn at above location; William P. Warren to Bronx Security and Brokerage Co., 258 East 138th St, Jan. 31, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, I. Levison, 258 East 138th St..........$250

JENNINGS ST, 890, s s, 26x131.8; Julius Zap et al. to Duo Co., 391 East 149th St, prior mtg $10,500, Feb. 1, due Aug. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, H. W. Kiralfy, 391 East 149th St..........$3,500

MARION AV, w s, 222.5 ft s of 196th St, 24x155.4; Jas. Monks to New York and Suburban Co-operative Building and Loan Association, 147 East 125th St., Feb. 1, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, R. H. Bergman, 3,219 3d Av..........$2,700

PERRY AV, 3,201; Lucy Tucker to Austin Nichols & Co., Inc., Kent Av and North 3d St, Brooklyn, Dec. 9, 1916, installments 6 p. c., (bond;) attorney, W. N. Lewis, Kent Av and North 3d St, Brooklyn.......$356

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 100x95; same to Smarto Construction Co., Inc., 35 Nassau St, prior mtg $58,000, Jan. 31, instalments, 6 p. c.; same attorney. $10,000

PROSPECT AV, w s, 70 ft s of 187th St, 50x95; John Alvino to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Jan. 31, 5 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$29,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 884, e s, 83.4x100; Adam May to Charles Schade, 1,232 Fulton Av, prior mtg $15,500, Feb. 1, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, William Carl, 99 Nassau St..........$1,200

ST. PETERS AV, 1,702; Sadie Docteroff and another to Isidor Cohen, 673 Van Nest Av, et al., Jan. 25, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, C. H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av..........$500

WESTCHESTER TURNPIKE, s s, 300 ft w from n w corner stone wall of Wm. Post, 50x100; Haras Lubelsky to Concrete Realty and Holding Corporation, 420 East 161st St., prior mtg, $3,000; Feb. 1, due Aug. 1, 1921, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..........$1,800

13TH ST, s s, 405 ft e of Avenue B, 33.4x108; Anna Gitzinger to Julia A. Owsien, 739 East 228th St, Jan. 20, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av..........$1,000

165TH ST, 788 East, s s, 20.6x100; Anna Abel to A. G. Abramson & Sons, Inc., 30 Church St, prior mtg $5,000, Feb. 1, due Aug. 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway...$1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

HOUSTON ST, 111 East, Chrystie St, 232, corner, s. and b.; Frieda Hart to Tillie Mintzer 176 2d Av, 5 years, from March 1, 1917; attorney, L. W. Osterweis, 200 5th Av..........$2,700

MANHATTAN AV, s e corner 110th St, corner, one flight up, 25x90; Helen H. Jenkins, Norfolk, Conn., to Lee Suey, 210 Manhattan Av, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1917; attorney, Lawrence K. Brown, 261 Broadway..........$1,500

10TH AV, 495, all; James Lynch to Walter Loewenstein, 554 West 51st St, 5 years, from Feb. 1, 1917, 5 years renewal at $1,000, Feb. 1; address on premises..........$900

115TH ST, 125-127 West, all; Isaac Goodstein to Minnie Rutheiser, 214 East 11th St., 3 7-12 years, from Feb. 1 1917; attorneys, Morrison & Schiff, 320 Broadway. $7,320

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACTS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner 91st St, 93.5x162.7; Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. loans Marcus Brown Construction Co., Inc., to erect a thirteen-story apartment, 14 payments..........$725,000

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; Sterling Realty Co., Inc., loans Waitt Construction Co., Inc., to erect a fifteen-story apartment, 3 payments........$75,000

72D ST, s s, 100 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x102.2; same loans same, to erect a fifteen-story apartment, 11 payments......$300,000

Bronx.

BOSTON ROAD, s w corner of Southern Boulevard, 137.7x133.3; City Mortgage Co. loans Wendover Hall Co., to erect one one-story taxpayer, 3 payments..........$25,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 99.11 ft s of 189th St, 25x100; Albert O. Walters against Milton See et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Swain.

AVENUE A, n w corner 72d St, 25.8x100; Maimonides Benevolent Society against Cyril Holding Corpn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Wilber, Norman & Kahn.

MERCER ST, 237; Caroline Stern against Caroline Woodward et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, M. H. Levine.

29TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 1st Av, 25x74.3; Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank against Albert Runge et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, R. & E. J. O'Gorman.

90TH ST, 59 East; N. Y. Trust Co. against Helen De Forest et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Roelker, Bailey & Stiger.

98TH ST, 139 East; Julia E. Cameron against Josephine A. Stewart et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. Riker, Jr.

105TH ST, n s, between Lexington and Park Avs., lots 3 and 4, two actions; Florence Doniger against Anne S. Toffey et al., two foreclosures of transfer of tax lien; attorney, J. Hamburger.

109TH ST, 118 East; Elizabeth B. Valentine against Arthur Immerman et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Johnston & Messler.

136TH ST, 511 to 517 East; Gussie Morgenstern against Luck Building Corpn et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, S. N. Tuckman.

Bronx.

CARTER AV, w s, 142.6 ft s of 174th St, 37.5x81.4; Jewish Theological Seminary of America against John J. Tully Co. et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall.

FOX ST, w s, 291.5 ft s of 167th St, 37.6x100; Rose Schwartz against Reliable Constr. Co., Inc., et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

LOT 1, Block 3,099, Section 11, on Tax Map; City of New York against Blanche D. Taylor et al., action to foreclose tax lien; attorney, L. Hardy.

LOTS 108 and 109, map of property of Joel Wolfe estate, 24th Ward; Pauline Rosenfield et al., as extrs., against Maxwell C. Lewis et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. S. Mansfield.

LOTS 123, 124, 125, and 126, map of 163 lots, estate of Mary Jane Radway, 24th Ward; Warren B. Sammis against Constantin Wagner et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, W. E. Sammis.

MADISON AV, e s, 202 ft. s of Fitch St, 41x110; Mary A. Langbein, as extrx., against Abraham Oppenheimer et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Rudd, Wood & Molloy.

TINTON AV, 763; McDermott & Hanigan against St. Anselm's Church et al., action to foreclose mechanics' lien; attorneys, Katz & Sommerich.

WESTCHESTER AV, 2,362-2,364; Wilhelmina Einberger against J. Edward Bentz et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. Gracauer.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Large Amounts To Loan
on
Bond & Mortgage
ALSO BUILDING LOANS
4½% and 5%
Bryan L. Kennelly,
156 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Enjoy Suburban Life
In the City!
In Beautiful
Mapleton Park
BROOKLYN, 24 MINUTES FROM PARK ROW.

See our new brick homes, 7 rooms and bath; enclosed steam-heated porch; fine lawn; GARAGE. Price only $6250. Little cash and $37 a month makes this home your own. Superior to any $75 a month apartment.

Take Sea Beach Subway in the Municipal Building, City Hall, Manhattan, to our office, opposite 22nd Avenue Station, Brooklyn.

Alco Building Co., OWNERS,
22nd Ave. & 66th St., Brooklyn
OPPOSITE THE STATION.
TEL. 1118 BATH BEACH.

SEE SINGER'S NEW MODEL TWO-FAMILY TAPESTRY BRICK HOUSES with front and rear porches; every modern improvement; 3 blocks from Sea Beach Subway, Kings Highway Station, 22 minutes Park Row. Tenants waiting to lease.
OTTO SINGER, 262 KINGS HIGHWAY.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Handsome 7-Room Cottage
fully improved and decorated; gas, electric light, water, full cellar, heat; all light, large, airy rooms; modern bath; large garden plot; near school and trolley; only 30 minutes out by electric; small cash payment and $16 monthly; month's rent free to good party. B Brown, Box 276 Times Downtown.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WONDERFUL BARGAIN
22 lots, 45,000 square feet, at $12.50 per lot; will sell for $275; all you need is $25 cash, balance $3 per month. The property is high and dry; short walk to station and river; boating, bathing and fishing; excellent soil for fruit, berries and vegetables; splendid climate for poultry raising; plenty of work on nearby millionaires' estates. Why live in crowded city when you can enjoy and own your own home in good, healthy country for less money than you pay rent? Call or write for free tickets to inspect this property. B. Estate, 243 West 34th St., N. Y. City.

Chicken & Vegetable Farm, $1,800
Fine, high location; best soil for poultry and truck farming; house and outbuildings in good condition; ready to move in; 2 porches; magnificent view; town of 10,000; products can be sold right in town; near station and trolley to harbor; boating, bathing, and fishing; stores, schools, churches; owner will sell this small farm to a good, responsible party on a small cash payment and $12 monthly; hour out; guaranteed title; if interested write for further information. B, Chicken Farm, 278 Times Downtown.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

BROOKLYN.
Overlooking World Famous Shore Road.
FIRST HIGH-CLASS APARTMENT HOUSES
in BAY RIDGE, 238-268 75th St.,
Near Ridge Boulevard.
3, 4, 5 and 6 ROOMS
$34 to $75
20 MINUTES FROM CHAMBERS ST.
VIA 4TH AV. SUBWAY, 77th St. Station.
WOLFINGER & LASBERG BLDG. CO., on premises, Bay Ridge 3213. Office, Main 9495.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLET
For One Month or Longer
IN
THE LORRAINE HOTEL
2 EAST 45TH ST.
BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED APARTMENT. ATTRACTIVE RATE.

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

81ST, 39 EAST.—At a great bargain; hardwood floors, electricity, hot-water heat.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

KEW GARDEN. — Ten-room, two-story bungalow for rent, furnished or not; bargain quick rental. Macy, care of E. F. Warner, 461 8th Av. Greeley 1584.

Richmond Borough—For Sale or To Let.

LOTS fronting beautiful avenue, $225; terms to responsible people; grand ocean view; bungalow, $2,400. Owner, A 354 Times Downtown.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

FARMS, COUNTRY HOMES, ESTATES, furnished, unfurnished rentals, White Plains, Scarsdale, Hartsdale, Bedford, Mt. Kisco sections. REED, CLARK & LEE CO., WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

MASTER'S SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Trustee, Complainant, against THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY and BENJAMIN F. BUSH, as Ancillary Receiver of the property of THE MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, Defendants.—In Equity.—No. E 13-179.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the terms and provisions of a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the above entitled cause on the 24th day of July, 1916, the undersigned Special Master, in and by said decree appointed to make the sale therein directed to be made, will offer for sale, without valuation, appraisement, redemption or extension, on the 28th day of February, 1917, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, at the north main entrance of the County Court House in the County of New York, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, Southern District of New York, State of New York, the property in said decree directed to be sold, said property being as follows:

Three hundred seventy-two thousand five hundred and fifty (372,550) shares of the capital stock of St Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company in one parcel and as an entirety.

The Special Master will receive no bid from any one offering to bid who shall not have deposited with him at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, prior to the day for which the sale is fixed, as a pledge that he will make good his bid in case of its acceptance, the sum of Seven hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($760,000) either in cash or by certified check on some national bank or trust company of the City of New York, made or endorsed payable to the order of said Special Master, or, in lieu thereof, Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company secured by a Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1905, between The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and The Mercantile Trust Company, as Trustee, for the principal amount of $1,520,000, together with the coupons appertaining thereto maturing September 1, 1915, and thereafter. The Special Master will accept the highest and best bid received for the said shares of stock and will knock down the same to such bidder therefor subject to confirmation of said sale by the Court, but the Special Master will accept no bid of less than Fifteen million two hundred thousand dollars ($15,200,000), which sum is by said decree fixed by the Court as the lowest sum for which the said stock shall be sold, unless the Court shall hereafter otherwise order.

The successful bidder may assign his bid and his assignee shall thereupon succeed to all the rights and be bound by all the obligations of the purchaser under said decree. The word "purchaser" wherever used in said decree or in this notice shall be taken to include the plural as well as the singular number, and to include the successors and assigns of any purchaser or purchasers.

The deposit received from any unsuccessful bidder will be returned to him when the stock shall be struck off. The deposit received from the successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price.

The undersigned is authorized by said decree to accept temporarily in lieu of the actual deposit of Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company as aforesaid, the certificate of any national bank or trust company that it then holds the amount therein specified of said bonds and all coupons aforesaid subject to his order and direction.

The complainant, Bankers Trust Company, or any other party to said cause, or any owner or holder of any of the Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, may bid and purchase at said sale.

In case a bidder after the acceptance of his bid shall fail to comply with any order of the Court requiring or relating to the payment of the balance of the purchase price, then the sum deposited by such purchaser as hereinbefore provided, whether paid in cash or by check or represented by bonds or certificates, will be forfeited as a penalty for such failure and will be applied to the payment of the expenses of resale of said stock and towards making good any deficiency or loss in case said stock shall be sold at a less price on any such resale and to such other purposes as the Court may direct. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made either by cash, by check or in said bonds or certificates, such deposit will be returned to the bidder.

The purchaser, on confirmation of the sale by the Court, will be required to make such further payment or payments in cash on account of the purchase price as the Court may from time to time direct. So much of the purchase price as may not be required by the Court to be paid in cash may either be paid in cash or the purchaser may satisfy and make good such residue of his bid in whole or in part by turning over to the Special Master Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company, and coupons secured by said Trust Indenture, dated February 15, 1905, to be cancelled or credited as in said decree provided. The purchaser will be credited on account of the purchase price upon bonds and coupons turned in as aforesaid with such sums as would be paid in cash upon such bonds and coupons out of the proceeds of sale if the whole amount of the purchase price had been paid in cash.

Payment of the purchase price in the manner in said decree provided must be made within sixty (60) days after confirmation of the sale, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

In lieu of turning over to the Special Master under the provisions of said decree Forty Year Four Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the defendant The Missouri Pacific Railway Company and coupons, the Special Master may temporarily accept the certificate of any solvent national bank or trust company that it holds subject to his order the amount therein specified of Gold Bonds in negotiable form accompanied by the coupons therein stated.

By the terms of said decree the Court reserves the right to retake and resell the stock upon such notice as it may direct at the risk and cost of the purchaser, in case the purchaser shall fail or omit to make any payment on account of the purchase price as in said decree provided.

The purchaser, or his, its or their successors or assigns, shall not be required to see to the application of the purchase money and shall have the right to enter his, its or their appearance in said Court and become a party to said cause.

By said decree all questions not thereby disposed of are reserved by said Court for future adjudication.

Reference is hereby made to the above mentioned decree, which is on file in the office of the Clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York, for a further and more detailed description of the conditions of sale of the stock therein directed to be sold. Copies of said decree may be obtained from the undersigned upon application to him at his office, No. 49 Wall Street, New York City.

Dated New York, January 26, 1917.

E. HENRY LACOMBE,
Special Master.

ALEXANDER & GREEN, Solicitors for Complainant, 120 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., January 16, 1917.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the First Assistant Postmaster General, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., until 2:30 P. M., March 1, 1917, for the performance of mail service by pneumatic tubes, or other similar devices, in the Borough of Manhattan, and between the Post Office of New York and the Post Office of Brooklyn, in the City of Greater New York, N. Y., from March 5, 1917, to June 30, 1926, inclusive, unless sooner terminated by the Postmaster General, between the points named and specified in the official advertisement, a copy of which, together with blank forms or proposal, may be obtained on application from the First Assistant Postmaster General. A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS, D. C. January 29, 1917, SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office, Room 509 District Building, until 2 o'clock P. M., on February 16, 1917, for the construction of sewers in the District of Columbia, involving the construction of approximately 6,400 linear feet of pipe and masonry sewers, 10 inch to 2 foot 6 inch diameter. Forms of proposals, specifications and necessary information may be obtained from the Chief Clerk, Engineer Department, Room 427 District Building, Washington, D. C. OLIVER P. NEWMAN, LOUIS BROWNLOW, CHARLES W. KUTZ, Commissioners, D. C.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF THE Secretary of State, ss.:

This certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the DEFORE & COMPANY, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 17th day of January, 1917, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this seventeenth day of [Seal.] January, one thousand nine hundred and seventeen.

C. W. TAFT,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.

REAL ESTATE

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Beautiful 5-room bungalow in a pretty North Shore town; all rooms are nicely finished; beamed ceiling and panelled walls; open tapestry brick fireplace; modern kitchen and bath; spacious veranda overlooking country; few minutes from station and harbor; easy terms; photo and further information on request. B. Welch, Box 279 Times Downtown.

Should you be looking for a seashore bungalow of 5 rooms and bath, with all improvements and water front rights, located near trolley, and 40 minutes from city, in fine restricted locality, block from bathing beach, &c., call for particulars. B., Bungalow Owner, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

Little old house for $775 complete, with 30,000 square feet of fine farm land for chickens, fruit, and vegetables; near railroad depot and large towns; healthy location; will sell for $75 down and $7 monthly to responsible party; title guaranteed. B. Paton, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

At Sacrifice.—Two acres; thirty-mile view; eight-room house; bath, modern improvements; barn, hennery; fruit; convenient; must sell. Stevens & Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

53 acres; improved; 70 miles Jersey; good poultry, corn, sweet potatoes. L 137 Times.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.
For sale, on famous Round Hill, estate of 2½ acres and large, modern house; unsurpassed view; central; half mile to Smith College; low price. Wm. M. Cochran & Co., Northampton.

BERKSHIRE PROPERTIES.
Estates, acreage, "open fire place," farms, lake properties.
Archer, 10 East 43d St.

Real Estate Wanted.

WILL pay up to $150,000 for Country Estate near New York; may consider Southern or Western property; owners and brokers send details. (I. J. AUERBACH,) LOUIS KAMM, Inc., 16 Clinton St., Newark, N. J.

Have $5,000 which I would like to invest in leasing two or three tenement or apartment houses. S. Lester, 1,322 Prospect Av., Bronx.

KEW GARDENS OR FOREST HILLS. Wanted to lease by responsible party small house, with or without garage. F 268 Times Downtown.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

OFFICES TO SUBLET. — Two good-sized, light, desirable rooms in Fifth Avenue Building, facing street; immediate occupancy; exceptional opportunity. Upterove & Beckwith, 1,031 10th Av., Long Island City.

BROADWAY OFFICES.
Use of desk, $5; newly furnished private offices, $25 to $40; switchboard telephone service, stenographer, mail privilege, $2.
309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

IDEAL SITE
FOR MANUFACTURING CONCERN.
Switch on main line railroad, 20 miles from New York City. Every inducement. Apply O. W. Messimer, 101 Park Av.

STORE TO RENT at Scarsdale, corner of Post Road and Brookridge Av., with or without living rooms; part can be sublet; good business opportunity. Apply to Benj. Edwards, Scarsdale. Phone 236.

OFFICES—SUBLEASE BASIS.—Large and small, uptown and downtown; most prominent buildings. G. M. Pearson & Co., Inc., 120 Broadway, 'Phone 5664 Rector.

LOFT, 6,000 sq. ft., .22 concrete construction; immediate possession. 514 West 57th St. Tel. Lenox 2346.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite, suitable for offices, dancing, or musical studios.

43D, 11 EAST.—Large basement store, near Grand Central; light business; reasonable.

HOUSES TO LET.

Out of Town.

For Rent—Nicely furnished stucco house and garage; eleven rooms and three baths; three minutes from station, one hour from New York, on D., L. & W.; will rent until Oct. 1 or sale; adults only. Apply Box 165 Mountain Lakes, N. J.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

APARTMENT, 3 rooms and bath; all light; one block from subway; full hotel service; $25 weekly; bargain. 34 East 32d St., (Hotel St. Louis.)

APARTMENTS. Attractively Furnished THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4312

Furnished—West Side.

46TH ST., 21 WEST, (Near 5th Av.)—Very large living room, bedroom, and bath, large closets. Call, 1 to 5 P. M.. Kory.

58TH ST., (near Central Park.)—Attractive 8-room apartment; will rent to June, $225 monthly. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

24 WEST 59TH ST.
Handsomely furnished two-room apartment to sublet.

105TH, 217 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; gentleman; private; references; 1st floor west.

110TH, 214 WEST.—Broadway subway; outside two-room kitchenette, elevator apartment; bachelor or doctor's office; $90 a month till October; immediate possession. Apt. 4.

113TH ST., 507 WEST.—Charming apartments, 2, 4, and 5 rooms; completely furnished in every detail; inquire in office.

116TH, 610 WEST.—Light floor; apartment three rooms, kitchen, bath; 1 minute subway and Riverside; splendid light, air; $85, Call, or phone Morningside 3040.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Five rooms, completely furnished; steam, phone, electricity. Pittman.

AN UNUSUALLY DESIRABLE SUITE,
$450 a Month,
At 116 Riverside Drive,
South Corner 84th St.,
10 rooms and 3 baths.

CONVENT AV., 436, (149th.)—Two room, kitchenette apartment, high class, elevator; handsomely furnished, piano, linen, silver; $55. Mark.

FIVE large, sunny rooms, with 2 baths, on West End Av., possession at once, for 3 or 6 months, at $135. Remco, 2,601 Broadway, corner 98th St. Tel. 1300 Riverside.

FOR SEASON or year, 2 to 11 rooms, furnished; $100 to $800 monthly. Slawson & Hoobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., corner 40th St.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS,
East. West Side, $100 to $1,000 Monthly.
Choice localities; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Tel. Vanderbilt 1450.

THE JOSEPH HOTEL, 205 West 101st St., 3 doors from Broadway; strictly high class; newly furnished; 5, 6, 7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; all-night elevator; telephone and maid service; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly. Telephone 9575 Riverside.

WEST END AV., (Nineties.)—Magnificently furnished apartment, 5 rooms, 2 baths; 3 months, longer; $175 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

Unfurnished—East Side.

TO LET, unfurnished, two rooms and bath; few minutes' walk from Grand Central Station; $45. G. T. Reeder, 415 Madison Av. Telephone 2156 Murray Hill.

Unfurnished—West Side.

136TH, 615 WEST, (Riverside Drive.)—Five large, light rooms; full hall service; modern; $38.

171ST, (Fort Washington Av., northeast corner.)—Elevator house; five room apartment to sublet from March 1 to Oct. 1; rent $52. Nassoit & Kennedy, Inc., 30 East 42d St., or superintendent, on premises.

BROADWAY, 2,788.—Very attractive bachelor apartments; $30 to $45; two, three rooms, bath; electricity, telephone; near 110th St. subway. Apply superintendent.

BROADWAY, 3,819.—5 and 6 large rooms, latest improvements, electric lights, $31.

Few choice apartments five rooms and bath
New Fireproof Apartment,
270 Convent Av., corner 141st St.
Near Broadway subway station at 137th St.
See Superintendent on premises.

FOUR and five rooms and bath.
New fireproof Apartment.
124 West 72d St. See
Agent on premises. Telephone 2440 Columbus.

Bronx.

WASHINGTON AV., 1,521-1,523.—Three-room apartments; all latest improvements; $20-$21.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS wanted for superior tenants. Send us particulars. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St. and 461 5th Av., cor. 40th St.

Unfurnished.

FOUR-ROOM apartment between 72d and 160th Sts., east or west side; will sublet; state price. X 231 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Neatly furnished large room; all conveniences.

31ST, 175, (Corner Lexington.)—Large, attractive room; elevator apartment; gentlemen; references. Apartment 10.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, comfortable, warm room; breakfast if desired.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th.)—Attractive parlor floor suite; three rooms and bath; music allowed.

West Side.

51ST, 62 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms; bath; parquet; electricity; kitchenette; $15-$25.

55TH, 361 WEST.—Exceptionally well kept room; running water, heat; $5; references.

63D, 105 WEST.—Pleasant, sunny room; for gentlemen; private house; references necessary.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Neat large single room with telephone, electricity, home comforts.

70TH, 28 WEST.—Attractive room; private bath; steam heat; electricity; gentleman; seen afternoons.

72D, 336 WEST.—Handsome suite of two rooms and bath; also single rooms, with private bath; exclusive neighborhood.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

73D, 275 WEST.—Nicely furnished, well heated, large room; private bath; telephone.

74TH, 106 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; kitchen privileges; heated; phone; reasonable.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished, decorated house; large room, with adjoining dressing room; southern exposure; adjoining bath.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable room, bath adjoining; convenient location; gentleman preferred; $4.50; phone.

76TH, 55 WEST.—Cheerful, homelike, sunny rooms; single, double; electricity, telephone; reasonable.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms, single or en suite; private bath; maid service.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Exceptionally heated, large rooms, pribate bath, electricity; small rooms; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Attractive, large room; southern exposure; private bath; home comforts. Small.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Large or small, sunny rooms; private bath; steam; electricity; phone; references.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; basement rooms, bath, steam, electricity.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, parquet floors; improved; hot water system.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4.50 to $10.

79TH, 175 WEST.—Two well appointed bedrooms, bath, electricity, telephone; private apartment; subway. Stockton.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, handsome, newly furnished front room; all conveniences; reference.

82D, (near Riverside.)—Large room; private; hot water; moderate; conveniences; adjoining bath; $8. 3331 Schuyler until 12 A. M.

87TH, 319 WEST.—Fine large room; gentleman; private family; references.

88TH, 138 WEST.—Excellent floor, two large rooms, dressing room, bath; abundant heat.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Beautiful room, running water, electricity, telephone; private family; $4.50.

90TH, 29 WEST.—Large room; modern improvements; suitable 1, 2; private house.

93D, 263 WEST.—Exceptionally bright, cheerful room; fireplace; every convenience. Riverside 8091.

93D, 126 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences, near "L," subway express; moderate; phone 3396 Riverside.

94TH, 153 WEST.—Attractively furnished single room, running water, convenient to subway and "L."

95TH, 319 WEST.—Attractive front room, shower; gentleman; references; $6.50. Apt. 41.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished, sunny room; private family. Linz.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; well furnished room; bath, telephone; gentlemen; $6.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Exceptionally well-appointed large room; two closets; running water; elevator apartment. Bolich.

102D, 303 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, private, refined house. Riverside Drive.

104TH, 244 WEST.—Newly furnished; homelike; lavatory; gentleman; references. Mascher, Academy 1850.

108TH and BROADWAY.—Private family desires to rent comfortable, well furnished, quiet room in a high class apartment to a business gentleman; A1 references required. Box L 158 Times.

108TH, 204 WEST.—Superior rooms, exclusiveness; elevator; suite, single; gentlemen; transients; reference.

111TH, 521 WEST, (Apt. 2.)—Furnished room, high-class apartment; private family; reasonable.

114TH, 611 WEST.—Single light room, connecting lavatory; private family; gentleman. Apartment 22.

116TH, 609 WEST.—Large sunny room, bath, suitable for business gentleman. Gibbons.

118TH, 423 WEST, (Opposite Columbia.)—Rooms in corner apartment; single or en suits. K.

136TH, 601 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, business men; reasonable rates; electric light, showers, telephone, elevator; references required. Menzel, Apt. 9.

147TH, 460 WEST.—Well furnished outside bedroom, all modern conveniences; suitable two. Apartment 31.

160TH ST., (16 Jumel Terrace.)—Adjoining bath; dressing rooms; every convenience. Owner.

191ST, 601 WEST.—Five exceptionally large rooms, all facing street, within a few feet of subway station; rental $45; to sublet for March 13. Apartment 22.

CLAREMONT AV., (116th and Riverside Drive.) — Large front room, high-class apartment; desirable for one or two. Miss Lorraine, 440 Riverside Drive. Telephone 6694 Morningside.

DESIRABLE, bright rooms, bath; private family; near subway. Phone 211 Morningside. Ellis.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 90, (Apt. 3A.)—Nicely furnished; all conveniences. Telephone 7930 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—One block from 157th St. subway; handsomely furnished rooms or suite; private bath; gentleman. B., 3,764 Broadway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (94th St.)—Beautiful room, private bath, suitable two gentlemen. Phone 5830 River.

WEST END AV., 664. — Newly furnished large rooms, twin beds; smaller rooms.

WEST SEVENTIES.—Attractive room, next bath; exclusive apartment; gentleman. Johnson, 948 Madison Square.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

WANTED, suite of two connecting, large, well-furnished rooms, with bath adjoining, on street without "L" or surface cars, no higher up than West 96th St., extremely large closets, and all modern conveniences; state price, details, telephone number. Address A. Aram, 168 West 85th St.

YOUNG business man wants room or would share bachelor apartment; Washington Square district; references. X 243 Times Annex.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

53D, 37 EAST.—With board, large hall room, running water, electric light; references.

West Side.

53D, 64 WEST.—Suite, two large rooms, private bath; also single room.

72D, 314 WEST.—Handsome suite; one large room; table supplied from owner's farm.

73D, 112 WEST.—TABLE BOARD; desirable room and references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large and small rooms, steam, electricity, private baths; moderate.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; table guests; references.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double room, bath; single, running water; best table; electricity.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tea room and lounge; telephone; booklet; references.

82D, 124 WEST (Graycourt.)—New, attractive, and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam heat, electricity; table, house services unsurpassed; references.

85TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small room, connecting bath; heated; southern exposure; home cooking.

86TH, 140 WEST.—Room; private bath; electricity; southern exposure; excellent table; references; Southern family.

88TH, 316 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOM; TABLE A SPECIALTY.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Light, pleasant room with lavatory, adjoining bath; quiet, accessible neighborhood; one or two gentlemen; excellent table.

93D, 21 WEST.—Large front room; park, L; excellent cuisine; table boarders.

102D ST., 305 WEST, (Near Riverside.)—Exceptionally furnished large rooms, with private family, private house; bath, telephone; references exchanged.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Generous table; every room adjoining bath; $8 up; telephone.

152D, 561 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large and small outside rooms, running water, electricity; home table, Southern cooking. Audubon 4678.

156TH, 553 WEST, THE LAFAYETTE INN. —DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH BOARD; NEAR BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.

Charming Winter Home of Highest Standard,
20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c.
50 Cozy Rooms, Suites, Exquisitely Furnished.
Excellent Chef and Service; Separate Tables.
Abundance Sunlight, Sea Air, Quietness.
Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts.
Weekly, $10-$18 per adult, with meals.
THE EVELYN LODGE, ST. GEORGE, S. I.
71 CENTRAL AV. Tel. 379 Tompkinsville.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549.—Attractive room, with board for two, $20 weekly. Payne.

WEST END AV., 693, (94th St.)—Comfortable; bathroom; suitable two; all conveniences; near all transits; automatic elevator; excellent cuisine; references; table guests.

WEST END AV., 344. — Steam, electricity; best table; 3d-floor front room, lavatory, large closets; sunny single room.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking, year around. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC COUPE BARGAIN.
Seats 4; electric starter and light; handsome French gray and black; mahogany trim; fine mechanically; going away; $450; no dealers. Phone Madison 4220, Room 1104.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

CADILLAC 1915, eight-cylinder, touring; $850; any car in trade. 7818 Main.

COLE 1916 model 8-60 touring, driven 4,000 miles, A1 mechanical condition; appearance like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE 1916 model 8-50 chummy roadster, looks and runs like new.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

COLE: five passenger; electric starter; excellent condition mechanically; $325. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

DE DION limousine, Berlin eight cylinder; in A1 condition; self-starter, electric lights; classiest looking car in New York; owner will sacrifice. Kinch, 5821 Bryant.

DODGE BROTHERS runabout, touring, and Winter cars, all have been gone over in our own shop and are in the condition represented.
BISHOP, McCORMICK & BISHOP, INC.,
1,243 Fulton St., Brooklyn. Decatur 4004.

DODGE, 1916, with Winter top; also Summer top; will sacrifice. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

FIAT "30," (latest importation;) special brougham, town limousine; extra Fleetwood open body; double windshield, Victoria top, detachable steel wheels; a magnificent car at a sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 B'way, 3d floor.

HUDSON super-six runabout, new; run 1,600 miles, $1,100. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

HUPMOBILE Sedan; like new. H. A. Diuguid, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Prospect 9401.

LOCOMOBILE limousine, 1915, 6-38; beautiful high-grade car; Westinghouse absorbers. Columbus 9869.

NATIONAL six, 1916; run 7,000 miles; perfect condition; $1,100. Orchard 3756.

OVERLAND, six-cylinder, 1916, touring car, seating seven comfortably; 1915 Packard 3-38 phaeton, in excellent condition; 1916 Overland roadster; 1915 Paige 7-passenger touring car; prices attractive; now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

PACKARD 6-48 7-passenger touring car; run less than 6,000 miles; cannot be told from new; has original paint; must be seen to be appreciated; reasonable offer accepted. Can be seen at 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

PACKARD twin six custom built landaulet; ran 5,000 miles; like new; cost $5,790; sell for $3,400. 5322 Columbus.

RENAULT landaulet, 35 H. P.; first-class condition; reasonable. Mr. Worth, Bryant 3421.

SALESMEN to sell Studebaker cars; 5% commission basis; experienced men only. Auto Supply Co., 905 Shipley St., Wilmington, Del.

STUDEBAKER, 1917, WITH WINTER TOP; practically new, driven short distance as demonstrator only, and in perfect condition; cost $1,335, will sacrifice for $1,075. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUDEBAKER: 1915, three pass. roadster; overhauled and repainted in Studebaker's own shops; complete electrical equipment; very reasonable. Studebaker Used Car Dept., 1,291 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 BULLDOG.
PIERCE 1913 38 TOURING.
SCHOONMAKER & JACOD,
THIRD FLOOR, 1,700 BROADWAY.

STUTZ 1917 Bulldog Special; run less than 2,000 miles; absolutely perfect; sacrifice. Burrelle, 1,700 Broadway.

STUTZ 1915 Bearcat speedster; run less than 5,000 miles; looks and runs like new; price $1,050. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

STUTZ 1916 RUNABOUT.
MERCER 1914 RACEBOUT.
CADILLAC 1916 TOURING.
MR. SLOCUM, 1,700 BROADWAY.

TAXICABS for sale, ready for immediate use; inquire at 622 W. 57th, near 11th Av; telephone Columbus 7400. P. M. McLoughlin.

USED CARS.
1 25 Packard Twin Six Limousine.
1 25 Packard Twin Six Touring.
1 25 Packard Twin Six Runabout.
1 35 Packard Twin Six Touring.
2 38 Packard Touring.
1914 Chalmers Touring, with limousine body.
PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. OF N. Y.,
172 Malbone St., near Bedford Av., B'klyn.
OPEN SUNDAY. PHONE FLATBUSH 8384.

WILLYS KNIGHT, 1916, coupe, slightly used; 1916 Overland, 5-passenger touring car; Mercer Special raceabout, speedy and able; 1916 Overland 7-passenger touring car, used for demonstrating; prices attractive. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Circle 1300.

Automobiles for Rent.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; sensible rates. C. M. & G. V. Williamson. 204 West 43d St. Phones 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD landaulet; perfect condition; very reasonable. Sulkins, 201 West 83d St. Schuyler 6600.

PACKARD limousine to hire, week or month; owner drives. Wm. Schwartz, 211 W. 108th St., N. Y. Phone 1347 Academy.

Beautiful PACKARD cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th, 5818 Riverside.

AUTO, high class, $3-$4 hour; special monthly rates. Mandola, Col. 2908.

Automobiles Wanted.

WELL-KNOWN ARTIST will paint portrait or trade picture in exchange for good used car. R 145 Times.

BUICK roadster wanted; 1916, Little Six, Model D, 44. Buick, F 302 Times Downtown.

WHITE car, 30 H. P., wanted; state lowest price. L 161 Times.

Automobile Supplies.

BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS.
New Departure Service Sta. The Gwilliam Co.,
253 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

Auto School,
WEST SIDE
Y. M. C. A.
802 W. 57th St.

Largest and best school in the U.S. Send for booklet and pass to school. Telephone Columbus 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

STEWART
AUTOMOBILE
SCHOOL,
225 W. 57th St.

Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 3 years' experience, capable taking charge of office; good penman; accurate, neat, reliable; references; operator Monitor switchboard; $15. F 306 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, efficient and competent, trial balances, statements, &c., desires position with first-class house. R 168 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Refined widow, with girl 1½ years old, would like position as housekeeper; no objection to leaving city. Bernstein, 829 Nostrand Av., Brooklyn.

CAPABLE WOMAN, take charge New York office for manufacturing concern; good saleswoman; best references. R 156 Times.

FILE CLERK and office assistant, four years' experience; salary $10. F 311 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER—Refined American young lady, eight years' legal, brokerage, general experience, seeks position; neat appearance, high class, rapid, accurate, responsible; $20. F 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, thoroughly experienced, will give good service; familiar office work generally; assume responsibilities; intelligent worker; $15. F 305 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, intelligent, executive ability, efficiency, resourcefulness, adaptable, first-class references, desires responsible position. F 307 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY. — Expert technical lines; law, medical, &c.; assume responsibilities. Miss R., phone 5292 Barclay.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.—Installs simplified systems, stopping leaks, giving daily statements of information required to intelligently develop business; uncertainty eliminated; business run like a bank. Fleming, 30 East 42d St. Phone Vanderbilt 6272.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances and audits $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, investigations, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT. — Expert; books opened, closed, audited, written up; trial balance, monthly audits; $5 up; financial statements, income tax reports; reliable personal service. W 348 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT open for engagement, temporary or permanent; has acted as corporation secretary and treasurer; also as machinery salesman. Mac, F 285 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 35 Nassau St., Room 1,303. Telephone Cortlandt 7958.

BANK CLERK.—Three years' experience individual ledger; salary $1,200; references. F 250 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, trial balance, controlling accounts, costs, seeks connection where there is opportunity for a future. R 1[illegible] Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (24,) seven years experience full charge; excellent references; $25. F 278 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced, best references; capable handling complete set books; $20. F 242 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, possessing portable typewriter, desires work evenings and Sundays. F 294 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. Write William Heggemeyer, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4054.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

CHAUFFEUR wishes position, private family; 7 years' city, country experience; good machinist. 8057 Riverside, 59 West 96th St., Simmons.

CHEMIST.—Technical training, sugar experience; can speak Spanish. X 250 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR, GENERAL OUTSIDE MAN.—Young man, 24, wishes position with reputable concern; reliable; good character; A1 reference from present employer. J 220 Times Downtown.

CROCKERY—GLASSWARE.
WHOLESALERS OR RETAILERS:
If you have an opening for a big man,
LET US TALK IT OVER.
Twenty years' specialization in this line, (in business for myself and in the employ of leading houses,) has placed me in a position where I can offer unusual knowledge and ability to show results. Write Textile Advertising, 1,328 Broadway.

EDITORIAL.
Three-thousand-dollar man, so proven by present salary, working nights on morning newspaper, wishes to devote daytime to trade paper or house publications of large concern; thoroughly acquainted with cuts, make-up; salary moderate. L 159 Times.

ELECTRICIAN wishes position with large manufacturing concern; can furnish best references and bonds. Address F 304 Times Downtown.

FOREMAN color mixer in shirtings and linings; twelve years with last concern; can furnish best of references. Apply E. J., care of Powers, 184 East 95th St., N. Y.

MAN, 25 years, having college education, wishes position with manufacturing or importing and exporting concern. Address F 303 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, with sixteen years experience in metallurgical mill and power plant design, desires leading position; New York or vicinity preferred; immediately available; references. L 107 Times.

MIDDLE-AGED MAN, extensive business experience, is looking for a promising position with house of reputation where in time, if association mutual, can have interest; highest references. L 154 Times.

PUBLICITY MAN.—One of America's representative publicity men desires permanent connection. Address G., 40 West 54th St.

SALES IN CANADA, 1917.

American, four years' Canadian selling, advertising, organizing, branch and manufacturing experience, sales Dominion wide, acquired English Canadian and French Canadian viewpoint, desires to direct selling campaign in Canada from New York for American concern; can be interviewed Feb. 1, 2 and 3. Phone Audubon 6360, Apartment B-5, Mr. Day.

SALES MANAGER,

selling advertising and executive experience, able to command respect of and enthuse sales force, desires opportunity to prove value where results will afford opportunity to earn salary of ten thousand dollars yearly on bonus and salary agreement. Can sell any article of merit. L 141 Times.

SALESMAN, 27, energetic and well educated, for city proposition; good commission basis or salary; only high-grade houses considered; A1 references. F 308 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, 23, capable, energetic, wishes position reliable house; salary, commission. R 167 Times.

SODA, Candy, and Luncheon Manager.—Young man, ten years' experience, at present employed, desires to change and connect with a reliable concern. F 299 Times Downtown.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE GRADUATE, (26,) desires situation with industrial plant affording eventually executive position upon shown diligence and ability. X 241 Times Annex.

TUTOR.—American college graduate desires evening or part time position; rates moderate. R 126 Times.

YOUNG MAN, (26,) university business education, practicing accountant, several years chief clerk, experience lately organizer Chambers of Commerce in Middle West, desires executive position of responsibility. F 290 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, high school graduate; French, English, German; 6 years' office experience; mechanical knowledge. Reiffer, 257 W. 36.

YOUNG MAN, 23, good appearance and habits, wishes connection with progressive concern; best references furnished. F 334 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced, desires position nights, between hours 5 and 12 P. M., or thereabouts; preferably office. R 164 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ADDRESSERS.—Two experienced. Apply 8:30, Lane Bryant, 25 West 38th.

BOOKKEEPER.—Young lady, American, one who is thoroughly competent to take care of double-entry set of books; must have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. Write, stating age, experience, qualifications, and salary expected, V 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Experienced; closed Saturdays, open Sundays. Write J 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and typist, experienced in cloaks. H. Goldberg & Son, 13 East 17th St.

CHAMBERMAID wanted. Apply The Margaret Louisa, 14 East 16th St.

GIRL.—For general housework; three in family; no washing; $30 monthly; city references required. Address X 263 Times Annex.

GIRL to operate typewriter and do general office work; permanent. Apply 9 A. M., N. D. Lyons, 162 W. 20th.

GIRLS, 16 to 20 years of age, in stockroom and order picking; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

HOUSEWORKER.—Family of two wants neat, reliable houseworker; plain cooking. Phone Audubon 3850, Apt. 2B.

HOUSEKEEPER. — Working housekeeper, with care of three-year-old girl. X 259 Times Annex.

MODELS.—STYLISH YOUNG LADIES FOR SKIRT HOUSE; LONG SEASON; HIGHEST SALARIES. NATHAN SCHUSS & CO., 2 WEST 33D ST.

MODEL for cloak house, size 36; permanent position and good salary for attractive young lady. Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th.

NURSE.—Refined nurse; two boys, four and five, to go suburban at once. R 143 Times.

NURSE, mother's helper; good salary. Telephone Kingsbridge 75J for appointment.

PARCEL WRAPPERS on wearing apparel, large mail-order house; previous experience unnecessary. Bellas Hess & Co., 95 Morton St.

SECRETARY.—American young lady, Western college preferred, to take charge of small office and research; brains combined with a willingness to use them essential. Manager, F 341 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY and stenographer to literary man; state experience and salary willing to begin at. E 479 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, thoroughly familiar with the English language, intelligent and punctual; salary $10. F 281 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER and dictaphone operator; must be experienced and competent. Q. R. S. Company, 511 West 42d St.

TEACHERS.—An exceptional opportunity for normal school or college trained women in high-class traveling position; must be between 25 and 40 years of age, good personality and able to demonstrate the fundamental principles of pedagogy; salary and commission; $1,500 to $2,500 per year. M. C. M. Reynolds, 347 5th Av., New York. Vanderbilt 4835. Call hours 2-5 P. M.

TYPISTS addressing and filling in; good, plain lists; good conditions; light and air. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WOMAN, executive ability and tact, about 40; responsible position, requiring good education and absolute trustworthiness; liberal salary; give particulars, past employment, qualifications, age, first letter. C. V. Sawhill, Besse Place, Springfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADY as office assistant; thorough knowledge of filing, &c.; temporary position; salary $10. Apply, with full particulars as to qualifications, to F 325 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE, also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialist; day or night; begin any tme; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (founded 1858,) Broadway, at 72d St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.
Competent and experienced senior (C. P. A. or C. A. preferred) for permanent position with prominent firm of public accountants; must have had wide experience in audits, investigations, and report writing; salary, $2,500 to $3,000. Apply, stating age and full particulars of training and experience, F 260 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Junior accountants wanted by prominent firm of public accountants; must have had two or three years' experience in public accounting; salary $1,300 to $1,600, according to ability. Apply in own handwriting, stating age, experience, &c., F 259 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANTS.—Senior and junior accountants wanted; permanent position. Apply, stating age, qualifications, and salary expected, V 77 Times.

ACCOUNTANT wanted for firm of certified public accountants; must be experienced. F 323 Times Downtown.

BANK CLERK.—Experienced; outline schooling and state present salary. J 230 Times Downtown.

BOYS WANTED.
Large insurance company has an opening for several clean-cut boys; excellent opportunity for advancement; no experience necessary; must be ambitious, of good address, quick to learn, energetic, and have some high school education. Address in own handwriting, stating age, nationality, education, experience, if any, &c. J 229 Times Downtown.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WOULD LIKE TO EXCHANGE ILLUSTRATED postal cards from Belgian prisoners' camp for postage stamps for my collection. Address Paul Maas, Belgian Prisoner, 9th Regiment of Ligue, Amersfoort, Holland.

HELP WANTED—Male.

BOY wanted; an old-established house has an opening for a boy, 16 years of age, to begin in their mailing department; hours at first about 8 to 5:45; salary to begin $5 per week, and an excellent opportunity to grow up in the business is offered. Apply in person, H. J. Heinz Company, 257 West St., near Desbrosses St. Ferry.

BOY wanted, New York Stock Exchange broker's office, about 16 years of age; references required; must reside with parents; wages to start, $5 a week; good opportunity. Apply in own handwriting, P. O. Box 1228, New York City.

BOY wanted, intelligent, in office of woolen commission house; opportunity for right party. Address Woolens V 81 Times.

BOY wanted in bookstore to run errands and make himself generally useful; salary $7. Call 50 John St.

BOWLING ALLEY KEEPER.—Only experienced man need apply; must understand cleaning and managing alleys; hours 2 to 6 P. M. and 7 to 10:30 P. M.; $50 a month. Apply between 11 and 1 on Monday, Arbuckle Institute, Orange and Hicks Sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUYER, experienced, for wash goods, white goods, linens and domestics; must be entirely capable of managing and buying for these departments; give full detailed information in first letter. Julius Gutman & Company, Lexington St. and Park Av., Baltimore, Md.

COLLECTOR, man between 25 and 40, active; must be able to furnish A1 references from former employers and have had brewery experience; bond required. F 340 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMEN.—Mechanical draftsmen with experience in the design of transformers. Address Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Pa.

ERRAND BOY for export house; opportunity for promotion; state in own handwriting age, references, experience, if any, and salary expected. F 343 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR and salesman for fireproof doors; must be acquainted with trade; liberal drawing account against commission. V 72 Times.

FOLDING AND STAMPING.—Circular letter work. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

FURNITURE DESIGNER.

Must have thorough knowledge of all periods; reply by letter, stating salary required and experience, also whether or not can work in water colors.

IRVING & CASSON—A. H.
DAVENPORT CO.,
575 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

GENERAL ASSISTANT.—Man, 25-35, interested in boys, to live in Jewish institution and act as general assistant. Apply superintendent, Ralph Av. and Pacific St., Brooklyn.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
MEN WITH COLLECTION EXPERIENCE.
LIVE, ENERGETIC MEN WHO CAN ACCOMPLISH RESULTS.
Apply Superintendent's Office, Fifth Floor, 32d Street Side.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND CROCKERY BUYER WANTED.
Sage-Allen & Co., Inc., of Hartford, Conn., require the services of an experienced housefurnishings and crockery buyer. Write, giving full details, or apply in person.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMEN wanted, over 25 years of age, who can detail from layouts; electrical experience not necessary; permanent positions and every chance for advancement offered to the right men. Address Chief Clerk Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Company, East Pittsburgh, Pa.

MECHANICS WANTED. — The Machinists' Union, without cause other than that they wanted the Maydrite Products Manufacturing Co., Inc., to pay mechanics, whether good or bad, the same rate of wages, declared a strike.

The above firm, therefore, deems it necessary to run an open shop, and will offer a very high rate of wages for 100 nonunion mechanics. Must be good, steady workers. Lathes, shapers, milling machine, planers, and bench hands. This is an exceptional opportunity to secure permanent positions.

MAYDRITE PRODUCTS MFG. CO., INC.,
Bergen and Kearney Avs., Jersey City, N. J.

OFFICE BOY for large export-commission business; good chances for promotion; Spanish desirable, though not indispensable; in own writing give age, references, experience, and salary expected. F 344 Times Downtown.

REPORTER wanted by a New England newspaper. Address Z 370 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Cloaks and suits; man for New England, and another for Virginia, Carolinas, Georgia, and other Southern States; a man who has an established trade or acquaintance in cloaks and suits, or other ready-to-wear lines; must be of good address, active, intelligent, with good knowledge of the line and trade, and high grade in every other respect; consideration only given to men with these qualifications; all replies treated confidentially; salary or commission basis. Reply by letter.

THE LANDESMAN HIRSCHHEIMER CO.,
Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN.
Salesmen are reaping a harvest handling the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Handy Volume edition. We furnish you with all the leads you can handle; commission with drawing account; a thorough training is given, rapid promotion is assured good men.
120 West 32d St., 6th floor, N. Y. C.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men wanted for gentlemen's furnishings, men's clothing, and dry goods departments of a live Central Penn's department store; must be expert salesmen in their respective line; also man thoroughly experienced and capable of managing first floor; must be well recommended. Apply immediately, stating salary wanted, &c., to Z 359 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.—Wanted by high-grade filing cabinet house, floor salesman; no one will be considered except those who have had experience in selling filing cabinets. In answering please give full information covering firms that you have worked for and what you have done. Salary and commission, with chance for advancement. J 227 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WITH EXPERIENCE IN RETAIL HOUSEFURNISHING LINE; WRITE, STATING EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. K. L., 1,364 BROADWAY.

SALESMAN.—Wanted, an experienced cigar traveling salesman for Havana cigars; state experience, section traveled, age, references, salary or commission expected. X 258 Times Annex.

SALESMAN.
Petticoat house with established trade has opening for thoroughly experienced Southern salesman; salary and commission proposition. V 58 Times.

SALESMEN.—Liqueur salesmen, on commission, with proved connection among family liquor stores, hotels, and cafes. Apply, with references, before 12, W. Michaelson Co., 119 Wooster St.

SALESMAN, experienced in novelties, for advertising rubber erasers; original; good side line; commission. Write United Specialties Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN to handle the line of ladies' novelties and corset covers for N. Y. City; salary and commission. K. & G. Novelty Co., 78 5th Av.

STOCK SALESMAN to sell balance $48,000 treasury stock, $100 per share par value, for Title Insurance and Trust Company of Bridgeport, Conn.; commission basis only. For particulars address Suite 201, Meigs Bldg., Bridgeport, Conn.

TABLET MAN.—Wanted, A1 tablet man to take charge of tablet department of pharmaceutical house; must understand thoroughly the manufacture of tablets in all departments, including coating; none but high-class applicants considered; state experience and references. Box X 251 Times Annex.

TYPISTS.—Day or night work addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions, light and air. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d St.

WINE STEWARD.—Capable of taking charge of wine department of a large hotel; married, strictly sober, and one who can furnish the best of references; no others need apply. X 238 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, German-American, graduate of high school preferred; must write a good hand and figure accurately; to such a one, well recommended, a position with good prospects is offered. F 339 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, bright, active, willing worker, with knowledge of electrical business, as assistant in stockroom; state age, qualifications, and salary expected. Electrical Department, P. O. Box 1,372, New York.

YOUNG MAN wanted, temporary position in shipping and billing department of Christian importing firm; must be good penman; furnish first-class references. R 132 Times.

YOUNG MAN, with some high school training, to start in old Wall Street bank. J 281 Times Downtown.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Generally fair weather prevailed Friday, except for light snow flurries in portions of the Eastern States and rains in the North Pacific States. The severe cold wave reached the Atlantic and East Gulf Coasts Friday, and temperatures were below freezing Friday night as far south as Northern Florida and 10 degrees as far south as Northern Georgia. The indications are that the weather will be generally fair east of the Mississippi River Saturday and probably Sunday. The temperature will continue low Saturday in the Eastern States, except that there will be some moderation in the afternoon from the Lower Ohio Valley southward to the Middle Gulf Coast. On Sunday the temperature will rise generally. Storm warnings are displayed on the Atlantic Coast from Provincetown, Mass., to Key West, Fla.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday: North Atlantic, northwest gales, diminishing by Saturday night; Middle and South Atlantic, northwest gales, diminishing Saturday; East Gulf, fresh northwest winds, diminishing and becoming variable by Sunday.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Northern and Southern New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware—Fair and continued cold Saturday. Sunday, fair, with rising temperature.

Western Pennsylvania — Fair; continued cold Saturday. Sunday, partly cloudy and warmer.

Western New York—Partly cloudy and continued cold Saturday. Sunday fair, with rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at 11 P. M., taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1916.	1917.		1916.	1917.
3 A. M.	35	18	4 P. M.	29	18
6 A. M.	32	15	6 P. M.	29	14
9 A. M.	31	14	9 P. M.	30	11
12 M.	26	18	11 P. M.	29	10

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 16; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 13; at 8 P. M. it was 11. Maximum temperature, 21 degrees, at 2:30 P. M.; minimum, 10 degrees, at 10 P. M. Humidity, 51 per cent, at 8 A. M., 57 per cent, at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.80 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.76 inches.

Fire Record

A. M.	Loss.
12:15—15 E. 100 St.; Arnold Gooding	Slight
12:20—38 Perry St.; Mary White	Slight
1:45—98 1 St.; not given	Slight
2:00—60 St. at North River; N. Y. Central freight car	Slight
2:00—119 W. 52 St.; Louis Huth et al.	$1,200
3:50—305 E. 26 St.; Louis Langano	$200
6:45—147 E. 54 St.; John Scheur	Slight
8:25—306 W. 100 St.; Edward Bruck	Slight
9:15—1,321 Intervale Av.; Williams Bros	Slight
10:50—245 W. 115 St.; not given	Slight
11:40—331 W. 52 St.; Mrs. Thompson	Slight
P. M.	
12:45—212 5 Av.; not given	Slight
1:00—59 St. at 6 Av.; Degnon Contracting Co	Slight
1:20—1,558 Park Av.; L. Putelerson	Slight
1:30—59 E. 99 St.; Max Feinberg	Slight
1:55—408 E. 63 St.; S. Santieni	Slight
2:20—403 29 St.; Mr. Greenstein	Slight
3:12—254 E. 184 St.; Henry Vonost	Slight
5:35—264 W. 122 St.; Annie Gutekunst	Slight
5:55—1,154 1 Av.; Nathan Silverman	Slight
6:00—24 Sullivan St.; Star Clothing Co.	$200
7:00—104 E. 36 St.; Mrs. D. Wainwright	Slight
7:40—2,935 8 Av.; G. Montenetro	Slight
8:45—132-134 W. 22 St.; Meena Bros.	Not given
10:05—229 E. 22 St.; B. Rybakoff	Not given
10:35—254 W. 36 St.; not given	Slight
11:30—Pier 37, N. R.; SS. Leesburg; Clyde Steamship Company	$1,000

The Civil Service

City.

The following list for junior law assistant, Grade 1, male, is announced: Jay Rothschild, 85.60; Noah Seedman, 83.80; Robert Barkd, 81.00; Edw. Saphir, 80.80; Lewis J. Fine, 80.60; M. Robert Moers, 79.80; John A. Blake, 79.80; Benjamin R. Stein, 78.40; Thomas J. Kinsella, 77.80; Morton Rosenthal, 77.40; Sigmund W. Majewski, 77.20; Chester Baffa, 76.60; William Augenmeyer, 76.20; Edw. F. Barrett, 75.80; Harry R. Epstein, 75.60; John F. Alvino, 75.40; William T. Conlon, 74.20; William Moeckel, 73.80; Benjamin Stein, 73.60; Leo B. Krentzer, 72.80; Sol Silverstein, 72.60; Francis P. Cuccia, 72.60; Herman W. Berger, 72.40; Philip Germansky, 72.00; David A. Ticktin, 71.80; Samuel Stein, 71.40; Frank R. Rubel, 71.20; Louis A. Schoffel, 71.00; William Galland, 71.00; James A. McGovern, 71.00; Louis P. Galli, 71.00.

United States.

The commission announces for Feb. 7, at the New York Custom House, an examination for laboratorian, qualified in electrical science, for men only, to fill a vacancy at $3 per diem in the machinery division of the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. The duties require that the appointee should have a thorough knowledge of the fundamental laws of electric and magnetic circuits and of mechanics, of the theory and operation of commercial electric machinery and apparatus, and the properties of materials used in their construction, and of the construction, care, and use of electrical measuring instruments. Competitors will be examined in theoretical and practical questions in electrical science and education and training. Applicants must have received a Bachelor of Science degree from a technical school of recognized standing or possess at least the equivalent of a high school education and, in addition, have had not less than two years practical experience in electrical engineering, where acquaintance with commercial electrical apparatus and instruments may be acquired, such as that acquired in a special apprenticeship course with a large electrical manufacturing or operating company. Applicants must have reached their twentieth birthday on the date of the examination.

On the same day will be held an examination for sanitary engineer, for men, to fill vacancies in the Philippine Health Service, Philippine Islands, at $1,600 a year. The duties of this position will involve engineering problems with regard to water supplies, sewage disposal, rat-proofing construction and drainage, and the preparation of plans and specifications for such projects. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, sanitary engineering, and education and experience. Applicants must show that they have graduated in sanitary engineering from a college or university of recognized standing, or that they have had at least four years' experience in sanitary engineering work. Applicants must have reached their twenty-first but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination.

Further information about both of these examinations may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

Estates Appraised

McFARLAND, WILLIAM C., (Sept. 5, 1916.) Net estate, $65,187. William Landrum McFarland, son, was the beneficiary. Assets: Deposits, $1,960; personalty, $150, and stocks and bonds, $67,881.

SELIGMAN, Mrs. METTCHEN, (Sept. 11, 1916.) Net estate, $49,707. The share of Harry Seligman, son, is valued at $13,641; Leo Seligman, son, got $11,898, and Rosie Seligman, daughter, $20,506. Assets: Equity, $6,896, in 2,074 Eighth Av., appraised at $34,500; equity, $14,886, in 2,100 Eighth Av., appraised at $35,000; equity, $11,063, in 2,103 Eighth Av., appraised at $29,250; equity, $12,403, in 845 Columbus Av., appraised at $29,500; deposits, $5,129, and personalty and jewelry, $1,167.

HELP WANTED—Male.

Instruction.

SALESMEN.—Invest your evenings for 16 weeks in getting the principles underlying scientific salesmanship and in actual selling practice; salesman's club forming; monthly meetings; addresses by best sales managers in the city. Write or phone for pass to opening lecture, Feb. 8, 23d St., Y. M. C. A.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes; send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Manager-Treasurer wanted immediately for South American tour of well-known star and company booked and ready to sail shortly; handle all moneys and make disbursements; $5,000 cash bond or collateral required; opportunity of a lifetime; no agents; investigation invited; real business. R 153 Times.

Wanted, party with several thousand dollars to act as Treasurer of a title insurance and trust company in Bridgeport; unusual opportunity; investment secured by stock in company; insurance man preferred but not essential. Address Suite 201, Meigs Building, Bridgeport, Conn.

PATENTS, trade-marks, copyrights; protect your ideas; four valuable books with list inventions wanted sent free. Phone Barclay 7394. Richard B. Owen, patent lawyer, 22d floor, Woolworth Bldg., or 165 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

SALESMAN.—Controlling trade and thoroughly understanding manufacture of product; seeks $5,000 capital, to establish business; large returns can be made on investment. R 121 Times.

Have a number of slightly used taxi cabs for sale cheap for immediate use; splendid opportunity to enter taxicab business. P. M. McLoughlin, 622 West 57th. Telephone Columbus 7400.

Wanted—Party with capital put finest gold printing ink in the country on the market; wants advertising; new, big demand. 205 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Novelty Wanted.—I will purchase outright or invest money in novelty article of merit. Buyer, 127 Times.

For Rent.—Millinery department in large ready-to-wear store best location Wilkes-Barre, Penn. X 248 Times Annex.

The United Service

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Resignations accepted: Capt. E. F. Transue, 8th Inf., Ohio National Guard; Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., Med. Corps, and Capt. B. F. Duckwall, Med. Corps.

Capt. R. M. Nolan, Sig. Corps, will proceed from Valdez to Paxson, Alaska, to inspect building material recently placed at the new station site at Hogan, then return to Valdez, via Chitina and Cordova, inspecting en route the cable office at Cordova.

Orders of Jan. 26 relating to Capt. W. L. Reed, Inf., revoked.

Capt. P. Remington, Inf., from duty as Inspector-Instructor of National Guard in Indiana, and upon completion of his duties pertaining to muster out of National Guard organizations will report by letter to the Adjutant General of the army for further orders.

Oders of Dec. 14 assigning Capt. S. B. Pearson, Cav., to 7th Cav., amended to assign him to 10th Cav., and he will join that regt. upon its arrival at Columbus, N. M.

Capt. L. C. Mudd, M. C., having completed the duty for which he was ordered to this city will return to his station.

Capt. R. M. Danford, F. A., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of National Guard, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale Univ., New Haven.

Capt. W. C. Potter, F. A., is relieved from duty as Inspector-Instructor of the National Guard and is detailed as Assistant Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Yale Univ.

2d Lt. R. W. Heard, Philippine Scouts, recently appointed, will proceed to San Francisco and sail about March 5 for Manila for duty in the Philippine Dept.

Leaves: Capt. E. M. Welles, Jr., M. C., from Feb. 1 to and including March 1; Capt. W. G. Heaton, 1st Cav., 3 months; Col. B. Atkinson, Inf., attached to 9th Inf., one month; 2d Lt. F. Schoenfeld, 16th Inf., one month; Capt. B. F. Duckwall, M. C., from Jan. 30 to and including March 14; Capt. E. S. Hughes, Ord. Dept., 20 days; Maj. C. R. Pettis, Corps of Engrs., one month; Capt. L. C. Mudd, M. C., 14 days; Lt. Col. E. A. Kreger, Professor of Law, U. S. Military Acad., one month's extension; Maj. F. E. Johnston, C. A. C., 2 months, and Capt. F. J. Behr, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy.

Junior Grade Lts. J. H. Magruder, Naval Academy to Washington Yard, and L. L. Jordan, Naval Acad., to Assistant Naval Inspector of Ordnance, works Midvale Steel Co., Nicetown, Penn.

Ensigns M. J. Lenney, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

P. A. Surg. H. W. Cole, to New York Naval Hosp.

Asst. Surg. F. F. Murdoch, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, to Legation Guard, Managua, Nicaragua.

Chaplain G. E. T. Stevenson, to headquarters of Eastern Recruiting District at New York.

Gunners J. F. Craig and R. B. England, to temp. duty on the Kentucky.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Arkansas at Hampton Roads, Bagley at Morehead City, N. C.; Denver at Gulf of Fonseca, G-4 at New York Yard, H-2 at San Pedro, Jacob Jones at Delaware Breakwater, Jarvis at Caballones Sound, Potomac at Cape Haitien, Sterling at Lamberts Point, and the Yankton at Guantanamo.

Sailed—Arethusa, Port Arthur for Norfolk, Kanawha, Guantanamo for Port Arthur; Machias, Sanches for Santo Domingo City; Melville, Boston for Newport; Nashville, Tuxpam for Lobos Island; Nero, Corinto for San Diego; Ontario, Guantanamo for Guaycanayabo; Pentucket, New York Yard to sea, and the Truxtun, Puget Sound for Port Townsend.

The H-3 has been ordered placed out of commission immediately.

Police and Fire News

Police Department.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. to Train. School from commands indicated, 14 days, from 8 A. M. Feb. 5: E. C. C. Xenodochius, 1; F. M. Campbell, 10; W. Zink, 14; F. A. Meinrenken, 18; J. W. Sullivan, 25; J. J. Mooney, 28; J. J. Newlands, 31; D. McGlinchy, 33; J. B. Macauley, 35; T. Ridder, 36; G. M. Rensselaer, 61; H. Schultz, 61; J. J. Scanlan, 62; J. F. McLaughlin, 62; J. J. McManus, 151; H. W. Jarrell, 151; C. L. Denny, 153; W. C. Hencken, 154; P. P. McDermott, 162; E. C. Delaney, 146; L. F. Weil, 275; H. A. McAvoy, 276; T. M. Reilly, Traf. A; D. O'Sullivan, Traf. B; W. R. Coote, Traf. C; J. J. Sheehy, Traf. E; E. Wuchner, D. B.; F. E. Zwicz, D. B.; E. J. Markey, D. B.; M. M. Bekker, Bur. Tel.; J. W. Burberg, 14th Dist.; U. P. Olive, C. O. Sq.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Patrol. E. Schmitt, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 5; W. P. Bennett, 31, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 6; F. Schipp, 31, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 5; J. Curry, 35, 1 day, 12:01 A. M. Feb. 6; P. Stanton, 148, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 5; [illegible] Smith, 156, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 7.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. J. F. McDonald, 35.

Dismissed: Patrol J. C. J. Carroll, Shield 1110, 43d, (intoxication.)

Fire Department.

Retired on med. cert. 8 A. M. Feb. 6: Lieut. T. J. Mahoney, H. & L. 142, on an annual pension of $1,050; Eng. of Steamer J. Morrissey, Eng. 224, on an annual pension of $850; Fire. 1st gr. J. F. Mooney, No. 1, H. & L. 137, on an annual pension of $725; Fire. 1st gr. J. Friedman, Eng. 28, on an annual pension of $725; Fire. 1st gr. J. J. Slyman, H. & L. 35, on an annual pension of $725.

Temporary detail, while on sick report, 8 A. M, Feb. 3: Fire. 1st gr. T. J. Cahill, Eng. 62, to new fire alarm telegraph station, north side of 180th St., Devoe St. to Bronx Park Av., Bronx, as watchman.

Special leaves: Capt. P. J. Moran, Eng. 93, 24 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 3; Fire. 1st gr. R. J. Egan, H. & L. 22, 12 hours, 8 P. M. Feb. 3; Fire. 3d gr. G. L. Byrne, Eng. 76, 24 hours, 8 A. M. Feb. 4.

Education Notes.

The evening session of the City College offers an opportunity to save a full academic year by an arrangement whereby a number of courses are open to the citizens of New York, men and women alike. Among the courses for immediate enrollment are: Accounting systems, applicable to various selected lines of business, by Dr. Joseph J. Klein, C. P. A.; practical auditing, by Dr. Klein; cost accounting by D. Carl Eggleston, M. E., C. P. A., formerly cost accounting expert for the United States Tariff Commission; a new course in marketing, by J. George Frederick, editor of Advertising and Selling, and other courses in foreign exchange, economics, and in many other branches of business and commercial education. Enrollment may be made at Registrar's office, main building, 138th Street and Convent Avenue, from 7:30 to 10 P. M.

The City College announces a new course in general and dental bacteriology on Monday evenings during the Spring term by the Division of Vocational Subjects and Civic Administration. Dr. William W. Brown, the instructor, will take up a study of modern bacteriology and its applications to dental practice. The work is arranged for those who intend to enter medical schools or the broader fields of public health, as water analysts, milk analysts, or research men in municipal laboratories. Those dentists who wish may review or add to their knowledge of bacteriology by a course which allows the practicing dentist to combine his practical office work in the daytime with the theoretical aspects of the subject by college attendance two nights a week. Laboratory instruction will supplement class lectures. Registration is now open. Classes begin on Monday.

Women and girls desiring to study physics at night now have the opportunity to register for the Spring term at the Evening High School for Women in the Washington Irving High School Building at Seventeenth Street and Irving Place, the only public evening school in Greater New York where such a course is offered to women. The work of this term will include a discussion of those phenomena of electricity and mechanics which are especially valuable to nurses, dieticians, and laboratory workers. Special attention is given to those preparing for the Regent's examinations. The class meets Monday and Wednesday nights from 7:30 to 9:30, and is so arranged that it may be attended in conjunction with the chemistry class, which meets Tuesday and Thursday evenings.

Kindergarten classes next week will have a maximum instead of a minimum of fifty children.

The semi-annual reunion of the Alumni Association of P. S. 147, Manhattan, will be held at the school at 8 o'clock this evening.

Two blind children, Rachel Cohen of P. S. 83, Brooklyn, and William Ossman of P. S. 166, Manhattan, will enter respectively Wadleigh High School and De Witt Clinton High School.

The Association of Men Teachers of Greater New York will meet at 2:30 P. M. today in the City College Club, 302 Madison Avenue.

The public school teachers haxe received their checks for January.

Jessie H. Finley will be assigned as teacher in charge of the annex to Evander Childs High School, conducted in P. S. 36, the Bronx.

Wills for Probate

BARRIE, ALEXANDER, (died Jan. 25.) Value of the estate not given. Caswell Barrie receives the sum of $50,000 to start him in business, and the bulk of the estate. No provision is made for the widow, Elvira S. Barrie, it being stated that she has ample means of her own. Numerous other relatives receive small bequests.

BAGG, EDITH LINTZ. Estate valued at $30,000 left to daughter, Edith Adele Bagg.

KEAN, Mgr. JOHN J., late pastor of the Church of the Holy Name. The value of the estate is placed at $9,000. Cardinal Farley receives $1,000, Father Edward M. Tierney receives $500; gifts of $1,000 each are made to Manhattan College, to the St. Vincent de Paul, and to the Paulist Fathers at Columbus Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. The sum of $1,250 is left for masses. Bequests are also made to eleven relatives.

FOR SALE

For sale.—Immediate delivery, 110 K. W. Allis-Chalmers; 240-volt D. C. generator direct connected to Buckeye tandem engine; in first-class condition; been in service part of time since 1911. North East Electric Co., Rochester, N. Y.

WHIPPLE CHARGES HUTTON TELEGRAM IS CLUE TO 'LEAK'

Committee Will Centre Hunt for Peace Note Tip on Word from New York Brokers.

'SKILLED MIND' IMPELLED IT

Final Testimony Here Bares Newly Found Message of Warning from Chicago.

SOURCE NOT YET REVEALED

But Counsel Is Sure He Is on Right Track—Congressmen Return to Washington.

The "leak" of the President's peace note of Dec. 21 has been traced back part way to the source. This was officially asserted yesterday at the close of the final hearing in this city by the Rules Committee of the House of Representatives, which has been hunting for the "leak" for some weeks and which will hear more evidence in Washington this morning. The furthest point so far reached by the searchers is the office of E. F. Hutton & Co., brokers, of 61 Broadway, who at 1:54 on the afternoon of Dec. 20, several hours before the text of the note was given to newspaper men, sent out an accurate forecast of its content.

How the Hutton firm received its information has not yet been established. The sworn testimony of Mr. Hutton and of F. A. Connolly, head of the Washington House of F. A. Connolly & Co., of which the President's brother-in-law, R. Wilmer Bolling, is a member, that the news came in a telegram from Mr. Connolly to the Hutton firm, his New York correspondents, a few minutes before the general message was sent out, has now been contradicted by every telegraph operator in the Hutton house, each of whom swore that he could not remember receiving the dispatch alleged to have come from Washington. The denial by the regular man on the Washington wire, made late Thursday afternoon, was substantiated yesterday by the testimony of all the others that none took such a message.

Mr. Hutton says it came, Mr. Connolly says he sent it, William G. Toomey, head of the telegraph room of the Hutton firm, says it passed through his hands. But the copy has not been preserved, and no one has explained any particular reason why it should not have been.

Whipple Says Some One Saw Note.

So at the close of yesterday's hearing Sherman L. Whipple, counsel for the committee, issued this statement:

"The significant fact is established that we find in a broker's office in New York on the day before the President's note was published, at an hour considerably earlier than that at which it was given by Secretary Lansing to reporters, a statement of the substance of the note itself and of its most important purpose, couched in language very characteristic of a skilled and well-trained mind, showing conclusive evidence that the writer must have not only seen but thoroughly comprehended the President's note and the purpose of its sending; and that it is reasonably clear, on the evidence thus far given, that this statement did not come on the Washington or the Southern wire, but that it got into the broker's hands in some other way. How it got there, and from whom it came, or when, are the objects upon which the committee will concentrate its attentions."

Another fact that was regarded as significant in yesterday's testimony was the admission by the first witness that Mr. Hutton, in the hearing of his entire force of telegraphers, had told Joseph M. Becker, the regular operator on the Washington wire, who swore that he had not received the message which Connolly said he had sent, that it was impossible for him to have remembered anything about the receipt or non-receipt of such a message.

The committee will this morning examine George A. Ellis, Jr., the partner in the Hutton firm who sent out the telegram to correspondents based on the advance notice of the message. There is much other work that will be done in the course of the coming week at Washington, and a number of other witnesses may be examined. Mr. Connolly testified that neither he nor any of his partners ever operated in stocks; Mr. Huton said he cleared $22,000 only in the operations about the time of the publication of the peace note, and that all his correspondents had lost. Witnesses connected with these two firms have reiterated that if advance information had been given as to the contents of the peace note they would have appreciated its importance, which they did not do with the "rumors" on which the telegram was based, and that they would have made money on the tip.

And part of the future research of the committee, it is understood, will consist of investigations to check up the statements of these witnesses and to investigate any lines of inquiry bearing on stock transactions that might have been conducted by or for members of firms which have been mentioned in the testimony.

Only Three Members Attend.

Questions put by Counsel Whipple, Chairman Robert L. Henry, and other members of the committee to various witnesses during the inquiry have stressed the apparent fact of the "trained, skilled mind" of the man who provided the forecast of the peace note—on the fact that the forecast itself was framed in what one of the members has described as "the highest form of diplomatic language." But there has been no indication in the questioning as to whether the committee had an idea of the identity of this person of the trained mind and the diplomatic language.

The hearing yesterday, which began shortly after 10 o'clock in the morning and was conducted without interruption until the adjournment in the middle of the afternoon, saw the original committee of eleven members reduced to three. The international crisis had called the others back to Washington. Chairman Henry and Congressman Garrett of Tennessee represented the Democratic side, and Congressman Campbell of Kansas was left alone as the minority. E. F. Hutton was in the room when the hearing began, but he left as the opening question was asked and thereby missed what proved to be the most spectacular feature of the day's testimony.

W. B. Packard, who receives messages over the wire from San Francisco and Los Angeles, was the first of the telegraph operators called in to tell whether they received the Washington message which Becker, the regular Washington operator, had sworn he did not see. Mr. Whipple asked the witness if he had seen any message coming in similar in content to the letter sent out by Hutton & Co. at 1:54 on Dec. 20, and Packard answered:

"It's ridiculous for an operator to say that he has or has not seen any particular message."

"This is not an answer," said Mr. Whipple, quickly. "It is merely a voluntary statement intended to make an unfavorable comment on the testimony given by Mr. Becker yesterday evening."

"I can't say it was so intended," said Packard, "but I admit that it applies in that way."

Q.—When did you read Mr. Becker's statement? A.—This morning, in the papers.

Q.—With whom have you talked since? Give the names—every one. A.—I think only with Mr. Maltby, the traffic man of our office.

Q.—Mr. Hutton himself was present at that time, wasn't he? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did Mr. Maltby talk with you with regard to the possibility of an operator saying what he could and could not remember? A.—I don't believe he expressed an opinion.

Q.—Are you aware that this morning Mr. Hutton and Mr. Maltby talked to Becker and told him that it was impossible for him to recall such a message? A.—That is substantially correct.

Q.—Did you see them? A.—I saw Mr. Hutton talking to Becker.

Q.—You said in this voluntary remark practically what you heard Hutton say to Becker? A.—It appears that way.

"It is that way?" said Mr. Whipple.

"Yes," the witness admitted.

Recalls No Washington Message.

"Then, going back, do you recall seeing at any time a message containing the forecast of the President's note, like the one which I have read to you?"

"No, I don't."

The next telegrapher called was John F. Hummel, in charge of the wire which communicates with all the Southern Hutton correspondents. He said he had not received a message such as Connolly had said he sent.

Nicholas Peterson, a clerk in the Hutton offices, whom Toomey had mentioned on the previous day as a man who might have told him of the rumors current on Wall Street which had been used in building up the "stock flash" sent out by the firm at 12:57, said he couldn't remember anything about the episode at all.

"I had enough to do checking up reports," he explained.

"Part of your duties consist in the filing of messages, I believe?"

"Yes."

"Did you ever see, in your work in this connection, any message such as Mr. Connolly is said to have sent?"

"I don't remember it," said the witness.

George W. Conkling, the operator in charge of the overland wire, said that he had been "chloroformed" to his desk all day and had seen no such message. He expressed the belief that some big operator knew what was going to happen on that day and took advantage of it, but was confident that Mr. Hutton hadn't. "If he'd known it," he said, "he'd have been foolish not to make $2,000,000 instead of $20,000. If Bernard M. Baruch had known it there wouldn't be money enough in New York to pay him."

Conkling also contributed the information that "confidential is just a common expression in Wall Street."

Christopher A. Shea, the "filler-in" on the various wires of the Hutton Company, said he couldn't remember anything about the missing telegram.

"Bear in mind the national importance of this," said Chairman Henry. "You have shown a remarkable memory for the first two messages shown to you, but you appear to have no recollection of the note from the national capital, which was of world-wide importance and was held to be a peace move?"

"It seems so. We were flashing all sorts of peace telegrams at the time," said the witness. "If you'll look up the life of Edison you'll see that when he was a telegraph operator he didn't realize the importance of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln till he read it on the bulletin boards, though the message had gone trough his hands."

Another Telegram Revealed.

The last telegrapher called was Morris W. Maltby, an assistant supervisor of the Hutton telegraph room, who brought out the existence of still another telegram sent during the critical two hours of Dec. 20, which had not yet been mentioned, and which could not be found in the files.

Questioning of Maltby brought out the fact that a message sent to Clement, Curtis & Co. at 1:14 by Hutton & Co. was not in response to a wire from the Chicago firm at 12:48, but to the new message not previously mentioned, which was apparently provoked by the stock flash. This was sent by Mr. Clement to either Mr. Hutton or Mr. Ellis, and according to Maltby's recollection said in substance: "I sent Barrett a confidential message and object to your taking anything you might construe from my confidential message and sending it as a stock flash."

To this, then, Mr. Hutton was replying when he said: "Our Washington wire gives us a message similar to yours. Others have the same information, and we put it out, as it is more or less generally known. Your message was marked confidential, and we treated it as such."

And so the Washington wire was brought into the story—the Washington wire which, according to the operators, did not send any message about the peace note at all.

"When you saw the message sent out by your firm to all its correspondents at 1:54, forecasting the substance of the note," said Mr. Whipple, "did you recognize that it was a very important message?"

"I recognized that it was important if true, but I didn't believe it."

"Look at this," said Mr. Whipple. "'We are confidentially informed—'"

"Yes," Maltby broke in, "but that happens a great many times. Information given out as confidential is in many cases not believed."

"Did you see a message from Washington that day with substantially the same content as this?"

"I don't remember seeing it."

"But if you had seen such a message," Mr. Whipple persisted, "it would have impressed you?"

"Not a great deal," said the witness. "Coming from one broker to another I wouldn't have taken much stock in it."

Frank M. Dick, head of the customers' room of the Hutton organization, who was mentioned in Toomey's testimony as the man who usually received messages such as Connolly was supposed to have sent, could not remember such a message.

Mr. Campbell Is Querulous.

"The announcement of the President's note, when it finally came out, didn't impress me very much," he said.

"Didn't you see Mr. Baruch's testimony," asked Mr. Whipple, "to the effect that if he had seen such advance information as is talked of here he would have sold and sold and sold; yet you wouldn't have been impressed by the chance of making millions?"

"I lost several thousand dollars," said Dick. "Perhaps if I'd realized the importance of this telegram I'd have made it."

At this point Mr. Campbell of Kansas shook his forelock at the witness and asked him if it was not true that the sheep were due for a shearing. For a few minutes there was an attack on and defense of Wall Street operators, in which the Congressman displayed a great deal of technical acquaintance with the terminology of oviculture. Then Mr. Campbell changed his tactics and asked a question which he had asked in substance of other witnesses:

"Why is it that E. F. Hutton & Co. tried to conceal the information on which this message to their correspondents was based?"

"You're telling me news," said Dick sulkily.

"Don't you know," asked Mr. Campbell, "that this telegram to correspondents was based on the condensation of the President's note, which had been in your office for days beforehand?"

"I never heard of it till I read of it in the papers," the witness insisted.

"Don't you recognize it as a condensation of the President's note?"

"It might have been a guess at the contents."

Donald MacMillan of Chicago, who described himself as "a modest trader in stocks and commodities," identified the message which he sent to the Chicago office of Logan & Bryan at 11:44 A. M. on Dec. 20 predicting that the President would call a meeting of newspaper men on Christmas Day to start a peace propaganda, but wasn't certain where he had got the information.

"Rumors were flying thick and fast that day," he said, "and I heard many things from many persons. But I have the impression that I got it in the office of Paine, Webber & Co. some time between the opening of the market and 12:20. It came from a group of men standing around a stock ticker; one of them was a newspaper man—I think with The Brooklyn Eagle, in an advertising capacity—but I don't know his name"

"How came you to send this telegram?" asked Congressman Garrett.

"Why, can't I send it?" the witness countered.

"God knows, I have no objection," said Mr. Garrett, "but why did you do it?"

"I thought there was some semblance of truth in it," said the witness, "and I judged that it might have a bearish effect on the market."

It is understood that the committee does not think seriously of following this particular line of inquiry much further, since the other evidence gives the investigation the direction intimated in Mr. Whipple's statement.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Diamond and pearl crown pin, neighborhood Biltmore, Waldorf, Pennsylvania Station, Page and Shaw and Charles, between 12 and 3 o'clock; liberal reward if returned. W. O'Meara, 448 Pearl St.

LOST.—In 42d St., pendant fended with diamond and platinum chain, in Tiffany box; finder will receive liberal reward; no questions asked. Schroeder, 24 East 63d St. Phone Plaza 6344.

LOST—Wednesday, circle diamonds pin; street, subway; 111th St. and Broadway, Manhattan, to St. George Hotel, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Cosgrove, 239 West 39th. 8600 Bryant.

LOST—Liberal reward, diamond platinum lorgnette, lost Jan. 27, between Waldorf, Vanderbilt, Ritz-Carlton Hotel and Cort or Playhouse Theatre. Jung & Klitz, 1 Maiden Lane.

LOST—An envelope containing several memorandums and a certificate of crucible steel and F. F. D. preferred; liberal reward will be given for return to C. Q. Morgan, 521 Park Av.

LOST—In 42d St., pendant fended with diamond and platinum chain, in Tiffany box; finder will receive liberal reward. Schroeder, 24 East 63d St. Phone Plaza 6344.

LOST.—Jan. 30, between 34th and 14th Sts., 6th Av., on way to Hearn's store, woman's gold necklace; suitable reward. W. H. A., Room 700, 165 Broadway.

LOST.—LARGE DIAMOND CRESCENT BROOCH, IN OR NEAR CLUB DE VINGT, 58TH ST.; REWARD IF RETURNED TO 241 WEST 72D.

LOST—Jan. 27, Carnegie Hall, Broadway car to 82d, diamond pin, set onyx and platinum; liberal reward. 138 West 82d.

LOST—Friday morning, $50 bill, between Woolworth Building and Irving Savings Bank. F 331 Times Downtown.

LOST—Wednesday, monogramed watch fob, "D. W."; suitable reward. D. Weiss, 200 5th Av.

LOST—Wednesday, street or car, pearl necklace, with diamond clasp. Phone Schuyler—5855.

LOST—Feb. 1, silver meshbag, inscription "Dorothy, 1916"; liberal reward. Warner, 470 Convent Av.

LOST—Gold bracelet, set with five diamonds. 1,032 Sterling Place, Brooklyn; liberal reward.

LOST—Lady's gold watch, Feb. 2, monogram, "R. D." Return Room 909, 68 William St.

LIBERAL REWARD.—Fancy bar pin, pearls and diamonds, platinum setting; near St. George Hotel, Staten Island. Doherty, 305 West 45th.

LIBERAL REWARD return of diamond lost from ring, platinum setting, Feb. 1. Lost and Found Dept., Hotel McAlpin.

REWARD, $50.

Open work bar pin containing seven diamonds and eight sapphires. F. Walter Lawrence, Inc., Room 706, 527 5th Av.

REWARD.—Subway, between Fulton St., Atlantic Av., De Kalb trolley, Monday, lady's watch and fob. Phone Tuthill, 12000 Cortlandt.

$100 REWARD

for lady's watch, open face, one large pearl covering back; lost Tuesday, West 46th St., thence to Criterion Theatre, to 31st St. Return to Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold wedding ring, in the Glove Department of Bonwit Teller & Co., 5th Av. and 38th St. Inquire Lost and Found Bureau, Balcony.

FOUND—Lady's gold watch, Jan. 17, 42d. P. F. R., 46 West 91st.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Irish terrier, license 13,557; $10 reward. 19 West 50th. Tel. Circle 1178.

TEA ROOMS.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
Home cooked at the White Swan, 28 W. 46th. (Bryant 9727) Breakfast—Luncheon—Tea—Dinner. Open Sundays from 11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.

"The Dutch Oven," 185 Macdougal St., near Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sun., Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

The Savory Tea Shop, 45 East 30th St.
Business Luncheon, 40c.; also A la Carte. Southern Chicken Dinners, Wed. & Sat. Nights, 60c.
"Wonderful Apple Pie Always."

ROSE GARDEN TEA ROOM,
86 W. 59th St., near Plaza Hotel.
Luncheon or dinner; $1.00; Tea a la carte. Sunday dinner a specialty, $1.25.

GOV. EDGE REBUKES QUINLAN

Warns Ex-Convict to be Specific in Evidence Against Prison.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 2.—After having listened to Patrick Quinlan and Frederick Boyd, I. W. W. leaders who served time in the institution for inciting to riot during the Paterson silk mill strike, the commission named by Governor Edge to investigate conditions in the New Jersey State Prison here today decided to devote next week to conferences for the preparation of a preliminary report. It is understood abolition of contract labor will be among the first recommendations.

Quinlan's testimony was interesting, but his refusal to be specific with regard to his allegations of bribery and other abuses prompted Governor Edge to rebuke him.

"Either give evidence or do not, but don't make charges by inference," the Governor told him.

"I do not care to mention any names," Quinlan had said. "The deputies have wives and families and I think it would not be honorable to make such a revelation after my life had been saved by the treatment. I simply paid a deputy for bringing food to my cell. If I had lived on prison food, I would be dead and would not be here today," he began. He declared he had become "prison wise" during his twenty-two months' incarceration on the way to bribe deputies and cooks to get tea, eggs and milk.

Quinlan recommended that school teachers be engaged as deputies because they would be more likely to understand pyschology and would be more humane. He declared the prison rules were so burdensome that no one but a "dummy" could observe them. He would have them broad and liberal and held that the State should get away from "Prussianism" in its treatment of convicts. He declared that it was common knowledge that two suits of prison clothing had been stolen and said all of the deputies were aware of it. He also told of having heard of jewelry thefts in prison.

Boyd also made suggestions for changes in the prison. He said that when he reached the prison a deputy read him the rules and remarked that the most expected was a good effort to observe them. This, he said, led to abuses and persecution by the keepers. He characterized the food as atrocious and said that he, like Quinlan, had arranged to get extra portions which he prepared in his cell.

TAMING YOUNG 'HOOLIGANS.'

Baden-Powell, Founder of Boy Scout Movement, Takes Up New Work.

General Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the founder of the Boy Scout movement, has undertaken a new job, which is, as expressed in the words of the Official Press Bureau in London, "the taming of young 'hooligans.'" An article issued by the bureau reads:

"General Sir Robert Baden-Powell is doing great work in catching and taming the young hooligans of the big English cities so that they may be ready, if need should arise, for useful national service, either with the army or in civil life. In Birmingham there have been formed what are called reserve scouts. There are 2,000 young Birmingham hooligans who are honorary members of scout troops, and they are allowed to play games, without taking up scouting at all unless they wish, but 90 per cent. of them want to become scouts after they have been playing a week or two.

"Many of them have already been rewarded for public service. That is what these hooligans want. It is a most pathetic sight to see a real hooligan who had been a 'bobby baiter' suddenly turned into an orderly for the police—a 'copper's companion,' as one of them called himself. In Hull a number of hooligans have been turned into sea scouts.

"So much importance do the British Army authorities attach to the development of the Boy Scout movement that Baden-Powell has been carrying on his work and developing it during the war at the special request of the War Office."

NEW YORKERS STUDY PEACE'S INDUSTRIES

Public Library Finds Popular Interest Swings from War to the Arts of Trade.

CHEMISTRY IN HIGH FAVOR

Mines and Metallurgy Another One of the Subjects Into Which Thousands Are Delving.

The interest of scientific investigators, many of them representing some of the country's largest corporations, has changed decidedly in the course of the last year, from the technology of war to the subject of peaceful industries stimulated by the European conflict, according to W. B. Gamble, Chief of the Division of Technology of the New York Public Library.

A year ago, when the struggle across the Atlantic was approaching what may have been its year of climaxes, it was noticeable that these thousands of students were absorbed in the details of heavy guns, explosives, battleships, and submarines. At present their application to peaceful manufactures, suggests Mr. Gamble, may be an intuitive sign of a return of peace among nations.

"The subject of war implements, of course, has not been entirely abandoned. Daily there may be seen in the technology division of the library many readers gathering all the available data on military aeronautics and kindred subjects. Scientific investigators have been sent to the New York Public Library by the warring nations themselves to make use of the vast facilities of that institution, which now supplies books and other material to twice as many readers as any other great library in the world. On the subject of aeronautics alone there are several licensed German aviators at work in the technology division.

Many Study Chemistry.

The overwhelming majority of readers, however, are digging after the secrets of manufacturing processes and methods. Chemistry perhaps is the field of widest investigation. The development of the dye industry in the United States to a point where this country is now practically independent of Germany for its supply of colorings, has been reflected in the activities of scores of investigators for chemical concerns sent to the library for information. They have studied not only dyes, but have delved deeply into all kinds of technical papers on sulphuric acid, paper making, and especially treatment of silk.

Mr. Gamble believes the great interest in the silk industry is due to the fact that most foreign looms have shut down or curtailed their output while the development of the industry in the United States has grown apace. The information desired has largely to do with processes and technique of manufacture. The requests for writings on the coal tar industry, and coal tar by-products, are almost as numerous as on the other subjects.

"Since the outbreak of the war," said Mr. Gamble, "there have been a great many men who wanted to strike out for themselves in all kinds of get-rich-quick industries.

"Some of these foresaw the great demand for metals made scarce by the war. In this connection we have had inquiries from persons who proposed to open up old and abandoned mines. Interest in mining has developed since the price of metals has advanced. We have furnished descriptions of mines that had not been in operation for twenty years or more. Some of the applicants requested this data with an eye to selling the property.

"Documents published by the United States Government have been of great assistance to investigators of chemical subjects especially. These documents are short and explicit. The supply has been exceeded greatly by the demand. We are believers in the use of current periodicals for supplying the most up-to-date and authentic information. The periodicals usually contain the very latest information on technical subjects which may have become antiquated when it finally appears in book form. That is why we strongly favor up-to-date indexes of periodicals to supplement published indexes. Arrangements have been made to add 400 titles to our list at once, in order that the reader may find the proverbial needle in the haystack.

"The interest of investigators has not been confined exclusively to technical subjects. Their studies have been largely on a business scale. We have supplied an unusual demand for all kinds of business directories. Both young men and old men want to learn the shortest way to find those persons most likely to have a demand for their inventions or new processes.

Aid Schoolboys and Judges.

"Recently, for example, we had a request from an inventor for information of business concerns or individuals most likely to be in need of a very hard alloy he had just perfected. We gave him information which helped him to dispose of his discovery, which was used on the head of petroleum drills, to prevent them from rusting."

As examples of the assistance the technology division is giving to its readers, Mr. Gamble said he had furnished information on both high and low pressure water systems to the city engineer of an important town in Central New York which contemplated the installation of a dual water system; assembled material on the life of William S. Burroughs for a schoolboy's thesis; helped an inventor with facts concerning many kinds of adding machines; assisted a whole class of students of the City College to get information on the subject of pyrometry, given out by the Department of Chemistry as a subject for papers, and had provided a Federal Judge with references which he later informed Mr. Gamble had greatly helped him to make a decision in a patent case. Still another investigator asked for data on the filtration of oil through horsehair meshes, and pronounced the references given to him as very satisfactory.

The demand for statistics on all kinds of subjects, according to Mr. Gamble, has been unprecedented. He says he has been overwhelmed with a deluge of figures his division has gathered for its readers, one of whom was required to ascertain how much shaving soap was used in the United States during the last year.

The technology division also has been of assistance to theatrical producers desiring information for their latest plays. For their further information and assistance the technology division has compiled a list of nearly 2,000 plays produced since 1900, showing all available references to scenery. This department has in preparation another list with references to scenery used in plays taken from the earliest time of the drama to 1900. There also is nearly ready for the press a list of stage mechanisms and scene painting from ancient times to the present day. Details of stage costumes, scenery, and properties were furnished recently to the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Giant Rattler.

Nobe Bean of Crittenden reports a giant rattlesnake in the Heath Mountain section which is about the biggest thing of the season. Bean has been busy inventing plans to capture alive the monstrous snake, but has not yet succeeded, although he has got close enough to the ugly reptile to estimate its dimensions, which are about the circumference of the average telephone post and length of some twelve feet, with rattlers about a foot long. Bean says he can sell the big snake to a circus for $1,000 if he can deliver it alive.—Sturgis (Ky.) News-Democrat.

"A Cave Man."

A Topeka young man found his lady-love out riding in another man's motor car, and he went up and pulled her out, dragged her across the street to his own car, and when she screamed he rapped her on the nose to keep her quiet. And, sure enough, The Topeka Journal called him a "cave man."—Kansas City Star.

TENANTS GET RIGHTS IN COURTS AT LAST

Lawyers Long in Practice Tell of Great Change in Relations with Landlords.

BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF LAW

Failure to Supply Heat Now Held to be Sufficient Cause for Breaking a Lease.

Tenants having grievances against their landlords more and more have begun to awaken to the fact that they can get justice when they take their cases into court. This is the consensus of opinion among real estate lawyers seen yesterday who have been watching developments in the fight of striking tenants of apartment houses in the Bronx.

In buildings of the apartment type, where several or a large number of families are housed under the same roof, it generally is recognized that the landlord or his agent must enter into an implied covenant to furnish his tenants with heat and water. Modern conditions of collective residence make it impracticable, if not hazardous, for the tenants individually to furnish heat, and for this reason it is understood that the owner of apartments will heat the places for his tenants, unless he has provided means by which the tenants may get their own heat, or otherwise specifies in the lease that they shall do so.

The force of public opinion has been so strong on the subject that few landlords have disputed with their tenants the obligation on the part of the owner to operate the heating apparatus. When they have tried to evade this responsibility they frequently have been compelled in court to do so.

Lawyers whose practice has extended back over a decade said there had been a great change in the relations of tenants and landlord, and they attributed it to the fact that the tenants had learned more about their rights and had more vigorously pressed their demands when landlords failed to carry out their part of the contract, written or otherwise.

Ellison Crawford, of counsel for the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, was one of those who thought the tenant of today was not nearly so much at the mercy of unscrupulous landlords as he was fifteen years ago.

"There has been a general tendency to relieve the tenant of conditions which arise through no fault of his own and become obnoxious, or render his place of abode uninhabitable," said Mr. Crawford.

As an illustration of this fact Mr. Crawford cited the case of Berlinger against McDonald, 149 App. Div., 5, where failure on the part of the landlord to furnish heat was regarded by the court in 1912 as a constructive eviction. It was held that the landlord must furnish heat whether it was so stipulated in the lease or not, because it was an implied, if not an expressed obligation. The suit was instituted by the landlord following the removal of the tenant. Mr. Crawford said there was a large number of such cases.

Inadequacy of the heating apparatus does not relieve a landlord of his obligation to furnish heat, as appears in the case of Ollwerter against Escher, 78 Misc., 154. The Court in part ruled:

"The landlord's obligation to furnish heat cannot be avoided by proof that the steam-heating apparatus is inadequate and that he made ineffectual efforts to render service." That was in 1912.

Not only has the landlord in many cases been unable to collect rent from tenants who left because there was not sufficient heat, but on the contrary he has been held responsible for damages resulting to a tenant on account of his failure to heat the apartment, this being set forth in a decision in the case of Siebold against Heyman, 120 N. Y. Supp., 105. This case was decided in 1909, when it was held that the tenant must set up eviction within a reasonable time.

The rights of the tenant are by no means confined to water and heat, but to elevator service. Furthermore, he is acountable to no landlord, unless there is a written agreement, for the presence of his servants within the narrow walls of the tenant's own apartment or other parts of the building, such as the elevator. In 1902 it was decided in the case of Presby against Benjamin, 169 N. Y., 377, that a landlord had no right to refuse permission to a tenant to let the tenant's porter have charge of an apartment as caretaker.

Likewise, in an apartment house where there were tacit regulations prohibiting negro servants from using the elevators in common with the tenants, it was decided in the case of Eschmann against Atkinson, 91 N. Y. Supp., 319, that the servant could not be excluded from the privileges of elevator service. This decision was in 1904.

A landlord may be held liable for damages by a tenant if the latter sustains injury through conditions of neglect in apartments above his own. This point was decided in 1907 in the case of Krausi against Fife, 120 App. Div., 490, where discharge of water from above, flooding of bathroom, ingress of sewer gas, and failure of hot water service constituted eviction.

"As a general rule," said Mr. Crawford, "the landlord is not responsible unless conditions objectionable or injurious to the tenant have been brought to the landlord's attention or are under his control, or unless he has agreed to be responsible."

Edward Menocal, 55 Liberty Street, said: "I have represented both tenants and landlords in real estate litigation for twenty years, and I have never seen a tenant go into court and fail to get justice."

Since he first was engaged in real estate practice, Mr. Menocal said he had seen a great change come in the relations between landlord and tenant. He said everything used to be in favor of the landlord. Formerly the lease gave all privileges to the landlord and left no right to the tenant.

"It was a standing joke that a lease should leave nothing to the tenant except to breathe and pay rent," said Mr. Menocal.

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

BAPTIST.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP, Pastor,
Will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Evening topic, "Questions Arising Out of Billy Sunday's Theology."
11.—"The Theatre and Church Membership."
Thursday, 8 P. M., Mid-Week Bible Study.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH.
During erection of our new building, 92d and Amsterdam, we worship in Swedish Methodist Church, 89th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Avs.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"The Broken Body."
8—"The Cleansing Blood."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D., } Ministers.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton,
MR. DUTTON will preach at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30; Bible Classes, 9:40.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AVE., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—EATON CLASS FOR MEN, led by DR. EATON, 30 E. 31st St.
11 A. M.—"A Communion Meditation."
8 P. M.—"Salvation and Service."
Union Bible Class, 9:45, Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5TH AVENUE, NEAR 127TH STREET.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
10 A. M.—Dr. M. J. Bonn.
11 A. M.—"The Divine Is Everywhere."
8 P. M.—"St. Francis of Assisi and the Revival of Brotherly Love."

PASTOR I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.,
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street.
11 A. M.—"DOES GOD PREDESTINATE SOME PEOPLE TO BE SAVED? ARE THEY THE ONLY PEOPLE WHO WILL HAVE IMMORTALITY?"
8 P. M.—"DOES GOD CARE FOR THIS WORLD? IF SO, WHY DOES HE PERMIT SICKNESS, SORROW, SUFFERING, AND DEATH? IF GOD CARES FOR SUFFERING, DYING HUMANITY, WHERE IS THE INDISPUTABLE PROOF OF IT?"
Friday Night, February 9th, 8 o'clock, "THE THIRTY-SECOND CHAPTER OF EXODUS; OR, NO LONGER WAITING FOR THE MAN FROM ON HIGH."

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Seeketh Not Her Own."
8 P. M.—"A Strange Song."

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES
Sundays 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Wednesdays 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park W. & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St.
Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43.
Sixth Church, 1,931 Washington Av., Bronx.

CONGREGATIONAL.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MANHATTAN, Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., 11 A. M.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST—CHRISTIAN.

CENTRAL Dr. Finis S. Idleman, Pastor.
CHRISTIAN Every Disciple to go to Church
CHURCH. Day. 142 West 81st St.

DIVINE SCIENCE.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE, North Ball Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11. Speaker: Rev. W. John Murray, Pastor. Subject: "The Tyranny of the Past." Special Music. Dr. Murray gives Bible Interpretations Wednesday evenings at 8:15, Hotel Marie Antoinette.

ETHICAL CULTURE.

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House, Central Park West & 64th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. ALGERNON S. CRAPSEY, Speaker.
Subject—"Inspiration."
8 P. M.—Alfred W. Martin, Speaker. Subject—"Was Jesus an Original Thinker?"
Sunday meetings are open to the general public.

JEWISH.

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
FIFTH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
Mr. Britling and the "JEW GOD."

FREE SYNAGOGUE
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 10:45.
DR. GOLDSTEIN: "The Great Unmarried: Youth's Right to Live and Love."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on Duty of Children: "Honor Thy Father and Thy Mother."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "Universal Peace—How Can We Promote It?"
Monday, 11 A. M. sharp—Dr. Enelow on "The Jewish Environment of Jesus."
Daily Noon Service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av., at 120th St.—Dr. M. H. Harris.
Sat., Feb. 3—"Leaving Egypt in Haste."
Fri., Feb. 9—Rev. James Heller.

LUTHERAN.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, Broadway & 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d St. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11 A.M.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

LECTURE 10, Dr. WILLIS F. JOHNSON, "The Nation and Its Neighbors."
PARK AVE. CHURCH, Corner 86th St.

MADISON AV. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion. Preacher, Dr. Tippy. 8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman, Preacher. 10 A. M.—Adult Bible Classes. 6-8 P. M.—Social Tea and Epworth League.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th St.—11 A. M., Holy Communion—Dr. Allan MacRossie. 8 P. M., Rev. E. R. Myers—"The Man Up a Tree."

ST. ANDREWS, The Fireside Church, West 76th St., East of Broadway.—Fred Winslow Adams, D. D., preaches, 11 and 8; 3:30, "The Children's Hour." All children welcome. Movies, stories, and music.

ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison Av., 126th St.
Rev. CHESTER C. MARSHALL, Minister.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—God's Instruments.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
86th St. and West End Av.
Rev. CHARLES L. GOODELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Peace and Victory."
8 P. M.—"The High Cost of Life."

UNION, 48th St., west of Broadway.
Rev. T. BASIL YOUNG, Pastor.
A. M., Holy Communion. P. M., Stereopticon.
CHRIST AND NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN.

MORAVIAN.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Ave. and 30th St.
Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

NEW CHURCH (SWEDENBORGIAN)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.; Holy Communion, 10:15.
Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "INTERFERING WITH PROVIDENCE."

NEW THOUGHT.

CHURCH OF THE INDWELLING MASTER,
(Higher Thought,)
2,228 Broadway. Sundays, 8:15 P. M., Rev. W. FREDERIC KEELER. Madame Rosa Linde, Soloist. Wednesdays, 8:30 P. M. Fridays, 8:15 P. M. Collection.

CRITERION THEATRE,
BROADWAY AT 44TH ST.
Sunday 11:15 a. m., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Subject: "The Law of Cause and Effect."
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH.
No other Church like it anywhere.
Not better—not worse—but DIFFERENT.
Teaches a religion and worship BIG enough to see the GOOD in everything.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE
will speak Sunday, 8 P. M., Feb. 4,
HOTEL MARIE ANTOINETTE,
Broadway and 67th St., New York. Subject: "The Beliefs of a Thinking Man."
Marco Peyrot, 'cellist. All welcome.

MRS. MARY CHAPIN,
THE BILTMORE.
Sunday services, 11:15 A. M. Subject: "A Change of Scene." Come and try a mental change of climate. Also Sunday evening talks, 512 5th Av., 8:15. Interviews and classes every Sat., Mon., and Tues. All welcome.

MRS. MAY A. WIGGIN
OF SAN FRANCISCO.
Thursdays, 8 P. M. 36 West 40th St.
"ABUNDANT SUPPLY FOR ALL."

SCHOOL OF THE BUILDERS, INC.
Free Lecture Sunday, 4 P. M.,
Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and 77th St.,
By Miss Dudley, a pupil of the School.
Subject:
"WHAT IS SPIRIT?"
A photograph of the late Judge Troward will be presented to Troward students. A class in the advanced teaching of the Troward philosophy begins March 12. Those wishing to join should send in their names now.
Free classes every morning at 11, the Belnord, Broadway and 86th St., Apt. 1110. All are welcome. All class and private instruction by Mrs. Behrend, the late Judge Troward's only personal pupil.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Sunday Service 130 West 71st St., 11 A. M.
Meetings: Tuesdays, 3 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M.; Fridays, 3 P. M. and 8:15 P. M.; daily noon meetings except on Saturdays.

THE TRUTH SOCIETY,
Hotel Empire, Broadway and 63d St.
11:30 A. M.—Maud Pratt Messner speaker.

UNITY SOCIETY, 28 West 72d.
11—Mrs. Van Marter. Subject:
"SETTING THE PACE."
8—Dr. Orison Swett Marden.
"MENTAL CHEMISTRY."

PRESBYTERIAN.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Preparatory service Wednesday next, 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 57th Street.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. A. F. SCHAUFFLER, D. D.
4:30—Communion Service Conducted by Rev. D. G. WYLIE, D. D.
Music in the morning. Soloists—Madam Fassett Sterling, Soprano; Madam Florence Mulford-Hunt, Contralto; Mr. Andrea Sarto, Baritone; Mr. Carl Kirksmith, 'Cellist, and 3 quartets under the direction of Harry M. Gilbert, Organist and Choir Director.
Wednesday, 8 P. M.—"How the West Is Going Dry," by Rev. G. W. Wadsworth, D. D., of Los Angeles. All invited.

FIFTH AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach at both services.
Offering for New York City Mission Society.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON,
174th St. at Broadway.
Dr. MARTIN at 11 and 8.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11—Communion. 8—Dr. Work preaches.

HARLEM-NEW YORK. 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. GEORGE WELLS ARMS, Pastor.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D.D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Vesper Service at 4:30. Preacher,
Rev. JOHN SHERIDEN ZELIE, D. D.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., the pastor, preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
155th St., bet. Broadway and Amsterdam Av.
Dr. Mackay preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE, TWELFTH STREET.
Dr. DUFFIELD, PASTOR, 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—Rev. Arthur Judson Brown, D. D.
8 P. M.—Special Musical Service.
Wed., 8 P. M.—Preparatory Service.

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE, cor. 141st St.,
Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D., Minister.
Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE BRICK CHURCH.
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Ministers: { William Pierson Merrill.
Frank Latimer Janeway.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Av., between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock.
Preacher, the Rev. Professor HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, D. D. The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 10th St.
Rev. GEORGE ALEXANDER, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.
Communion, 4:15 P. M.
Evening service omitted.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, Amsterdam, Cor. 105th.—A. Edwin Keigwin, D. D., preaches 11 and 8. 8—"The Laughter of Conscience," (repeated by request.)

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D.
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (Italian and Spanish.)
10 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. George William Douglas.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Frank W. Crowder.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M. (Choral except Saturday.)

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion 8 A. M.
Holy Communion and Sermon, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas) 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas), 4 P. M.
Annual Service, Church Mission of Help,
CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
Four O'Clock.
SERMON BY BISHOP STEARLY,
Suffragan of Newark.

ANNUAL SERVICE OF THE CHURCH MISSION OF HELP will be held in Church of the Transfiguration, New York, February 4th, at four o'clock. Preacher: Bishop Stearly of Newark.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St.—Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector. Services: 8, 10:15, 11, and 8. Preacher—The Rector.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION,
(Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St.
Holy Communion, 8, 8:45; Sunday School, 9:45; Children's Service, 10:30. 11 A. M., Dr. Gates, preacher. 4 P. M., Popular Vespers, Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher. 8 P. M., Choral Evensong, Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St., (W. 208th.)
Rev. C. A. WOODWARD.
Sunday School at 9:45. Communion at 11.
Evensong, 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.
11 A. M.—"Romance in Living."
Mr. van Etten preaches.
8 P. M.—Candle Light Service.
Trumpet and Violin.
Procession with Candles.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong at 4. Vespers of the Dead at 5.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, "Do Men Despise Women," by Dr. Grant.
4 P. M.—Music, Miriam's Song of Triumph, by Schubert; Sermon, Dr. Grant.
8 P. M.—The Public Forum, Inc., Dr. Haven Emerson, "The Drug Evil in New York City."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
East 89th St., Near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
7:30 A. M., Holy Communion; 10 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion. Sermon by rector.
Communion Service in C.............K. Hall
Anthem, "Blessed Are the Merciful"..Hiles
Postlude, "Hymne a Sainte Cecile".Gounod
4 P. M., POPULAR VESPERS.
Organ, Intermezzo and Fugue....Rheinberga
Soprano Solo, "Jerusalem," (from St. Paul)...............Mendelssohn
Trio, "Mediation"..............Mietzke
Anthem, "The Day is Past and Over".Marks
Postlude, "Largo"..................Handel
Address by Rector.
8 P. M., EVENSONG. Sermon by Rev. John Acworth. Congregational Singing.
11 A. M. AND 4 P. M.,
'CELLO, HARP, VIOLIN.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
Services—8 A. M., 11, (Rector,) 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th Street and Sixth Ave.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Rev. Dr. Henry Mottet, preacher.
12 M.—Holy Communion.
3 P. M.—Children's Service.
8 P. M.—Rev. William Pringle, Preacher.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
Rev. HOWARD C. ROBBINS, Rector.
8 and 10 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Prayer, Litany, Holy Communion. Preacher, Rector.
4—Evening Prayer. Address,
Rev. Thomas R. Bridges, D. D.
RUSSIAN MUSIC.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St. Dr. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS, 7, 8, and 9 o'clock (Choir,) 10:30, EYRE'S MASS AND SERMON. 4 o'clock, CHORAL EVENSONG, Procession, ANNUAL SERVICE CHURCH MISSION OF HELP. 8 P. M., SERMON and Choral Compline.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.

Holy Communion	8:00 A. M.
Morning Prayer	10:30 A. M.
Holy Communion, (Rector)	11:00 A. M.
Organ and Harp Recital	7:30 P. M.
Evensong, (Mr. Burgess)	8:00 P. M.

GRACE CHURCH
Broadway and Tenth Street.
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
8; 11 (Rector); 8 (Rev. Stuart L. Tyson),
Choral Service with Anthem by Tchaikovsky.

Special 30-Minute Wednesday Noonday
LECTURES FOR EVERYMAN.
TRINITY CHURCH, Broadway and Wall St. Next Wednesday, "THE RESURRECTION," by the Rev. William H. A. Hall, St. Ignatius Church, New York.

ST. ANDREW'S,
COR. FIFTH AV. AND 127TH ST.
Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., Rector, preaches 11 A. M. and talks at 4 P. M. Organ and Vocal Recital at Vespers, by W. A. Goldsworthy and Male Choir.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:00 A. M.—Bible Class for Men and Women.
11:00 A. M.—Sermon and Holy Communion.
The Rector will preach.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address, Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., East of 3d Av.
ALL SEATS FREE.
Reverend KARL REILAND, Rector.
Sunday Services, 8, 11, 8.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 71st St.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Ph.D., Rector.
8 A. M., 11 A. M., (Rector;) 8 P. M., Popular Musical Service, (Mr. Easley,) with harp, 'cello, and violin.

ST. LUKE'S, Convent Av. and 141st St. Rev. Ashton Oldham, Rector. Services, 8, 9:30, 11 A. M., and 8 P. M.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
Tenth Street, west of Second Avenue,
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
10:30 A. M., Special Music. 11 A. M., Service with Sermon; subject, "The Barren Fig Tree." 4 P. M., Service, "Comparative Religion," followed by University Extension Lecture. 8 P. M., Service of Symbolic Worship, followed by Emmanuel Forum.

ST. MARY'S FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 101 Lawrence St., (Amsterdam Av., 126th St.) Rev. F. A. BROWN, Rector. 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 69th., nr. B'way, Rev. NATHAN A. SEAGLE, D. D., Rector. Services 8 A. M., 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

TRINITY CHURCH.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
7, 8, and 9 A. M.—Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M.—Morning Prayer.
11 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M.—Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M.—Service and Sermon.
WEEKDAY SERVICES.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Sunday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

TRINITY CHAPEL.
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday Services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon; 4 P. M. Evening Prayer; 4:45 P. M., Instruction.

REFORMED.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St.—Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 and 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE,
Convent Av. & 149th St. (Near Amsterdam Av.)
Dr. LEINBACH, 11; Dr. BRUCE, 8.

MADISON AVE. REFORMED CHURCH,
Bethany Chapel, 400 E. 67th St., 8 P. M.
Communion—Rev. A. B. Churchman.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Avenue and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—Communion and reception of new members. 8 P. M.—Musical Service. Selections from Mendelssohn. Miss Kathryn Platt Gunn, Violinist.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A.M.—"The Hour Is Come."
8 P. M.—"In the Old Attic."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Quartet accompanied by Harp and Violin.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.

WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister,
will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., subject, "Rebekah."
Special Music, Barnby's Cantata, "Rebekah."

THE FORT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
Fort Washington Av. and 181st St.
Rev. LEWIS S. SHAFER of East Orange, N. J., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M., and also conduct the Wednesday evening service at 8 o'clock.

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, Manhattan, and Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, & 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

THEOSOPHY.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway (Central Lodge,) Thursday, 8th, 8:15 P. M. "The Power of Thought," by Annie Besant, read by Mrs. Personby Ogle. Music, Mrs. Edyth Whiteside.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS NEW York Lodge, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "Methods of Occult Healing." Dr. T. P. C. Barnard.

2,228 Broadway, tonight, (Saturday.) Order, "Star in the East." Object: Preparation for the World Teacher. Dr. Milton Willis. Subject. "The Coming of the World Teacher."

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St. Public lecture Sunday evening, "The Mystery of One's Unknown God"—Benoni B. Gattell.

UNITARIAN.

ALL SOULS' (UNITARIAN,)
4th Av., 20th St.
A RATIONAL AND REVERENT VIEW OF PRAYER, subject of Sermon by Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN. Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 34th St. and Park Av.—11 A. M., Mr. Holmes on "A Backward Glance O'er Traveled Roads." 8:15 P. M., S. K. Ratcliffe of England on "Today in England: The Transformation of War Time."

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at 11.
"PARADOXES OF THE SPIRIT."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

UNIVERSALIST.

The CHURCH of the DIVINE PATERNITY,
Central Park West and 76th St.
Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "Wrestling for a Blessing," and at 4 P. M., "Is It Rational to Pray?"

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 555 W. 182d, nr. St. Nicholas Av.
FRANK HERBERT BILLINGTON, Minister.
Sunday School 11 A. M., Sermon 8 P. M., "THE GREAT FAILURES OF LIFE."

Y. M. C. A.

HARLEM Y. M. C. A.,
5 West 125th St., Sunday, 4 P. M.
Rev. WM. FETLER, Exiled Russian Pastor, on RUSSIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

HENRY CLEWS.
"World Brotherhood."
West Side Y. M. C. A., 57 St. & 8 Av., 4 P. M.

TALCOTT WILLIAMS. Sunday, 3:30.
Bronx Union Branch, Y. M. C. A.
"The Cause and End of Modern War."

23d St. Y. M. C. A., 215 W. 23d St., Sun., 4 P.M.
DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.
"WHAT IS THE MATTER WITH THE U. S.?"

OTHER SERVICES.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE, 8TH AV. & 44 ST.
10:30 A. M., Address Rev. A. B. Simpson.
4:00 P. M., Address Rev. & Mrs. H. L. Stephens.
7:30 P. M., GREAT REVIVAL SERVICE.
BILLY SUNDAY HYMN BOOK USED.

HENRY FRANK.
Sunday morning, 11 o'clock,
TUXEDO HALL,
637 Madison Av., Cor. 59th St.

McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION.
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St., via all L lines to Franklin Sq.

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE,
214 West 35th St.
Sunday, 4:15 P. M., DON O. SHELTON, "Going the Limit." Prof. George Dixon of Toronto soloist. Hans K. Dressel, selections on 'cello.

RESCUE SOCIETY,
Old Chinese Theatre, 5-7 Doyer St. A happy Gospel service every night at 10 P. M.
T. J. NOONAN, Superintendent.

"SERIOUS CHANGES IN GOD'S LAW: Were They Made by Christ or Anti-Christ?" You certainly should hear Prof. C. T. Everson, New York's Foremost Bible Lecturer, on this subject if you want to hear him in one of his best lectures. Casino Theatre, 39th St. and Broadway; Sunday, 8 P. M. Lillian B. Bowles, soloist. Doors open 7:15. Largest Sunday night audience in New York.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 Central Park West.—Swami Bodhananda, "Psychic Experiences," 3 P. M.

BROOKLYN

CONGREGATIONAL.

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, Henry and Remsen Sts., Brooklyn.—REV. RICHARD ROBERTS will preach at 11 A. M. on "The Ventures of God." At the Home Time Service in the Church Parlors at 7:45 P. M. Mr. ROBERTS will give an address on "The Bad Habit of Looking Round the Corner."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, ORANGE STREET.
Morning subject, "The Hidden Christ, Entertained Unawares."
Evening subject, "Modern Demagogues Who Stir Up the War Spirit."

ETHICAL CULTURE.

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE,
Academy of Music, 11 A. M., Geo. E. O'Dell, Wells's Research Magnificant and the Demand for an Aristocracy.

PRESBYTERIAN.

BEDFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Nostrand Av. and Dean St., Brooklyn.
Pastor, Dr. S. Edward Young, 10:45, 7:45.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner of South Oxford Street.
Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45.
Morning—"The Deserter."
Evening—"Soul Restoration." Special music from the compositions of Joseph Rheinberger.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH,
7th Av. and 7th St.
The music at the 4 P. M. one-hour musical service will include Psalter and Nunc Dimittis, Gregorian; "It Is a Good Thing to Give Thanks," eight parts, Schvedoff; "O Gladsome Light," eight parts, Arkhangelsky; "Angel Bands," four parts, Saint-Saens; Choral Responses, arranged from Smolensky. All a cappella. Mixed choir, thirty-two voices.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.
8:30, 11, and 8, (Mr. Melish;) 4, (Mr. Foote.)

UNIVERSALIST.

ALL SOULS'.
The Cheerful Church, Ocean and Ditmas Avs., Flatbush.
Rev. A. Eugene Bartlett, D. D., Minister.
10:30 A. M.—"Mobilization for Service."
7:45 P. M.—"Our National Parks."
Illustrated with 160 Colored Views. Seats Free

Y. M. C. A.

DR. S. PARKES CADMAN,
"Christianity and Revivals."
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., 1,121 Bedford Av.
Greatest Men's Meeting in Greater New York.
SUNDAY, 3:30 P. M.—MEN ONLY.

OTHER SERVICES.

"IS HEAVEN REAL?
WHAT IS GOING ON THERE NOW?"
Lecture by Evangelist J. C. Stevens. Hundreds are attending. Why not you? Tollner Hall, Bedford and Putnam Avs., Sunday, 8 P. M. Seats free.

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Introductory Essay by William Lyon Phelps.
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